

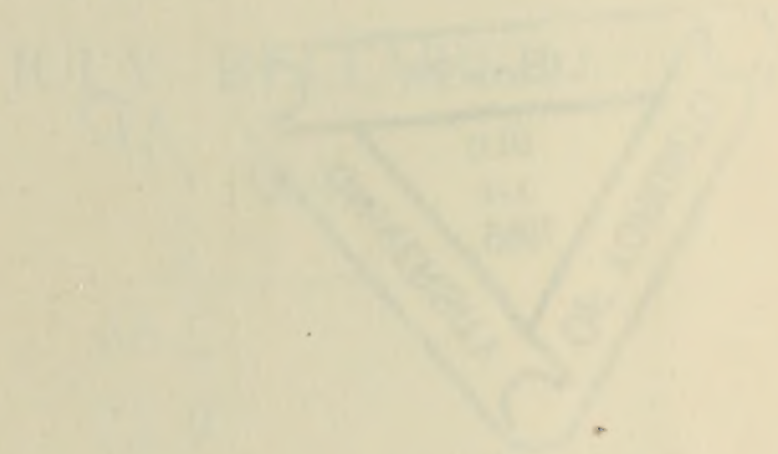
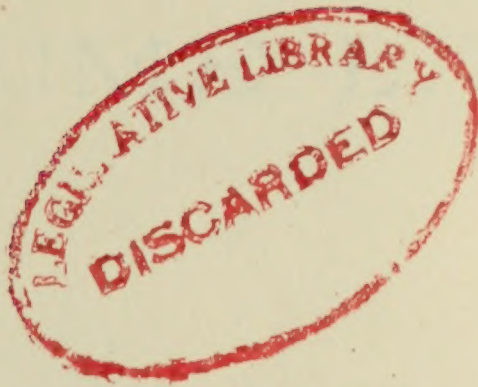


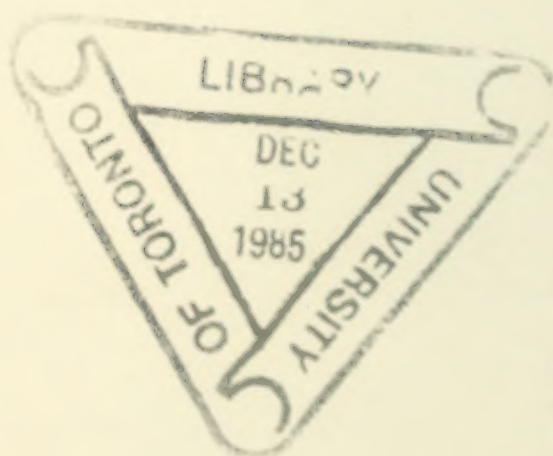
3 1761 08823832 4



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2011 with funding from
University of Toronto

<http://www.archive.org/details/independent67newy>





AP
2
I56
V.67

44778 68263 410227

The Independent



VOLUME LXVII

JULY—DECEMBER

1909



THE INDEPENDENT

130 Fulton Street
NEW YORK

THE INDEPENDENT

Index for Volume LXVII (July to December, 1909)

(Sur., Survey of the World; Ed., Editorial; Rev., Book Review;
Fin., Financial; Ins., Insurance)

A B C of Taxation, C. B. Fellebrown (Rev.)	1093	Anemia and Physical Reform (Ed.)	1050
Abridging a Beneficence (Ins.)	1467	Anna of Avonlea, L. M. Montgomery (Rev.)	1346
Academic Ceremonial, Raymond MacDonald Alden	1073	Annapolis Second Classman, An, Edward L. Beach (Rev.)	1367
Academic Ceremonial, A Defense of (Ed.)	1105	Ann Veronica, H. G. Wells (Rev.)	1314
Accidents, Reduction of (Ins.)	1165	Animals in the Ark, P. Guizou (Rev.)	1360
Accident Underwriters' Convention (Ins.)	213	Anti-Saloon Catholics (Ed.)	380
Accounts, Their Construction and Interpretation, William Morse Cole (Rev.)	254	Anti-Saloon Yearbook, 1909, E. H. Cherrington (Rev.)	257
Activity, Signs of (Fin.)	896	Antonio, Ernest Oldmeadow (Rev.)	549
Actress Versus Suffraget, Israel Zangwill	1248	Apple Crop, The (Ed.)	1102
Addams, Jane, The Spirit of Youth (Rev.)	1147	Apple-seed and Apple-thorn, M. M. Stearns (Poem)	976
Adams, J. H., Harper's Machinery Book for Boys (Rev.)	1368	Arabian Nights, Kate Douglas Wiggin (Rev.)	1345
Adamantine Mind, The, Alfred Austin (Poem)	312	Arabian Nights, Kate Douglas Wiggin (Rev.)	1358
Advertisements of the Spectator, The, Lawrence Lewis (Rev.)	482	Arbitration, Compulsory (Ed.)	437
Aerial Tournament at Reims, The, George F. Campbell Wood	625	Arnold, Gertrude Weld, A Mother's List of Books for Children (Rev.)	1359
Aerofautics (see Aviation)		Around the World with the Battleships R. J. Miller (Rev.)	1367
After the Passing Bell, Lewis Worthington Smith (Poem)	474	Arrhenius, Svante, Life of the Universe (Rev.)	1148
Agricultural High School, An (Ed.)	51	Art, History of, G. Carotti (Rev.)	94
Air Line from Calais to Dover, An (Ed.)	265	Artemis to Actæon and Other Verse, Edith Wharton (Rev.)	934
Airship, A Wooden, Max A. R. Brünner	870	Artemision; Idylls and Songs, Maurice Hewlett (Rev.)	658
Airship-Destroying Automobiles, Max A. R. Brünner	812	Artists Past and Present, Elizabeth Luther Cary (Rev.)	1143
Altken, Robert, Beyond the Skyline (Rev.)	41	Ashby, Thomas, The Latin Shore	969
Alaska (Sur.)	779	Ashby-MacFadyen, Irene M., Woman Suffrage in South Africa	418
Alcohol, Henry Smith Williams (Rev.)	934	At the Back of the North Wind, George MacDonald (Rev.)	1358
Alcott, Louisa May, Belle Moses (Rev.)	934	Atoms of Light (Ed.)	557
Alden, Raymond MacDonald, Academic Ceremonial	1073	Austin, Alfred, The Adamantine Mind (Poem)	312
Aldrich, Nelson W., Willard French	588	Austin, Alfred, Victory and Death of Wolfe (Poem)	916
Alexander, D. S., Senator Frye of Maine	1502	Australia (Sur.)	850
Almoner of Christ, An, Harriet McEwen Kimball (Poem)	89	Austria-Hungary, Geoffrey Drage (Rev.)	708
Allen, James Lane, The Bride of the Mistletoe (Rev.)	250	Autobiography, The, Anna Robeson Burr (Rev.)	1137
Alliance Israelite, The, Abram S. Isaacs	852	Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley, Dorothy Stanley (Rev.)	1139
Alternative, the, George Barr McCutcheon (Rev.)	40	Automobile Fires (Ins.)	842
Amending the Constitution, James Albert Woodburn	1497	Autumn Days, Martha R. McCabe (Poem)	909
American Commissioners in Liberia, The, Emmett J. Scott	403	Avery, Elroy McKendree, History of the United States (Rev.)	1511
American Credit Foncier, Why Not An (Fin.)	672	Aviation	154, 164, 218, 274, 447, 501, 621, 678, 729, 783, 952
American Flower Garden, Neltje Blanchan (Rev.)	1345	Aviator of the Nation, The, Luke J. Minahan	1129
American Foreign Policy, A Diplomatist (Rev.)	1148	Awaking World, The, William T. Ellis	904
American Gift to Plus X, An (Ed.)	436	Ayscough, John, Dromina (Rev.)	424
American Girl, Harrison Fisher (Rev.)	1345	Babies and Calves (Ed.)	559
American Health (Ed.)	610	Bach, Johann S., Hubert Parry (Rev.)	1141
American Immortals (Ed.)	1395	Bachelor Maid, My Mission Class	413
American in the Philippines, The Young, Maurice Dunlap	1078	Back to Hampton Roads, F. Matthews (Rev.)	1367
American Jewish Year Book (Rev.)	830	Bailey, L. H., Moon-Farming	907
American Patty, A. E. Thompson (Rev.)	1365	Bailey, William B., Some College Spelling	345
American Prose Masters, W. C. Brownell (Rev.)	1136	Bainbridge, William Seaman, Life's Day (Rev.)	42
Americans, Alexander Francis (Rev.)	1208	Baird, J. K., Coming of Hester (Rev.)	1368
American Securities (Fin.)	998	Baker, E. A., The Girls of Fairmount (Rev.)	1366
American Wife and the Dot, The, Caroline E. MacGill	805	Baker, May L., School Teaching in Panama	1445
Ames, Marion, Six Girls and the Seventh One (Rev.)	1366	Baker, Ray Stannard, The Negro in Democracy	584
Am ha-aretz; the Ancient Hebrew Parliament, Mayer Sulzberger (Rev.)	94	Balmer, Edwin, Waylaid by Wireless (Rev.)	40
Andean Land, The, Chase S. Osborn (Rev.)	201	Ballinger, Richard Achilles	563, 713, 891
Andrejev, Leonid, Ivan Lavretsky	242		
Andujar, Manuel, Spain of Today from Within (Rev.)	1265		

- Ballinger, Richard Achilles, Willard French. 963
 Bank Advertising (Fin.)..... 562
 Bank Deposits, Protection of (Ed.)..... 942
 Baptist Jubilee, A. (Ed.)..... 893
 Barbour, Ralph Henry, Captain Chubb (Rev.) 1366
 Barbour, Ralph Henry, Lilac Girl (Rev.)..... 1346
 Barker, Elsa, Son of Mary Bethel (Rev.).... 878
 Barnett, Mrs., Toward Social Reform (Rev.) 201
 Barr, Amelia E., The Hands of Compulsion (Rev.) 40
 Barrett, John, Cuba, Hayti and the Dominican Republic 464
 Barrett, John, Panama, Central America and Mexico 231
 Barrows, Isabel C., Between Yesterday and Tomorrow 925
 Bartholomew de las Casas, Francis Augustus MacNutt (Rev.)..... 254
 Barty Crusoe and His Man Saturday, Frances Hodgson Burnett (Rev.)..... 1362
 Bateson, W., Mendel's Principles of Heredity (Rev.) 762
 Bayne, S. G., A Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel (Rev.) 1044
 Beach, Edward L., An Annapolis Second Classman (Rev.) 1367
 Beach, Edward L., Ralph Osborn (Rev.)..... 1367
 Beach, Rex, The Silver Horde (Rev.)..... 1262
 Beadnell, H. J. Llewellyn, An Egyptian Oasis (Rev.) 1267
 Beard, A. F., The Story of John F. Oberlin (Rev.) 1140
 Beard, Charles A., Readings in American Government and Politics (Rev.)..... 1453
 Beard, D. C., Boy Pioneers (Rev.)..... 1368
 Beasley's Christmas Party, Booth Tarkington (Rev.) 1346
 Beatty, Arthur, Swinburne's Dramas (Rev.) 884
 Beautiful Children, C. Haldane McFall (Rev.) 1345
 Becquer, G. A., Romantic Legends of Spain (Rev.) 1209
 Beer, George Louis, The Origin of the British Colonial System (Rev.)..... 198
 Beethoven's Letters, A. C. Kalischer (Rev.) 255
 Belgium (Sur.) 1405, 1406, 1463
 Bemis, Edward W., The Cleveland Referendum, August 222
 Benjamin, Park, Reorganization of our Navy Department 1384
 Benjamin, Park, From "Clermont" to "Lusitania" 688
 Benjamin, Park, The New Altrurian Battleship 737
 Bennett, Arnold, The Old Wives' Tales (Rev.) 547
 Benson, Ramsey, Melchisedec (Rev.)..... 1205
 Benzoate Question, The (Ed.)..... 554
 Berget, Alphonse, Conquest of the Air (Rev.) 1454
 Bethlehem to Olivet, J. R. Miller (Rev.).... 1345
 Better Part, The, Horace Merriman Haydn (Poem) 1039
 Bettering World, The (Ed.)..... 988
 Betty Baird's Golden Year, A. H. Weikel (Rev.) 1368
 Betty Wales & Co., M. Warde (Rev.)..... 1368
 Between Yesterday and Tomorrow, Isabel C. Barrows 925
 Beyond the Skyline, Robert Aitken (Rev.).. 41
 Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought, W. G. Jordan (Rev.)..... 982
 Biblical Institute at Rome (Ed.)..... 1329
 Big John Baldwin, Wilson Vance (Rev.).... 1509
 Bigelow, John, Retrospections of an Active Life (Rev.) 1345
 Bigelow, Poultney, Rip, Robert and Hendrick and 1909..... 700
 Bingham, Hiram, Journal of an Expedition Across Venezuela and Colombia, The (Rev.) 93
 Biology and Nature Study Books of the Year 301
 Birchall, Sava Hamilton, Songs of Saint Bartholomew (Rev.) 763
 Birnbaum, Martin, Clyde Fitch: A Critical Appreciation 123
 Bisland, Elizabeth, Seekers in Sicily (Rev.) 824
 Björnson, The Novels of, William Lyon Phelps 751
 Blackwell, Henry B. (Ed.)..... 717
 Blake, Warren Barton, On Tennyson's Centenary 398
 Blanchan, Neltje, American Flower Garden (Rev.) 1345
 Bliss, Edwin Munsell, The Missionary Enterprise (Rev.) 42
 Blue Goops and Red, Gelett Burgess (Rev.) 1360
 Boardman, Edwin A., The Small Yacht (Rev.) 42
 Boas, Franz, Polar Exploration, Peary and Cook 1175.
 "Bob-for-Short," Louise Dunham Goldsberry 748
 Bob-for-Short's Christmas, Louise Dunham Goldsberry 1427
 Bomberger, Augustus Wight, The Wayfarer (Poem) 295
 Bond Issue for Reclamation, A, William E. Borah 1064
 Bonds to Develop Waterways? Shall the Government Issue, E. J. Burkett..... 814
 Bond Tables, Instructive (Fin.)..... 1468
 Bonyng, Robert W., Revision of Our Banking System 1434
 Books and Booksellers of Russia, Ivan Nardony 1377
 Books and Boys, Brander Matthews..... 1117
 Book of Christmas, Hamilton W. Mable (Rev.) 1345
 Book of Happy Days, Ella M. Boulton (Rev.) 1345
 Books of the Season, Notable..... 1136
 Books, The Censorship of (Ed.)..... 322
 Books, the Danger of, Harold E. Gorst..... 193
 Borah, William E., A Bond Issue for Reclamation 1064
 Borglum, Solon H., Some Impressions of Simon Newcomb 183
 Borup, George, Clarence R. Hall..... 732
 Borup, George, Winning the Pole..... 733
 Boulton, Ella M., Book of Happy Days (Rev.) 1345
 Bowdoin, W. G., Holiday Books..... 1345
 Boy Life, Percival Chubb (Rev.)..... 1359
 Boy Pioneers, D. C. Beard (Rev.)..... 1368
 Boy with the U. S. Survey, F. Rolt-Wheeler (Rev.) 1368
 Boys' Life of Ulysses S. Grant, Helen Nicolay (Rev.) 1363
 Boy's Ride, A. G. Zollinger (Rev.)..... 1366
 Boys and Girls of the White House, Agnes C. Sage (Rev.)..... 1363
 Boys and Girls of Seventy-seven, M. P. W. Smith (Rev.) 1365
 Boy's Catlin, Mary G. Humphreys (Rev.)... 1363
 Box Furniture, Louise Brigham (Rev.)..... 257
 Bradley, A. G., The Making of Canada (Rev.) 199
 Bradley, John R., My Knowledge of Dr. Cook's Polar Expedition..... 636
 Brady, C. T., Island of Regeneration (Rev.) 1507
 Brady, Cyrus T., On the Old Kearsarge (Rev.) 1365
 Brahms, Johannes: The Herzogenberg Correspondence, Max Kalbeck (Rev.)..... 603
 Brainerd, Eveline Warner, Great Hymns of the Middle Ages (Rev.)..... 1346
 Brainerd, Norman, Winning His Shoulder Straps (Rev.) 1368
 Bretner, Percy, A Royal Ward (Rev.)..... 424
 Brewer, Clara I., Hospitality..... 228
 Brewer's, David Josiah, Views on Income Tax (Sur.) 216
 Bride of the Mistletoe, The, James Lane Allen (Rev.) 250
 Bridgman, Herbert L., Commander Peary... 633
 Bridgman, Herbert L., The Dash to the Pole 571
 Brief History of German Literature, George M. Priest (Rev.)..... 1137
 Brigham, Louise, Box Furniture (Rev.)..... 257
 British Colonial System, The Origin of the, George Louis Beer (Rev.)..... 198
 British Free Trade, Days of Trial for, Frederic Austin Ogg..... 927
 British Millionaires (Ed.)..... 156
 British Politics..... 5, 110, 728, 848, 950, 1005, 1113, 1114, 1171, 1172, 1217, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1276, 1281, 1283, 1337, 1340, 1405, 1474
 Brooks, U. R., Butler and His Cavalry in the War of Secession (Rev.)..... 1264
 Brother to All Women, A (Ed.)..... 717
 Brown, Abbie Farwell, John of the Woods (Rev.) 1362

- Brown, Abbie Farwell, *Tales of the Red Children* (Rev.) 1362
- Brown, John, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois (Rev.) 1140
- Brownell, W. C., *American Prose Masters* (Rev.) 1136
- Browning, Robert, and William Watson (Ed.) 1049
- Bruce, H. Addington, *The Romance of American Expansion* (Rev.) 146
- Brumbaugh, E. V., *Dangers of the High School Age* 873
- Brünner, Max A. R., *Airship-Destroying Automobiles* 812
- Brünner, Max A. R., *A Wooden Airship* 870
- Bryan, James Wallace, *The Development of the English Law of Conspiracy* (Rev.) 760
- Buchner, Edward, *A Study of Yeast* 1488
- Buckley, J. M., *The Wrong and Peril of Woman Suffrage* (Rev.) 1509
- Burgess, Gelett, *Blue Goops and Red* (Rev.) 1360
- Burkett, E. J., *Shall the Government Issue Bonds to Develop Waterways?* 814
- Burleigh, C. B., *With Pikepole and Peavey* (Rev.) 1368
- Burnett, Frances Hodgson, *Barty Crusoe and His Man Saturday* (Rev.) 1362
- Burr, Anna Robeson, *The Autobiography* (Rev.) 1137
- Burt, Mary E., *Kipling's Stories and Poems* (Rev.) 1359
- Bury, J. B., *Ancient Greek Historians* (Rev.) 145
- Business Condition, *The* (Fin.) 348, 776, 843, 1278, 1517
- Butler and His Cavalry in the War of Secession, U. R. Brooks (Rev.) 1264
- By the Great Wall, Isabella R. Williams (Poem) 1318
- Cabot, Oliver, *The Man without a Shadow* (Rev.) 40
- Caine, Hall, *The White Prophet* (Rev.) 1093
- Caird, Edward, *Essays on Literature* (Rev.) 1136
- Cambridge Modern History, Vol. XI (Rev.) 200
- Campaign Expense Law in Colorado, The New, John F. Shafroth 83
- Campaigner, A., *Publicity Campaigning* 224
- Canada, *The Making of*, A. G. Bradley (Rev.) 199
- Canada's Navy 612, 1473
- Canadian System of Branch Banks, H. M. P. Eckardt 1421
- Captain Chubb, R. H. Barbour (Rev.) 1366
- Carlotta's Intended, Ruth McEnery Stuart (Rev.) 1346
- Carman, Bliss, *Saint Michael's Star* (Poem) 574
- Carman, Bliss, *Sending of the Magi* (Poem) 1430
- Carotti, G., *History of Art* (Rev.) 94
- Carpenter, George Rice, *Walt Whitman* (Rev.) 603
- Carroll, Lewis, *Thru the Looking Glass* (Rev.) 1358
- Carson, W. E., *Mexico* (Rev.) 1146
- Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. V (Rev.) 657
- Catholic Revival in England, *The Dawning of*, Bernard Ward (Rev.) 932
- Cave of the Bottomless Pool, H. G. Hunting (Rev.) 1368
- Cary, Elizabeth Luther, *Artists Past and Present* (Rev.) 1143
- Cary, Otis, *History of Christianity in Japan* (Rev.) 1316
- Census Men, *The President to the* (Ed.) 1521
- Central America, *Unrest in*, Edwin Emerson 1286
- Certain Rich Man, A., William Allen White (Rev.) 547
- Chamberlain, John Aldrich, *Principles of Business Law* (Rev.) 882
- Champlain, Samuel de, Edward D. Collins 32
- Chancellor, Louise B., *Players of London* (Rev.) 1345
- Charles, B. B., *A Search for the Hittites* 919
- Charm of the Print, Frank Weitenkampf 1371
- Charter Reform, *Progress of* (Ed.) 1159
- Chatterbox for 1909, J. Erskine Clarke (Rev.) 1360
- Cherrington, E. H., *Anti-Saloon Yearbook, 1909* (Rev.) 257
- Cherry Blossoms (Ed.) 612
- Chester, George Randolph, *The Making of Bobby Burnit* (Rev.) 550
- Chet, K. M. Yates (Rev.) 1366
- Child, The, Clinton Scollard 1444
- Child's Garden of Verses, Robert Louis Stevenson (Rev.) 1363
- Child's Guide to Music, D. G. Mason (Rev.) 1368
- Child's Hansel and Gretel, Maria L. Kirk (Rev.) 1362
- Children's Book of Art, A. E. Conway (Rev.) 1368
- Children's Book of Gardening, A. Sidgwick (Rev.) 1368
- Children of Immigrants (Ed.) 1464
- Chile, International Bureau of American Republics (Rev.) 830
- China, Broken, J. H. De Forest 1294
- China and Japan 213, 335, 390, 502
- Chinaman, John, E. H. Parker (Rev.) 984
- Chisholm, Louey, *Golden Staircase* (Rev.) 1363
- Chittenden, Alice Hill, *The Counter Influence to Woman Suffrage* 246
- Choosing a Vocation, Frank Parsons (Rev.) 257
- Christian Doctrine of God, The, William Newton Clarke (Rev.) 707
- Christian Minister and His Duties, The, Oswald Dykes (Rev.) 42
- Christian Movement in Japan (Rev.) 1318
- Christian Mysticism, Aspects of, W. Major Scott (Rev.) 251
- Christian Progress, Recent, Lewis Bayles Paton (Rev.) 828
- Christian Science 836, 1104, 1219
- Christmas in Art (Rev.) 1346
- Chubb, Percival, *Boy Life* (Rev.) 1359
- Church Affairs 47, 96, 103, 560, 605, 613, 714, 840, 995, 1098, 1274, 1457
- Church Federation for Industrial Neighborhoods, Albert J. Kennedy 239
- Circus and All About It, E. Boyd Smith (Rev.) 1360
- City of the Dinner Pail, Jonathan T. Lincoln (Rev.) 983
- City of Jerusalem, C. R. Conder (Rev.) 91
- City People, James Montgomery Flagg (Rev.) 1345
- Civil Pensions (Ed.) 1161, 1328
- Civil Service (Ed.) 1392
- Civilization in South Carolina (Ed.) 1522
- Clark, Imogen, *We Four and Two More* (Rev.) 1366
- Clarke, J. Erskine, *Chatterbox for 1909* (Rev.) 1360
- Clarke, William Newton, *The Christian Doctrine of God* (Rev.) 707
- Clarke, William Newton, *Sixty Years with the Bible* (Rev.) 1208
- "Clermont" to "Lusitania," From, Park Benjamin 688
- Cleveland, Frederick A., *Chapters on Municipal Administration and Accounting* (Rev.) 483
- Cleveland Referendum, August 3, The, Edward W. Bemis 222
- Clue, The, C. Wells (Rev.) 1507
- Coates, Florence Earle, *Privilege* (Poem) 1483
- Cock-a-Doodle Hill, A. C. Haines (Rev.) 1368
- Cole, William Morse, *Accounts, Their Construction and Interpretation* (Rev.) 254
- College Boat Races (Sur.) 58
- College Teaching, *Dangerous* (Ed.) 939
- Collier, Price, *England and the English* (Rev.) 369
- Collins, Edward D., *Samuel de Champlain* 32
- Collodi, C., *Pinocchio* (Rev.) 1358
- Columbia River, The, William Dennison Lyman (Rev.) 829
- Coming of Hester, J. K. Baird (Rev.) 1368
- Commercialism and Journalism, Hamilton Holt (Rev.) 1455
- Comrades and Sweethearts (Ed.) 989
- Concordats, *The Dying* (Ed.) 840
- Conder, C. R., *City of Jerusalem* (Rev.) 91
- Congress (Sur.) 1403
- Contemporary France, Gabriel Hanotaux (Rev.) 1209
- Conquering the Arctic Ice, Ejnar Mikkelsen (Rev.) 1266
- Conquest of the Air, Alphonse Berget (Rev.) 1454
- Conquest of the Air, A. L. Rotch (Rev.) 1147

Conquest of the North Pole, The, Robert E. Peary	623
Conquest of the Tropics (Ed.)	992
Conservation of Resources	777, 836
Conway, A. E., Children's Guide to Music (Rev.)	1368
Conway, Moncure D., Addresses and Reprints, 1850-1907 (Rev.)	481
Cook, Dr., at Copenhagen, Theodore Stanton	816
Cook's North Polar Discoveries, A. W. Greely	641
Cook's, Dr., Pemican, E. Fountain Hussey	1081
Cook's Polar Expedition, My Knowledge of, John R. Bradley	636
Cook-Pearcy Controversy...568, 569, 662, 676, 718, 727, 816, 903, 936, 1062, 1273, 1338, 1404, 1474, 1513 (See North Pole, Discovery of).	
Co-operation at Home and Abroad, C. R. Fay (Rev.)	196
Co-operative Effort, One More (Ed.)	319
Cornell University, Edwin E. Stosson	785
Cornish, Vaughan, The Panama Canal and Its Makers (Rev.)	41
Corn Trains (Ed.)	207
Corporations	1, 108, 441, 724
Cortesi, Salvatore, The Federation of Europe	121
Costliness of Saints, The (Ed.)	102
Cotton, A., Ultramicroscopes and Ultramicroscopical Objects	408
Countries South of Us, 163, 267, 332, 782, 848	
Country Conscience, The (Ed.)	100
Country Life Commission (Ed.)	374, 489
Court Life in China, Isaac Taylor Headland (Rev.)	1044
Courtin', The, James Russell Lowell (Rev.)	1345
Coxhead, Margaret, Mexico (Rev.)	1364
Crafts, Wilbur F., World Book of Temperance (Rev.)	257
Crane, Charles E. ....210, 847, 899, 942, 1004	
Crane, Frank, Defense of the Modern Church	1186
Cranston, Ruth, The European Idea of the American Girl	593
Crawford, Coe I., High Prices	1179
Crawford, F. Marion, Stradella (Rev.)	1453
Crawford, Hanford, Ethics of a Big Store..	358
Creed for South Africa, A (Ed.)	211
Creole or Mulatto (Ed.)	719
Crete	335, 389, 446
Crichton-Browne, James, Parsimony in Nutrition (Rev.)	1091
Criminal Law (Ed.)	1329
Crockett, S. R., The Men of the Mountain (Rev.)	549
Crops	54, 160, 328, 440, 896, 1166
Cross on the Hospital, The, Edward Tallmadge Root (Poem)	579
Cruel Law (Ed.)	1464
Cuba, Hayti, and the Dominican Republic, John Barrett	464
Cuba and Porto Rico, 4, 109, 273, 324, 444, 726, 1060, 1104, 1113, 1336	
Cullen, John, The Hundred Best Hymns in the English Language (Rev.)	145
Culture (Ed.)	609
Cummins, Albert B., The Reason for the Income Tax	178
Curiosities of the Sky, Garrett P. Serviss (Rev.)	1148
Curtin, Jeremiah, A Journey in Southern Siberia (Rev.)	1143
Curtis, A. T., Little Heroine at School (Rev.)	1368
Curtis, Waldon Allan, What Is the Matter with Farming?	1484
Custom House Frauds, 668, 948, 1047, 1168, 1398	
Czar's Visit to Italy (Sur.)	951
Dalliba, Gerda, An Earth Poem (Rev.)	880
Dana, John Cotton, Insurance Libraries (Ins.)	1523
Dangers of the High School Age, E. V. Brumbaugh	873
Darwinism, Fifty Years of (Rev.)	480
Dave Porter and His Classmates, E. Stratemeyer (Rev.)	1368
Davenport, Homer, My Quest of the Arabian Horse (Rev.)	1146
David's, King, Sleep (Ed.)	840
David Swing: Poet, Preacher, Joseph Fort Newton (Rev.)	253
Davis, Charles Belmont, The Lodger Overhead, and Others (Rev.)	551
Davis, Lyman Edwyn, Strike Riot in Pennsylvania	533
Davis, Richard Harding, The White Mice (Rev.)	423
Dawson, L. H., Stories from the Faerie Queen (Rev.)	1361
Dawson, William J., Great English Essayists (Rev.)	1137
Dawson, William J., Great English Letter Writers (Rev.)	881
Deceased Wife's Sister's Case (Ed.)	1520
Decisive Battles of America, Ripley Hitchcock (Rev.)	1149, 1364
Deck and Field, Frank Warren Hackett (Rev.)	372
Defense of the Modern Church, Frank Crane	1186
De Foe, Robinson Crusoe (Rev.)	1358
De Forest, J. H., Sunrise in the Sunrise Kingdom (Rev.)	1318
De Forest, J. H., Broken China	1294
Degree, A, John H. Pearson (Poem)	185
Deland, L. F., Imagination in Business (Rev.)	1456
Deland, Margaret, Where the Laborers Are Few (Rev.)	1346
De la Ramée, Louisa, The Dog of Flanders (Rev.)	1358
Democrats	50, 265, 619, 664
De Morgan, William, It Can Never Happen Again (Rev.)	1452
Denison, George T., The Struggle for Imperial Unity (Rev.)	827
Devine, Edward T., Misery and Its Causes (Rev.)	369
Diaz and Taft (Ed.)	937
Dick and Dolly, C. Wells (Rev.)	1368
Dickins, Edith Pratt, Poet o' Dreams and Other Poems (Rev.)	1266
Dike, Samuel W., The Increase of Divorce..	1038
Dillard, James H., The Jeanes Fund.....	1250
Dimnet, Ernest, Literary Anemia in France (Rev.)	421
Diplomatist, A, American Foreign Policy (Rev.)	1148
Disciples of Christ, Centennial of the (Ed.)	833
Disfranchisement in Maryland (Ed.)	772
Division of Estates, The (Ed.)	668
Divorce, The Increase of, Samuel W. Dike..	1038
Doctors of Philosophy, The (Ed.)	488
Does It Pay To Be Honest? (Ed.)	265
Dog of Flanders, Louisa de la Ramée (Rev.)	1358
Doll Book, The, Laura B. Starr (Rev.)	94
Douglas, A. M., Helen Grant, Teacher (Rev.)	1368
Douglas, A. M., Little Girl in Old Pittsburg (Rev.)	1368
Drage, Geoffrey, Austria-Hungary (Rev.) ..	708
Dragon's Blood, Henry Milner Rideout (Rev.)	424
Dramatic Critic and the Trust, The (Ed.) ..	770
Dromina, John Ayscough (Rev.)	424
Du Bois, W. E. Burghardt, Long in Darke.	917
Du Bois, W. E. Burghardt, John Brown (Rev.)	1140
Dudley, A. T., School Four (Rev.)	1368
Du Maurier, Guy, An Englishman's Home (Rev.)	931
Duncan, Frances, When Mother Lets Us Garden (Rev.)	1368
Duncan, Norman, Going Down from Jerusalem (Rev.)	1044
Duncan, Norman, The Suitable Child (Rev.)	1365
Dunham, President, on Insurance (Ins.)	895
Dunlap, Maurice, The Young American in the Philippines	1078
Dunton, Lucy, School Children the World Over (Rev.)	1360
Dunwoodie and Modernism (Ed.)	714
Dutch Bulbs and Gardens, Una Silberrad (Rev.)	484
Dutch New York, Esther Singleton (Rev.) ..	757, 1345
Dykes, Oswald, The Christian Minister and His Duties (Rev.)	42

- Earth Poem, An. Gerda Dalliba (Rev.).... 880
 Eastman, Charles A., Wigwam Evenings (Rev.) 1362
 Eastman, Elaine Goodale, When Love Is Great (Poem) 463
 Eaton, D. Cady, A Handbook of Modern French Painting (Rev.) 826
 Eckardt, H. M. P., Canadian System of Branch Banks 1421
 Edmison, John P., Stories from the Norseland (Rev.) 1361
 Education Board, The General (Ed.)..... 156
 Education, What Makes a Liberal (Ed.) .. 43
 Educational Books of the Year 296
 Educational Problems in Hawaii, Arthur Floyd Griffiths 1478
 Edwards, George Wharton, Holland of Today (Rev.) 1450
 Edwards, M., Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century (Rev.) 1345
 Eggleston, George Cary, Irene of the Mountains (Rev.) 828
 Egyptian Oasis, An. H. J. Llewellyn Beadnell (Rev.) 1267
 Elections, The 1059, 1095
 Eliot's, President Charles William, New Religion (Ed.) 765
 Ellis, George Washington, Justice in the West African Jungle 1438
 Ellis, K. R., Wide-awake Girls in Winstead (Rev.) 1368
 Ellis, Myron, Marcus Whitman (Rev.) 1206
 Ellis, William T., The Awakening World..... 904
 Ellis, William T., An Interview with Prince Ito 1068
 Elmendorf, Mary J., The Violet Peaks (Poem) 741
 Elusive Isabel, Jacques Futrelle (Rev.)..... 425
 Embarrassment of Years, Laura Wolcott.... 475
 Embury II, Aymar, One Hundred Country Houses (Rev.) 1345
 Emerson, Edwin, Some Lessons of the Recent War Game 509
 Emerson, Edwin, Unrest in Central America 1286
 End of the Road, The, Stanley Portal Hyatt (Rev.) 549
 England, 58, 73, 97, 110, 111, 336, 388, 444, 502, 622, 678, 703, 782, 866, 927, 1061, 1083, 1162, 1309
 England and the English, Price Collier (Rev.) 369
 England, The History of, from 1702-1760, I. S. Leadam (Rev.) 480
 England's Story, E. B. Williams (Rev.) 1364
 English Educational Books of the Year.... 296
 English Journalism, A History of, J. B. Williams (Rev.) 761
 English Law of Conspiracy, The Development of the, James Wallace Bryan (Rev.).. 760
 English Letter-Writers, Great, William J. Dawson (Rev.) 881
 English Literature in the Nineteenth Century, Laurie Magnus (Rev.) 710
 Englishman's Home, A, Guy du Maurier (Rev.) 931
 Equal Suffrage, Helen L. Sumner (Rev.)..... 1147-1509
 Equitable's Book, The (Ins.) 495
 Equitable Life Assurance Society (Ins.).... 1331
 Equitable, Stock Control of the (Ins.)..... 1221
 Errant Anniversaries (Ed.) 768
 Essays and Addresses, Edwin Burritt Smith (Rev.) 984
 Essays Biographical and Chemical, William Ramsay (Sur.) 367
 Essays of Poets and Poetry, T. Herbert Warren (Rev.) 884
 Essays on Literature, Edward Caird (Rev.).. 1136
 Estes, Dana, Noble Thought Books (Rev.).. 1045
 Eternal Values, Hugo Münsterberg (Rev.).. 879
 Ethics of a Big Store, Hanford Crawford.. 358
 Eucken, Rudolf, The Life of the Spirit (Rev.) 256
 European Idea of the American Girl, The, Ruth Cranston 593
 Evening Prayer, Marie Conway Oemler (Poem) 1505
 Evolution, Landon Smith (Rev.) 1456
 Ewing, Juliana Horatia, A Flat Iron for a Farthing (Rev.) 1358
 Exchange Reform, More (Fin.) 496
 Exile of My Private Secretary, Mr. Gusev, Leo Tolstoy 745
 Eyesight of School Children, The (Ed.).... 380
 Fads and Feeding, C. Stanford Read (Rev.).. 1091
 Faery Queen and Her Knights, Alfred J. Church (Rev.) 1361
 Fairy Tales, E. Laboulaye (Rev.)..... 1358
 Famous Cathedrals Described by Great Writers, Esther Singleton (Rev.) 1044
 Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel, S. G. Bayne (Rev.) 1044
 Farm Life, The Social Side of (Ed.)..... 431
 Farmers Want, What the 1464, 1517
 Fay, C. R., Co-operation at Home and Abroad (Rev.) 196
 Federal Civil Service as a Career, El Ble Kean Foltz (Rev.) 91
 Federation of Europe, The, Salvatore Cortesi 121
 Ferrer, Francisco, Alvan F. Sanborn 1188
 Ferrer, To the Murderers of, Harry H. Kemp (Poem) 1028
 Fifty Years in Constantinople, George Washburn (Rev.) 1145
 Fifty Years of Modern Painting: Corot to Sargent, J. E. Phythian (Rev.) 428
 Filibuster of Science (Ed.) 994
 Fillebrown, C. B., A, B, C. of Taxation (Rev.) 1093
 Finck, Henry T., The Great Musical Uplift 1070
 Finck, Henry T., Success in Music and How It Is Won (Rev.) 1142
 Finck, Henry T., Grieg and His Music (Rev.) 1142
 Finland (Sur.) 1174
 Fire Waste and Fire Protection (Ins.) 159
 Fiscal Year's Foreign Trade (Fin.) 214
 Fisher, Harrison, The American Girl (Rev.).. 1345
 Fitch, Clyde, Death of (Ed.) 614
 Fitch, Clyde: A Critical Appreciation of, Martin Birnbaum 123
 Fitzgerald, Edward, Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyam (Rev.) 1346
 Flag, James Montgomery, City People (Sur.) 1345
 Flanagan, D. J., Wisconsin vs. Japan in Baseball 1492
 Flat Iron for a Farthing, A, Juliana Horatia Ewing (Rev.) 1358
 Floyd, Silas X., Not by Bread Alone (Poem) 364
 Flute of the Gods, Marah Ellis Ryan (Rev.).. 1264
 Flying Plover, G. E. Theodore Roberts (Rev.) 1362
 Foltz, El Ble Kean, The Federal Civil Service as a Career (Rev.) 91
 Football, Abolition of (Ed.) 1463
 Football Boys of Lakeport, E. Stratemeyer (Rev.) 1368
 Football Fatalities (Ed.) 1275
 For the Norton Name, Hollis Godfrey (Rev.) 1368
 For the Stars and Stripes, E. T. Tomlinson (Rev.) 1365
 Forbes-Lindsay, Panama—A Field for American Enterprise 910
 Forbidden Paradise, Keta B. Parker (Poem) 453
 Ford, Charles, Outcast Manufacturers (Rev.) 41
 Ford, Julia Ellsworth, Simeon Solomon: An Appreciation (Rev.) 984
 Forder, Archibald, Ventures Among the Arabs (Rev.) 604
 Forest Service, The Task of, Overton W. Price 537
 Forty-Foot Culture Shelf, A (Ed.) 210
 Foster, Agnes G. You and Some Others (Rev.) 1346
 Foster, John, A Shakespeare Word Book (Rev.) 91
 Foster, Paul P., Reference Libraries for Busy Men 1125
 Fourth of July, The New (Ed.) 44
 France... 59, 218, 219, 266, 326, 892, 901, 902, 1062, 1115, 1173, 1284
 Francis, Alexander, Americans (Rev.) 1208
 Francis, Joseph, and His Times, Horace Rumboold (Rev.) 1139
 Fraternity, John Galsworthy (Rev.) 601
 French, Willard, Nelson W. Aldrich 588

- French, Willard, *The Seizure of the People's Water Power* 650
- French, Willard, Richard A. Ballinger..... 963
- French, Willard, Gifford Pinchot 1119
- French Anarchists, *The*, Alvin F. Sanborn..... 312
- French Bishops, *Troubles of* (Ed.) 1163
- French Educational Books..... 298
- French Influence in English Literature, *The*, Alfred Horatio Upham (Rev.) 199
- French Painting, *A Handbook of Modern*, L. Cady Eaton (Rev.) 826
- French Revolution, R. M. Johnston (Rev.)..... 883
- From Darkness to Light, Mary Helm (Rev.)..... 658
- Fruit of Their Way, Bolton Hall 1181
- Frye, Senator, of Maine, D. S. Alexander..... 1502
- Fuller, H. B., *The Speakers of the House* (Rev.) 1092
- Furlong, Charles Wellington, *The Gateway of the Sahara* (Rev.) 1042
- Furness, Horace Howard, Richard, *the Third* (Rev.) 91
- Futrelle, Jacques, *Elusive Isabel* (Rev.) 425
- G. 12, *Plays That Are Worth While*..... 1121
- G., F. H., *Rudyard Kipling* (Poem)..... 120
- Gale, Edward J., *Pewter and the Amateur Collector* (Rev.) 1346
- Gale, James S., *Korea in Transition* (Rev.)..... 1318
- Galsworthy, John, *Fraternity* (Rev.) 601
- Galsworthy, John, *Plays: The Silver Box, Joy, Strife* (Rev.) 931
- Galton, Francis, *Memories of My Life* (Rev.) 482
- Game and the Farmer, *The*, Dwight W. Huntington 862
- Garden in the Wilderness, *A Hermit* (Rev.)..... 1345
- Garden Yard, *The*, Bolton Hall (Rev.)..... 600
- Garnett, Lucy M. J., *Home Life in Turkey* (Rev.) 1145
- Gateway of the Sahara, *The*, Charles Wellington Furlong (Rev.) 1042
- Gaynor, William J., Frederic W. Hinrichs..... 1182
- Geil, William E., *Great Wall of China* (Rev.) 1143
- Genesis, *A Decision on* (Ed.) 605
- Geology of the City of New York, L. P. Gratacap (Rev.) 484
- George, Henry, Jr., *The Assassination of Prince Ito* 1029
- George Washington University, *The*, Richard D. Harlan 27
- Georgia Railroad Arbitration (Ed.) 104
- Georgian Pageant, A, Frank Frankfort Moore (Rev.) 709
- German Drama in the Nineteenth Century, *The*, Georg Witkowski (Rev.) 709
- German Educational Books..... 298
- German Literature, *A History of*, Calvin Thomas (Rev.) 425
- Germany, 6, 111, 113, 220, 669.
- Ghent, W. J., *The Industrial Struggle*..... 136
- Giant Land, Roland Quiz (Rev.)..... 1362
- Gibbon, Frederick P., *The Lawrences of the Punjab* (Rev.) 92
- Gilder, Richard Watson (Ed.) 1219
- Gilder, Richard Watson, Emily Huntington Miller (Poem) 1261
- Gildersleeve, Basil Lanneau, *Hellas and Hesperia* (Rev.) 829
- Gillette's Industrial Solution, Melvin L. Severy (Rev.) 370
- Gilman, Bradley, *A Son of the Desert* (Rev.) 1366
- Ginzberg, Louis, *The Legends of the Jews* (Rev.) 369
- Girls of Fairmount, E. A. Baker (Rev.)..... 1366
- Girls of Today, Clarence F. Underwood (Rev.) 1345
- Giving of Thanks (Ed.) 1211
- Glasgow, Ellen, *The Romance of a Plain Man* (Rev.) 423
- Glaspell, Susan, *The Glory of the Conquered* (Rev.) 602
- Glory of the Conquered, *The*, Susan Glaspell (Rev.) 602
- Godfrey, Hollis, *For the Norton Name* (Rev.) 1368
- Goling, Charles Buxton, *Star-Glow in Song* (Rev.) 367
- Gone Down from Jerusalem, Norman Duncan (Rev.) 1044
- Golden Season, Myra Kelly (Rev.) 1454
- Golden Staircase, Loney Christholm (Rev.) 1593
- Goldsherry, Louise Dunham, *Robert Short* 748
- Goldsherry, Louise Dunham, *Robert Short's Christmas* 1427
- Good Health and How We Work, P. L. Lipton Sinclair (Rev.) 1092
- Good Will (Ed.) 1457
- Goode, Rose Chambers, *Marah* (Poem)..... 1300
- Goose Girl, *The*, Harold MacGrath (Rev.) 559
- Gorman, Charles Edward, *Letters, Lectures and Addresses*, Eliza Minor Gorman (Rev.) 602
- Gorman, Eliza Minor, *Letters, Lectures and Addresses of Charles Edward Gorman* (Rev.) 602
- Gorst, Harold E., *The Danger of Booms* 193
- Governors, *The*, E. Phillips Oppenheim (Rev.) 49
- Grant, the Man of Mystery, Nicholas Smith (Rev.) 256
- Gratacap, L. P., *Geology of the City of New York* (Rev.) 484
- Great Divide, *The*, William Vaughn Moody (Rev.) 932
- Great English Essayists, William J. Dawson (Rev.) 1137
- Great Hymns of the Middle Ages, Evelyn W. Brainerd (Rev.) 1346
- Great Wall of China, William E. Geil (Rev.) 1143
- Great White Plague, Edward O. Otis (Rev.)..... 1207
- Greece 167, 1006, 1052
- Greek and Latin Books of the Year..... 300
- Greek Historians, Ancient, J. B. Bury (Rev.) 115
- Greely, A. W., *Cook's North-Polar Discoveries* 641
- Greene, F. N., *Into the Night* (Rev.) 1507
- Grieg and His Music, Henry T. Finck (Rev.) 1142
- Griffs, William Elliot, *The Story of New Netherlands* (Rev.) 144
- Griffiths, Arthur Floyd, *Educational Problems in Hawaii* 1478
- Guatemala and Her People of Today, Nevin O. Winter (Rev.) 1044
- Guide to the Country Home, Edward Kneeland Parkinson (Rev.) 1455
- Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books, Alice B. Kroeger (Rev.) 428
- Guizou, P., *Animals in the Ark* (Rev.) 1360
- Gulliver's Travels, Jonathan Swift (Rev.)..... 1358
- Gummere, Amelia Mott, *Witchcraft and Quakerism* (Rev.) 1265
- Gurridge, Victor, *India* (Rev.) 1364
- Gwynn, Stephen, *A Holiday in Constantinople* (Rev.) 372
- Hackett, Frank Warren, *Deck and Field* (Rev.) 372
- Hague Peace Conference of 1899 and 1907, *The*, James Brown Scott (Rev.) 598
- Haines, A. C., *Cock-a-Dooodle Hill* (Rev.)..... 1368
- Halley's Comet and Solomon's Temple, Henry Anselm Scamp 1253
- Hall, Bolton, *The Standards of Animals* (Poem) 135
- Hall, Bolton, *The Garden Yard* (Rev.) 600
- Hall, Bolton, *The Way of Wisdom*..... 872
- Hall, Bolton, *How Hardly Shall a Rich Man* 378
- Hall, Bolton, *The Fruit of Their Way* 181
- Hall, Clarence R., George Borup 782
- Hamilton, J. S., *The New Sophomore* (Rev.) 1368
- Hancock, La Touche, *The Optimist* (Poem)..... 696
- Hands of Compulsion, *The*, Amelia E. Barr (Rev.) 49
- Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, *The John Ins.* 53
- Hanotaux, Gabriel, *Contemporary France* (Rev.) 1299
- Hanpy Hawkins, Robert Alexander Waser (Rev.) 549
- Harlan, Richard D., *The George Washington University* 27
- Harper, George McLean, Charles Augustin Sainte-Beuve (Rev.) 478
- Harper, Ida Husted, *What Do the Newport Suffrage Meetings Mean?* 575
- Harper, Ida Husted, *Women's Clubs* 190

- Italian highways and Byways from a Motor
Car, Francis Milton (Rev.)..... 822
- Italian Hours, Henry James (Rev.)..... 1345
- Ito, Prince, An Interview with, William T.
Ellis 1068
- Ito, Prince, Assassination of..... 1006, 1046
- Ito, Prince, Assassination of, Henry George,
Jr. 1029
- Ives, Sarah Noble, To My Mother (Poem)... 1067
- Jackson, Stonewall, Henry A. White (Rev.)... 1140
- James, Henry, Italian Hours (Rev.)..... 1345
- Jameson, J. Franklin, Narratives of New
Netherlands (Rev.) 757
- Jane Jones and Some Others, Ben King
(Rev.) 1345
- Janet at Odds, A. C. Ray (Rev.)..... 1368
- Javier, Thomas A., Henry Hudson, His
Aims and His Achievements (Rev.)..... 763
- Japan 1006, 1029, 1046
- Jeanes Fund, James H. Dillard..... 1250
- Jenks, Tudor, When America Won Liberty
(Rev.) 1364
- Jernold, Walter, Mother Goose's Nursery
Rhymes (Rev.) 1360
- Jervy, Theodore D., Robert T. Hayne and
His Times (Rev.)..... 1265
- Jewett, Sarah Orne (Ed.)..... 52
- Jewish Intermarriage (Ed.)..... 1161, 1274
- John of the Woods, Abbie Farwell Brown
(Rev.) 1362
- Johns Hopkins University, Edwin E. Slos-
son 1230
- Johnson, Charles F., Shakespeare and His
Critics (Rev.) 90
- Johnson, John A. (Ed.)..... 764
- Johnson's, Governor John A., Address at
Seattle (Sur.) 330
- Johnston, R. M., French Revolution (Rev.)... 883
- Jones, John P., India, Its Life and Thought
(Rev.) 762
- Jordan, W. G., Biblical Criticism and Mod-
ern Thought (Rev.)..... 982
- Journal of a Neglected Wife, The, Mabel
Herbert Urner (Rev.)..... 424
- Journey in Southern Siberia, Jeremiah Cur-
tin (Rev.) 1143
- Junkin, Charles Irvin, Wonder of the Story... 1433
- Justice in the West African Jungle, George
Washington Ellis 1438
- Kalbeck, Max, Johannes Brahms, The
Herzogenberg Correspondence (Rev.)..... 603
- Kalischer, A. C., Beethoven's Letters (Rev.) 255
- Kansas Guaranty Law Invalid (Fin.)..... 1524
- Kelly, Myra, Golden Season (Rev.)..... 1454
- Kemp, Harry H., The Pole (Poem)..... 624b
- Kemp, Harry H., To the Murderers of
Ferrer (Poem) 1028
- Kemp, Harry H., Up the River (Poem).... 979
- Kennedy, Albert J., Church Federation for
Industrial Neighborhoods 239
- Kennedy, John Stewart, Great Bequests.... 1059, 1097
- Kentucky Night Riders (Sur.)..... 847
- Killing Never Kills (Ed.)..... 605
- Kimball, Harriet McEwen, An Almoner of
Christ 89
- Kilvert, Cory, The Kite Book (Rev.)..... 1360
- Kindergarten in the Home, C. S. Newman,
(Rev.) 1369
- Kindly Act, A (Ed.)..... 720
- King, Ben, Jane Jones and Some Others
(Rev.) 1345
- Kingsley, Charles, The Water Babies (Rev.)... 1358
- Kipling, Rudyard, J. H. G. (Poem)..... 120
- Kipling's Stories and Poems, Mary E. Burt
(Rev.) 1359
- Kirk, Maria L., The Child's Hansel and
Gretel (Rev.) 1362
- Kirkland, Winifred, Introducing Corinna
(Rev.) 1365
- Kissing the Book (Ed.)..... 1396
- Kite Book, Cory Kilvert (Rev.)..... 1360
- Knickerbocker Redivivus, Charles Battell
Loomis 691
- Knopf, S. A., Tuberculosis (Rev.)..... 1208
- Korea in Transition, James S. Gale (Rev.)... 1318
- Kroeger, Alice B., Guide to the Study and
Use of Reference Books (Rev.)..... 428
- Kuropatkin, General, The Russian Army
and the Japanese War (Rev.)..... 197
- Labor..... 217, 272, 443, 565, 674, 740
- Laboulaye, E., Fairy Tales (Rev.)..... 1357
- Lackawanna's Dividend, The (Fin.)..... 106
- Lady in the White Veil, The, Rose O'Neil
(Rev.) 423
- Laffan, William M. (Ed.)..... 1220
- Lagerlöf, Selma, and the Symbolists (Ed.)... 1458
- Lamb, Charles and Mary, Tales from Shake-
speare (Rev.) 1358
- Landscape Painting, Birge Harrison (Rev.)... 1142
- Lang, Mrs., Red Book of Heroes (Rev.)..... 1363
- Lanier, Clifford, To Sidney Lanier (Poem)... 1073
- Last Poems, George Meredith (Rev.)..... 1511
- Latimer, Robert Sloan, Liberty of Con-
science Under Three Tsars (Rev.)..... 1267
- Latin, The Pronunciation of (Ed.)..... 559
- Latin Shore, The, Thomas Ashby..... 969
- Lavretsky, Ivan, Leonid Andrejev..... 242
- Lea, Homer, The Valor of Ignorance (Rev.)... 1149
- Leadam, I. S., The History of England from
1702-1760 (Rev.)..... 480
- Learned Societies (Ed.)..... 1275
- Lecky, W. E. H., A Memoir of (Rev.)..... 1140
- Leclair Idea, The, N. O. Nelson..... 411
- Legend of the Madonna, A, Clarence Urmey
(Poem) 407
- Legends of the Jews, The, Louis Ginsberg
(Rev.) 369
- Lee, Sidney, A Life of William Shakespeare
(Rev.) 90
- Legal Profession, The (Sur.)..... 498
- Legends of the Alhambra, Washington
Irving (Rev.) 1345
- Legislation, Uniform State (Ed.)..... 492
- Lepelletier, Edmond, Paul Verlaine (Rev.)... 1138
- Lesson, The, Ruth Sterry (Poem)..... 965
- Letters from G. G. (Rev.)..... 1210
- Lewis, Lawrence, The Advertisements of
The Spectator (Rev.) 482
- Lewis Stewart, Oliver Wendell Holmes..... 1313
- Liberia (Ed.) 263
- Liberia Wants America's Help, Why, Walter
F. Walker 70
- Liberty of Conscience Under Three Tsars,
Robert Sloan Latimer (Rev.)..... 1267
- Libraries for Busy Men, Reference, Paul P.
Foster 1125
- Life and Times of John Hus, Count Lützow
(Rev.) 1140
- Life Insurance and the Moral Obligation of
Employers (Ins.) 1277
- Life Insurance, The Field of (Ins.)..... 617
- Life Insurance Agent, Enthusiasm Neces-
sary for the (Ins.) 775
- Life of the Spirit, Rudolf Eucken (Rev.).... 256
- Life of the Universe, Svante Arrhenius
(Rev.) 1148
- Life's Day, William Seaman Bainbridge
(Rev.) 42
- Lilac Girl, Ralph Henry Barbour (Rev.).... 1346
- Limitation of Life Insurance (Ins.)..... 1055
- Lincoln, Jonathan T., The City of the
Dinner-Pail (Rev.) 983
- Liquor Trade (Ed.)..... 1326
- Literary Anemia in France, Ernest Dimnet
(Rev.) 421
- Literature and Journalism (Ed.)..... 48
- Little, Edna S., The Works of Jesus (Rev.)... 1345
- Little Girl in Old Pittsburgh, A. M. Douglas
(Rev.) 1368
- Little Heroine at School, A. T. Curtis
(Rev.) 1268
- Little Lame Prince, Miss Mulock (Rev.).... 1358
- Little Maryland Garden, A, Helen Ash Hays
(Rev.) 427
- Lloyd-George, David, Lords and the Budget
Loans to Countries South of Us (Ed.) 267
- Locke, Alain Le Roy, Oxford Contrast 137
- Lodger Overhead and Others, The, Charles
Belmont Davis (Rev.)..... 551
- Lombroso, Cesare (Ed.) 391
- Lombroso, Cesare, Crime in Spain and Its
History 1292
- London, Jack, Martin Eden (Rev.) 986
- Long in Darke, W. E. Burghardt Du Bois 910
- Loomis, Charles Battell, Knickerbocker Re-
divivus 691
- Loomis, Charles Battell, Up the Ladder or
How to Rise 858
- Lords and the Budget, David Lloyd-George 1246

- Mother's List of Books for Children, Gertrude Veld Arnold (Rev.).....1359
- Motley, John Lothrop, History of the United Netherlands (Rev.).....144
- Motoring in the Balkans, Frances Kinsley Hutchinson (Rev.).....1042
- Much Ado About Peter, Jean Webster (Rev.).....199
- Mulock, Miss, Little Lame Prince (Rev.).....1358
- Municipal Administration and Accounting, Chapters on, Frederick A. Cleveland, (Rev.).....483
- Münsterberg, Hugo, Eternal Values (Rev.).. 879
- Music, The Appreciation of, Thomas Whitney Surette (Rev.).....146
- Music and Art Books.....308
- Musical Uplift, The Great, Henry P. Finck.1070
- Musket Boys of Old Boston, George A. Warren (Rev.).....1365
- My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life, Roger A. Pryor (Rev.).....1140
- My Mission Class, Bachelor Maid.....413
- My Quest of the Arabian Horse, Homer Davenport (Rev.).....1146
- My Sad, Sweet Christmas, Carmen Sylva...1408
- Myers, Gustavus H., History of Tammany Hall (Rev.).....881
- Mystical Element of Religion, Friedrich von Hügel (Rev.).....251
- Myth, The Development of the Modern (Ed.) 431
- Nagouchi Yone, Baron Shibusawa.....809
- Narodny, Ivan, Books and Booksellers of Russia.....1377
- Narratives of New Netherlands, J. Franklin Jameson (Rev.).....757
- Nascher, I. L., The Wretches of Povertyville (Rev.).....147
- National Convention of Insurance Commissioners, The (Ins.).....561
- National Problems, The Fundamental (Ed.)1269
- Naval Base at Pearl Harbor (Sur.).....1112
- Nebraska in London (Ed.).....840
- Neglected Neighbors in the National Capital, Charles F. Weller (Rev.).....371
- Negro and the "Solid" South, Booker T. Washington.....1195
- Negro in a Democracy, The, Ray Stannard Baker.....584
- Negroes, Achievements of, Booker T. Washington.....731
- Nelson, N. O., The Leclaire Idea.....411
- Newman, C. S., Kindergarten in the Home (Rev.).....1369
- Neumann, Angelo, Personal Recollections of Wagner (Rev.).....371
- New Altrurian Battleship, The, Park Benjamin.....737
- Newcomb, Simon, Some Impressions of, Solon H. Borglum.....183
- New Helicon Hall, A, Upton Sinclair.....580
- New Mayor of New York City, Frederic W. Hinrichs.....1182
- New Necromancy (Ed.).....1213
- New Netherlands, The Story of, William Elliot Griffiths (Rev.).....144
- New New York, The, John C. Van Dyke (Rev.).....821
- New Poems, Stephen Phillips (Rev.).....760
- New Poems, William Watson (Rev.).....1349
- New Sophomore, J. S. Hamilton (Rev.).....1368
- New Theater, The, William Lyon Phelps.... 957
- Newton, Joseph Fort, David Swing, Poet-Precacher (Rev.).....253
- New York in the Seventeenth Century, History of the City of, Schuyler van Rensselaer (Rev.).....143
- New York, Growth of Greater, Thomas W. Hotchkiss.....977
- New York Politics.....323, 564, 780, 832, 846, 885, 891, 941
- Niagara.....900, 950, 1112, 1170, 1226, 1279, 1321, 1336, 1401, 1471
- Nichols, Ernst Fox.....944
- Nicolay, Helen, Boys' Life of Ulysses S. Grant (Rev.).....1363
- Nightingale, Florence, L. E. Richards (Rev.)1363
- Nineteen Hundred and Nine (Ed.).....1514
- Nobel Prizes (Sur.).....1338
- Nobel Prize Winners (Ed.).....1390
- Noble Thought Books, Dana Estes (Rev.)...1045
- Noguchi, Yone, Baron Takasaki.....144
- Japanese Poet Laureate.....144
- Northern Lights, Gilbert Parker (Rev.).....1262
- North Pole, The Discovery of, (Book).....104
- Pearry Controversy.....104
- Not by Bread Alone, Silas X. Floyd (Poem).... 504
- Noyes, Alfred, The Magic Casement.....144
- Ober, F. E., Sir Walter Raleigh (Rev.).....653
- Oberlin, John F., The Story of, A. P. Beard (Rev.).....1140
- Oemler, Marie Conway, The Evening Prayer (Poem).....1505
- Ogg, Frederic Austin, Days of Toil for British Free Trade.....927
- Oil Trust, Dissolution of, Ordered (Sur.)....1167
- Old Christmas, Washington Irving (Rev.).....568
- Old-Fashioned Fairy Tales, Ten Hood (Rev.).....100
- Old Friends, Being Recollections of Other Days, William Winter (Rev.).....365
- Oldmeadow, Ernest, Antonio (Rev.).....549
- Old Men Now and Under the New Regime (Ins.).....383
- Old Miami: The Tale of the Middle West, Alfred H. Upham (Rev.).....711
- Old Town, The, Jacob A. Riis (Rev.).....1267
- Old Wives' Tales, The, Arnold Bennett (Rev.).....537
- Ollivant, Alfred, The Novels of, William Lyon Phelps.....479
- On an Embroidered Binding, Frederic Fairchild Sherman (Poem).....1344
- On the Old Kearsarge, Cyrus T. Brad (Rev.).....365
- One Hundred Country Houses, Aymar Embury II (Rev.).....143
- Opera, Chapters of, Henry Edward Krehbiel (Rev.).....368
- Opera-Goer's Complete Guide, The, Leo Melitz (Rev.).....147
- Oppenheim, E. Phillips, The Governors (Rev.).....40
- Optimist, The, La Touche Hancock (Poem).. 696
- O'Neill, Rose, The Lady in the White Veil (Rev.).....427
- Orton, Jesse F., Confusion of Property with Privilege: the Dartmouth College Case.392, 448
- Osborn, Chase S., The Andean Land (Rev.).... 201
- Osborn, Ralph, Edward L. Beach (Rev.)....1367
- Otis, Edward O., Great White Plague (Rev.)1207
- Otis, James, Minute Boys of New York (Rev.).....1365
- Orczy, Baroness, The Man in the Corner (Rev.).....508
- Our Alleged Contribution to Civilization (Ed.).....150
- Our Dependents and Dependencies (Ed.).... 987
- Our Nature Country (Ed.).....1100
- Outcast Manufacturers, Charles Ford (Rev.) 41
- Oxford Contrasts, Alain Le Roy Locke.....100
- Pacific Islands....103, 108, 163, 273, 331, 387, 443, 1404, 1478
- Packard, Winthrop, Wild Pastures (Rev.)... 372
- Pa Flickinger's Folks, Bessie R. Hoover (Rev.).....550
- Pagan, Oliver E., Indictments without Loopholes.....162
- Pair of Madcaps, J. T. Trowbridge (Rev.)...1366
- Panama Canal.....192, 962, 1223
- Panama Canal and Its Makers, The Vaughan Cornish (Rev.).....41
- Panama, Central America and Mexico, John Barrett.....20
- Panama, A Field for American Enterprise, Forbes-Lindsay.....910
- Parenthood and Race Culture, Caleb Williams Saleeby (Rev.).....1147
- Parker, E. H., John Chinaman and a Few Others (Rev.).....98
- Parker, Gilbert, Northern Lights (Rev.)....1262
- Parker, George F., Recollections of Grover Cleveland (Poem).....1411
- Parker, Keta B., Forbidden Paradise (Poem) 45
- Parkinson, Edward Kneeland, Guide to the Country Home (Rev.).....1457
- Parnell and Gaynor (Ed.).....1104
- Parrot, The, George Sylvester Viereck (Poem).....500
- Parry, Hubert, Johann S. Bach (Rev.).....1140

- Riding on a Rail (Ed.).....1160
 Riis, Jacob A., The Old Town (Rev.).....1267
 Rip, Robert and Hendrick and 1909, Poul-
 ney Bigelow 700
 Roberts, G. E. Theodore, Flying Plover
 (Rev.)1362
 Robinson Crusoe, Daniel De Foe (Rev.).....1358
 Rochester Movement, The, Edward J. Ward 860
 Rockefeller, John D., Random Reminiscences
 of Men and Events (Rev.)..... 38
 Rollins, Montgomery, The Potential Power
 of the Small Investor.....1306
 Rolt-Wheeler, F., Boy with the U. S. Sur-
 vey (Rev.)1368
 Romance of American Expansion, The, H.
 Addington Bruce (Rev.)..... 146
 Romantic Germany, Robert H. Schaufler
 (Rev.)1145
 Romantic Legends of Spain, G. A. Becquer
 (Rev.)1209
 Romance of a Plain Man, The, Ellen Glas-
 gow (Rev.) 423
 Romance of Modern Chemistry, James C.
 Philip (Rev.)1359
 Root, Frank D., Year in Finance and Trade.1412
 Root, Edward Tallmadge, The Cross on the
 Hospital (Poem) 579
 Root's, Senator, Plea for Subsidies....1169, 1218
 Rose and the Ring, W. M. Thackeray
 (Rev.)1358
 Roses, Herman Sudermann (Rev.)..... 932
 Rotch, A. L., The Conquest of the Air
 (Rev.)1147
 Rowbotham, F. J., Story-Lives of Great
 Authors (Rev.)1363
 Royal Ward, A, Percy Brebner (Rev.)..... 424
 Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyam, Edward Fitz-
 gerald (Rev.)1346
 Russell, C. E., Working Lads' Club (Rev.)... 201
 Russell, T. B., Science at Home (Rev.).....1369
 Rumbold, Horace, Francis Joseph and His
 Times (Rev.)1139
 Russia, Books and Booksellers, Ivan Na-
 rodny1377
 Russian Army and the Japanese War, Gen-
 eral Kuropatkin (Rev.)..... 197
 Ryan, Coletta, A Woman Knows (Poem).... 930
 Ryan, Marah Ellis, The Flute of the Gods
 (Rev.)1264
 Sadler, M. E., Moral Instruction and Train-
 ing in Schools (Rev.)..... 252
 Sage, Agnes C., The Boys and Girls of the
 White House (Rev.).....1363
 Sailor's "Chanties," The, James H. Williams 76
 Saint Michael's Star, Bliss Carman (Poem). 574
 Sainte-Beuve, Charles Augustin, George
 McLean Harper (Rev.)..... 478
 Salvage, Owen Seaman (Rev.)..... 762
 Saleeby, Caleb Williams, Parenthood and
 Race Culture (Rev.).....1147
 Sanborn, Alvin F., The French Anarchists.. 312
 Sanborn, Alvin F., A Realization of "Mac-
 beth" 644
 Sanborn, Alvin F., Francisco Ferrer.....1188
 Schaufler, Robert H., Romantic Germany
 (Rev.)1145
 Schofield, A. T., With Christ in Palestine
 (Rev.)1345
 Scholasticism, Joseph Rickaby (Rev.).....1148
 School Children the World Over, Lucy
 Dunton (Rev.)1360
 School Four, A. T. Dudley (Rev.).....1368
 School Teaching in Panama, May L. Baker.1445
 Science at Home, T. B. Russell (Rev.).....1369
 Science Teaching, A Needed Reform in,
 C. R. Mann..... 85
 Scollard, Clinton, The Singing Heart (Poem).1312
 Scollard, Clinton, The Child (Poem).....1444
 Scomp, Henry Anselm, Halley's Comet and
 Solomon's Temple1253
 Scott, C. A. Dawson, Treasure Trove (Rev.).1509
 Scott, Emmett J., The American Commis-
 sioners in Liberia..... 403
 Scott, James Brown, The Hague Peace
 Conferences of 1899 and 1907 (Rev.)..... 598
 Score, The, Lucas Malet (Rev.)..... 824
 Scott, Robert, Pauline Epistles (Rev.)..... 881
 Scott, W. Major, Aspects of Christian Mys-
 ticism (Rev.) 251
 Scrap-Book, How to Keep (Ed.) 48
 Scripture and Song in Worship, Francis
 Wayland Shepardson (Rev.)..... 145
 Seaman, Owen, Salage (Rev.) 66
 Search for Celery Plant (Ed.).....1397
 Seattle and Jamestown (Ed.)..... 258
 Seekers in Sicily, Elizabeth Bisland (Rev.).. 824
 Sejeans, Elizabeth, The Winking Charles
 (Rev.) 40
 Self-Government and Calvinism (Ed.) 665
 Self-Respect, The Assertion of (Ed.) 66
 Semenoff, Wladimir, Rasplata (Rev.) 531
 Senate's Minority Leader (Ed.).....1521
 Sending of the Magi, Bliss Carman (Poem).1439
 Sense of Measure (Ed.)..... 835
 Serviss, Garrett P., Curiosities of the Sky
 (Rev.)1148
 Set in Silver, C. N. and A. M. Williamson
 (Rev.) 425
 Seven Ages of Childhood, Carolyn Wells
 (Rev.)1360
 Seven English Cities, W. D. Howells (Rev.).1144
 Severy, Melvin L., Gillette's Industrial Solu-
 tion (Rev.) 570
 Sex, The Strike of the (Ed.).....1322
 Shadow Between His Shoulder Blades, Joel
 Chandler Harris (Rev.).....1455
 Shadow of the Cathedral, Vincent Blasco
 Ibanez (Rev.) 548
 Sharfroh, John F., Campaign Expense Law
 in Colorado 83
 Shah Abdicated, Why the Great Persian
 Correspondent 450
 Shakespeare and His Critics, Charles F.
 Johnson (Rev.) 90
 Shakespeare and His Life Story, The Man,
 Frank Harris (Rev.).....1137
 Shakespeare Dead? Is, Mark Twain (Rev.). 90
 Shakespeare, Three Plays of Alphonse
 Charles Swinburne (Rev.)..... 90
 Shakespeare, William, A Life of, Sidney Lee
 (Rev.) 90
 Shakespeare, William, The Tragedy of
 Richard the Third (Rev.)..... 91
 Shakespeare Word-Book, A, John Foster
 (Rev.) 90
 Shakespeare's Richard the Third, Howard
 Furness, Jr. (Rev.)..... 91
 Shaler, Nathaniel Southgate, The Autobiog-
 raphy of (Rev.)..... 479
 Sharpless, Isaac, Quaker Boy on the Farm
 and at School (Rev.)..... 983
 Shelley, Henry C., Inns and Taverns of Old
 London (Rev.)1345
 Shepardson, Francis Wayland, Scripture
 and Song in Worship (Rev.)..... 145
 Sherman Act (Ed.).....1268
 Sherman, Frederick Fairchild, On an Em-
 broidered Binding (Poem) 1344
 Shibusawa, Baron, Yone Nagouchi..... 809
 Shoemaker, Ira H., The Industrial Depart-
 ment of a Railroad..... 134
 Short Ballot (Ed.)..... 1389
 Should the Married Woman Teach..... 361
 Shoup, Grace, In a New England Grave-
 yard (Poem) 324
 Show Girl, The, Max Pemberton (Rev.)..... 40
 Sicily: The Garden of the Mediterranean,
 Will S. Monroe (Rev.)..... 823
 Sidgwick, A., Children's Book of Gardening
 (Rev.)1308
 Silberrad, Una, Dutch Bulbs and Gardens
 (Rev.) 689
 Silly Treum, The, Seumas McManus
 (Poem). 76
 Silver Horde, Rex Beach (Rev.)1261
 Simpson, Patrick C., Life of Principal Rainy
 (Rev.)1340
 Sinclair, Upton, A New Hebeon Hall 580
 Sinclair, Upton, Good Health and How We
 Won It (Rev.)1092
 Singing Heart, The, Clinton Scollard
 (Poem) 1312
 Singleton, Esther, Dutch New York (Rev.).. 757, 1345
 Singing, The Psychology of, David C. Tay-
 lor (Rev.) 62
 Singleton, Esther, Famous Cathedrals De-
 scribed by Great Writers (Rev.)1044
 Six Girls and the Seventh One, Marion Ames
 (Rev.)1306
 Sixteenth Amendment, The (Ed.) 104

- Takasaki, Baron: The Japanese Poet Laureate, Yone Noguchi.....1131
 Talbert, Joseph T. (Fin.) 999
 Tales of the Red Children, Abbie Farwell Brown (Rev.)1362
 Tales of Wonder, Kate Douglas Wiggin (Rev.)1362
 Tales from Shakespeare, Charles and Mary Lamb (Rev.)1358
 Tammany Hall, History of Gustavus H. Myers (Rev.) 884
 Tariff, 2, 56, 107, 149, 161, 203, 216, 271, 317, 329, 373, 385, 429, 675, 1087
 Tariff, Next Steps After the, W. B. Heyburn 743
 Tariff Act, The, Francis E. Warren 742
 Tariff Free List for Natural Protection, Use of the, Porter J. McCumber 66
 Tarkington, Booth, Beasley's Christmas Party (Rev.)1346
 Taverns and Turnpikes of Blandford, 1733-1833, Sumner Gilbert Wood (Rev.) 604
 Taxes, Income Corporation and Franchise, 1, 55, 162, 216, 724, 998
 Taylor, A. E., Plato (Rev.)1148
 Taylor, David C., The Psychology of Singing (Rev.) 92
 Telegraph and Telephone1169, 1222, 1468
 Temperance by Taxation (Ed.)1162
 Tennyson's Centenary, On; Warren Barton Blake 398
 Texas (Ed.) 379
 Thackeray, W. M., Rose and the Ring (Rev.)1358
 Thanksgiving, Carlotta Perry (Poem)1175
 Their Heart's Desire, Frances Foster Perry (Rev.)1346
 Thomas, Calvin, A History of German Literature (Rev.) 425
 Thomas, John M., The Student's Ten Commandments1089
 Thompson, A. E., American Patty (Rev.)1365
 Thoreau, Henry D., Maine Woods (Rev.)1345
 Thru the French Provinces, Ernest Peixotto (Rev.)1012
 Thru the Looking Glass, Lewis Carroll (Rev.)1358
 Tierney, Henry B., May-Tide (Poem) 872
 To a Sonnet on the Sonnet, Thomas Walsh (Poem)1128
 To My Mother, Sarah Noble Ives (Poem)1067
 To the Little Dutch Baby, Ruth Sterry (Poem) 182
 Tolstoy, Leo, The Exile of My Private Secretary, Mr. Gusev 745
 Tolstoy, the Man and His Message, Edward A. Steiner (Rev.) 883
 Tomlinson, E. T., For the Stars and Stripes (Rev.)1365
 Tomlinson, E. T., Ward Hill Teacher (Rev.)1368
 Toward Social Reform, Mrs. Barnett (Rev.) 201
 Towle, Clifton A., Donald B. McMillan 730
 Town Given Away, A (Ed.) 668
 Toys in the World of Commerce (Fin.) 618
 Trade (Fin.)106, 1056
 Transactions of the Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis (Rev.)1207
 Travels in Spain, Philip S. Marden (Rev.)1147
 Treasure Trove, C. A. Dawson Scott (Rev.)1509
 Trees, Taking Care of Our (Ed.) 837
 Trowbridge, J. T., A Pair of Madcaps (Rev.)1366
 True Tilda, A. T. Quiller-Couch (Rev.) 550
 Trust the Public (Ed.)1325
 Trusts,45, 442, 1003, 1224, 1281, 1335, 1412
 Truth Contest, The (Ed.) 943
 Tuberculosis, S. A. Knopf (Rev.)1208
 Turkish Parliament of 1908-1909, Franklin E. Hoskins1256
 Turkey,491, 493, 503, 613, 1105
 Twain, Mark, Is Shakespeare Dead? (Rev.) 90
 Twist Hay and Grass: a Midsummer Medley, Brander Matthews 340
 Ultramicroscopes and Ultramicroscopical Objects, A. Cotton 408
 Unattractiveness of American Men, The, Amanda Saepé Quaresita1065
 Unconquerable, Eltweed Pomeroy 811
 Uncultured Sex (Ed.)1099
 Under the Andes (Ed.)1396
 Underwood, Clarence F., Girls of Today (Rev.)1345
 Unemployment Insurance (Ed.) 267
 United Netherlands, History of the, John Lothrop Motley (Rev.)144
 United States Midshipman in China, Yates Stirling (Rev.)1368
 Universities Attacked (Ed.) 891
 Unrest of Modern Woman, The, Susanne Wilcox 62
 Unwilling Celibate, An 966
 Up the Ladder; or, How To Rise, Charles Battell Loomis 858
 Up the River, Harry H. Kemp (Poem) 979
 Upham, Alfred H., Old Miami: the Tale of the Middle West (Rev.) 711
 Upham, Alfred Horatio, French Influence in English Literature (Rev.)196
 Upton, George P., Standard Concert Repertory (Rev.)1045
 Urmy, Clarence, A Legend of the Madonna (Poem) 401
 Urner, Mabel Herbert, The Journal of a Neglected Wife (Rev.) 424
 Vacation Idyll, A, E. P. Powell 954
 Valor of Ignorance, The, Homer Lea (Rev.)1149
 Vance, Wilson, Big John Baldwin (Rev.)1509
 Van Dyke, John C., The New New York (Rev.) 821
 Van Dycks, Three1381
 Van Rensselaer, Schuyler, History of New York in the Seventeenth Century (Rev.)143
 Veil, The, E. S. Stevens (Rev.)1506
 Venezuela and Colombia, Hiram Bingham (Rev.) 95
 Ventures Among the Arabs, Archibald Forder (Rev.) 604
 Victory and Death of Wolfe, Alfred Austin (Poem) 916
 Viereck, George Sylvester, The Parrot (Poem) 820
 Violet Peaks, The, Mary J. Elmendorf (Poem) 741
 Virginia of the Air Lanes, H. Quick (Rev.)1507
 Volunteer Censorship (Ed.)1460
 Von Hügel, Frederick, Mystical Elements of Religion (Rev.) 251
 Vulgate, The Revision of the (Ed.) 771
 Wagner, Personal Recollections of, Angelo Neumann (Rev.) 371
 Walk, C. E., Yellow Circle (Rev.)1508
 Walker, Walter F., Why Liberia Wants America's Help 76
 Walsh, Thomas, To a Sonnet on a Sonnet (Poem)1128
 War and the Game of War (Ed.) 486
 War Against War (Ed.) 325
 War Game, Some Lessons of the Recent, Edwin Emerson 509
 Ward, Bernard, Dawning of the Catholic Revival in England (Rev.) 982
 Ward, Edward J., The Rochester Movement 860
 Ward Hill—Teacher, E. T. Tomlinson (Rev.)1368
 Warde, M., Betty Wales & Co. (Rev.)1368
 Ware, J. Redding, Passing English of the Victorian Era (Rev.) 477
 Warman, Cy, Monopoly a Failure1199
 Warren, Francis E., The Tariff Act 741
 Warren, George A., Musket Boys of Old Boston (Rev.)1367
 Warren, Maude Radford, Peter-Peter (Rev.) 425
 Warren, T. Herbert, Essays of Poets and Poetry (Rev.) 884
 Washburn, George, Fifty Years in Constantinople (Rev.)1145
 Washington, Booker T., Achievements of Negroes 731
 Washington, Booker T., Negro and the Solid South1195
 Washington: Its Sights and Insights, Harriet Earhart Monroe (Rev.)1045
 Washington Journalist, Men We Are Watching 131
 Washington Politics, 563, 564, 713, 725, 885, 1223, 1268, 1279, 1321, 1333
 Wason, Robert Alexander, Happy Hawkins (Rev.) 549
 Water Babies, Charles Kingsley (Rev.)1368
 Water Power, The Seizure of the People's Willard French 656

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1909

No. 3161

Copyright, 1909, by THE INDEPENDENT.

Survey of the World

The Tax on Corporation Net Earnings

Mr. Aldrich, chairman of the Committee on Finance,

reported to the Senate, on the 25th, the proposed amendment to the tariff bill, providing for a tax of 2 per cent. on the net incomes of corporations. This is the tax advocated by President Taft in his recent special message, and it is intended to be a substitute for what is called the Bailey-Cummins amendment for a general income tax. It is understood that fifty-two Republicans have agreed to vote for the new amendment, and that this number includes twelve of the Republicans who were regarded as supporters of the proposition for a tax on individual incomes. The text of the new amendment would fill five of our pages. A summary of it follows:

Every corporation, joint stock company or association organized for profit and having a capital stock represented by shares, and every insurance company, shall pay annually "a special excise tax with respect to the carrying on or doing business," equivalent to 2 per cent. upon its entire net income over and above \$5,000 during the year, exclusive of amounts received by it as dividends upon stock of other companies subject to the tax.

The taxable net income shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross income (1) all the ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid within the year out of income for the maintenance and operation of the company's business and properties; (2) all losses actually sustained and not compensated by insurance, including a reasonable allowance for depreciation of property and the sums required by law to be carried to the premium reserve funds of insurance companies; (3) interest actually paid on bonded or other indebtedness to an amount of such indebtedness not exceeding the paid up capital stock; (4) all sums paid in taxes; (5) all amounts received in dividends upon stocks of other companies subject to this tax. In the case of a company organized under the laws of a foreign country, the

several items are to be those furnished by its business, income, debt, etc., in the United States.

After \$5,000 has been deducted from the net income so ascertained, the tax is to be computed upon the remainder, for the year ending December 10, and true and accurate returns must be made under oath or affirmation by the company's officers on or before March 1, to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district, setting forth the paid up capital stock, bonds and other debt, gross income, dividends received, amount of ordinary and necessary expenses actually paid out of earnings, losses actually sustained, amounts allowed for depreciation, amounts carried to insurance premium reserve funds, interest actually paid on bonds or other debt, taxes paid, and net income after the authorized deductions have been made.

* Whenever evidence is produced before the Commissioner of Internal Revenue which in his opinion justifies the belief that a return is incorrect, or when a company fails to make a return as required by law, he may require from the company such further information as to its capital, losses and expenses "as he may deem expedient," and he is authorized in such cases to have the company's books and papers examined "by any regularly appointed revenue agent specially designated by him for that purpose," to take the testimony of officers under oath, and to invoke the aid of the Federal courts in such an inquiry. All such proceedings are to be subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

In case of a return "made with false or fraudulent intent" the tax is to be doubled, and 50 per cent. is to be added in case of refusal or neglect to make a return or to verify it. But when neglect is due to sickness or to the absence of an officer, a delay of thirty days may be allowed. Notice of the amount assessed is to be given on or before June 1, and the tax is to be paid on or before June 30. The returns with corrections made, if any, "shall be filed in the Commissioner's office, and shall constitute public records and be open to the public as such."

It is made unlawful for any collector, agent, or other employee of the Government to divulge or make known, in any manner not provided by law, to any person, any information obtained by him in the discharge of his official duty, or to make known any document received, testimony taken, or report made, "ex-

...with the general direction of the President." The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both. For refusing or neglecting to make a return, or for making a false or fraudulent one, a company may be required to pay a fine not exceeding \$1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, for each violation. The act also provides for the verification of a return, and who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defraud, or to evade the assessment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, with the costs of prosecution." All laws relating to the collection of internal revenue taxes, when not inconsistent with this act, are made applicable to the collection of the new tax.

It is said to be the purpose of the committee and those who stand with it to prevent, if possible, any changes in the provisions of the amendment. A long debate upon the proposition is expected, but the passage of it in both the Senate and the House is predicted with confidence. Many protests have been received by Senators. The Chicago Association of Commerce makes objection because, while corporations and joint stock companies are taxed, individuals and co-partnerships engaged in the same business go free.

8

The Senate's Tariff Work

In the tariff debate last week considerable progress was made. Talk about the proposed duty on hides consumed two days. The House put hides on the free list; the Senate committee asked for a duty of 15 per cent., and this was ordered, by a vote of 46 to 30. In the discussion the usual charges against the Beef Trust were made, and the friends of the farmer and ranchman opposed the friends of the manufacturers of shoes. Mr. Carter said that twenty-two Republicans were ready to vote for free shoes and leather if the duty on hides should be cut off. Mr. Stone's motion to make hides, leather and shoes free of duty was lost, 46 to 40. In the case of 40 to 46 party lines were broken and the Republican majority group was split. The votes upon the lumber and coal duties also defied classification. The House made the duty on rough lumber \$1 per thousand; the Senate committee raised this to \$1.50, and was sustained. Fourteen Republicans voted for a duty of \$1, while ten Democrats and eight Democrats voted for the committee's increase. The

vote by which the committee carried its entire lumber schedule was 50 to 28, about a dozen Democrats acting in opposition to their national platform. The House had made the duty on bituminous coal 67 cents a ton, with provisions for reciprocity that would permit free trade with Canada. The Senate committee cut out reciprocity and proposed a duty of 60 cents. A motion to reduce this to 40 cents was lost, 28 to 44; another, to restore the House provisions for reciprocity, was defeated by a vote of 24 to 47. In response to the pleas of the Senators from Florida, the duty on pineapples, as proposed by the committee, was increased, the vote being 34 to 30. The addition is not clearly shown, but a current estimate is that it amounts to 128 per cent. It was demanded for the defense of Florida against the fruit growers of Cuba. Mr. Beveridge attacked the manufacturers of cash registers, asserting that they had formed a monopoly, in violation of the Sherman act, and were selling registers in Europe for one-half the price exacted in this country. There were 500,000 in use here, he said, and \$75,000,000 had been paid for them. His motion to reduce the duty from 30 to 15 per cent. was lost, 31 to 33. The House bill's duty of 5 per cent. on sole leather was raised to 10 per cent., and its duty of 15 per cent. on shoes to 20 per cent., the vote being 32 to 24. Mr. Clay said that our exports of shoes were nearly \$10,000,000 and our imports only \$41,000. He did not see why a duty was needed. Mr. Bristow's motion to put shoes, leather, hides, harness, etc., on the free list was laid on the table, 33 to 23. Mr. Bailey spoke for three hours in defense of votes cast by himself and other Democrats for duties recommended by Mr. Aldrich's committee, denying that Democratic doctrine demanded free raw materials. Pig iron and scrap iron were made dutiable at \$2.50 per ton. A motion to reduce this to \$1.50 was lost, 26 to 45. The House bill's rates on wire nails were increased. Mr. Stone denounced the Harvester Trust, and a motion made by Mr. Bacon to put agricultural implements on the free list failed, 20 to 45. Amendments concerning wood pulp, proposed by Mr. Brown, were accepted by the committee and adopted. They make mechanically ground pulp free of duty and are

quite satisfactory to the publishers who have sought to reduce the cost of paper. The House put crude petroleum on the free list. Independent producers of oil have since asked for a duty, saying that the Standard Oil Company might injure them by free importations from Mexico. The Senate, by a vote of 34 to 40, defeated Mr. Penrose's motion for a duty of one-half a cent a gallon. As the Senate and the House agree about this, crude petroleum will be on the free list in the new tariff bill.



Labor Controversies . . . Owing to the announced decision of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company (a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation) that it will not recognize the union in its mills after July 1, the union employees of the company, about 10,000 men, have voted to strike on that date.—The controversy concerning the employment of negroes as firemen on the lines of the Georgia Railroad Company was submitted on the 26th to the board of arbitration, which is composed of Hilary Herbert, formerly Secretary of the Navy; Congressman Hardwick, of Georgia, and Chancellor Barrow, of the University of Georgia. In the course of the hearing the arbitrators ruled that all testimony relating to public opinion should be excluded. Counsel for the white firemen who went on strike had said, in his statement of their side of the case:

"This commission will have to take into consideration the state of public mind in so far as it affects the safety of passengers or the safety of other employees of this railroad. We purpose to prove that the people of this State are so bitterly inflamed against the negro firemen that were you going to restore them to their positions, or were the railroad, under your decision, to put them on the engines again, there would be violence and bloodshed and the lives of neither employee nor passenger would be safe. We will bring here the mayors of cities and others who have investigated and who know. They will tell you that the people of the State will not stand for the negro in the cab and that if you try to force them in there will be trouble."

He admitted that negro firemen were then at work, but said the employment of them was permitted by the people, pending the arbitrators' decision. On the 27th the arbitrators announced their award, which is in favor of the negro firemen, provid-

ing that there shall be no seniority of white firemen over negroes, and that negroes shall receive from the railroad company the same wages that are paid to white men in similar positions. Firemen in line of promotion must have three years' experience before they can be engineers. Congressman Hardwick, the arbitrator chosen by the white firemen, voted against the essential parts of the award. In a dissenting opinion he said: "In so far as the above finding permits the continued employment of negro firemen I dissent, because I believe from the evidence that such employment is a menace to the safety of the traveling public."—A strike of the 3,000 employees of the street railways in Pittsburgh began on the 27th. They assert that the company has not kept its promise concerning an adjustment of runs and a shortening of the work day.—In LaCrosse, Wis., on the 22d, the street railway employees were told that they must leave the union or give up their places. They chose the union, and went on strike.—In the case of the street railway strike at Scranton, Pa., Judge George Gray has announced the decision of the arbitrators, which grants an increase of 1 cent per hour to each of the four classes of workmen. The new rates will range from 21 to 24 cents. The strikers had demanded 25 cents for all classes.



Various Topics . . . At an election in San Francisco on the 24th, the people decided, by a majority of 403 in a total vote of about 20,000, against municipal ownership of the street railroads. The question was whether the city should issue bonds for the construction of an underground road in place of the surface road on Geary street, which is operated under lease from the city.—Charles R. Richardson, a broker, who was convicted of conspiracy in connection with the attempts to bribe Councilman Martin, of Pittsburgh, in the interest of a franchise for the Tube City Railroad Company, has been sentenced to be imprisoned one year and three months and to pay a fine of \$500.—General Holquin, acting as President in Colombia during the absence of President Reyes, has reduced the diplomatic

service to two legations in Europe, two at Baltimore and each in Baltimore, thus reducing annual expenses by \$8,000,000. He has also revoked the sentences of ex-communication pronounced by the Holy See against the French Panama Canal Company. President Roosevelt has been invited by the Government of New York, will go to Paris and examine the records of the French Panama Canal Company, to obtain information for use in the Government's libel suits against two newspapers. Some think that these suits will not be pressed.—The Senate has passed the House bill appropriating \$10,000,000 for taking the thirteenth census.—The 2-cent mileage law for railroads, enacted in Pennsylvania two years ago, has again been pronounced unconstitutional by a State court. This decision was in a case involving the Reading Company. The first decision was made when the statute was taken to the courts by the Pennsylvania Company.—It is reported that Congressman Sulzer, of New York, who recently returned from Guatemala, has procured there, for a syndicate of capitalists, a concession for the development of the unappropriated mineral resources of that country.

The Philippine Islands

Several companies of constabulary have been pursuing the mutineers who rebelled and attacked the American residents of Davao. Sergeant Academia, the leader of the mutineers, has been killed, and four of his companions have been captured. The revolt was due to a new commander's attempt to restore discipline, which had been relaxed under his predecessor.—It is reported that President Taft has decided to abandon Olongapo (in Subig Bay), as a naval repair station and war base, and to establish such a station on the shore of Manila Bay. There has been a controversy about Olongapo, the Naval General Board asserting that it is an ideal location, while the army engineers and artillery officers held that a station there cannot be defended adequately. The plan prepared for work there provides for the expenditure of nearly \$1,000,000.—Imports into the Philippines in 1908 were \$24,183,712, and the exports were \$24,561,207.

The principal imports were cotton goods, \$7,138,672 (less than one-tenth coming from this country), and rice, \$5,552,571. The islanders exported \$16,501,956 worth of hemp (about one-half of this going to the United States); \$6,058,886 worth of copra (only \$221,000 to the United States); sugar, \$5,703,641 (of which this country took one-third), and \$2,826,042 worth of tobacco and cigars, the value of receipts of these products in this country having been less than \$19,000.

Cuban Affairs

The Spanish Government holds, it is said, that while Spain's right to insist upon the assumption of a part of the Spanish Colonial debt by Cuba was not recognized in the Treaty of Paris, it was not denied in that agreement. There is now pending in the Cuban Congress a bill to increase by 30 per cent. the tariff duties on goods imported from countries with respect to which the balance of trade is against Cuba. Such an increase would seriously affect imports from Spain, and the Spanish Minister at Havana has protested against the proposed legislation. Some think the bill was introduced because of Spain's action concerning the colonial debt.—The lottery bill was passed by the Senate last week. It is expected that the lottery will yield a profit of \$2,000,000 a year to the Government.—It appears that Charles M. Schwab, of the Bethlehem Steel Company (which owns iron ore mines in Cuba), complained in several letters because arms for the new army were bought in Europe. President Gomez explained, it is understood, that the contract was awarded at auction to Señor Jose Lopez Pote, who chose to buy the arms in Germany and France.—Two Spanish newspapers protest with much indignation against the approaching visit of the United States gunboat "Isla de Luzon," bearing the Naval Reserve of Louisiana. This gunboat was captured from Spain in Manila Bay by Admiral Dewey, and has been loaned to Louisiana. Her presence in Havana harbor, the newspapers say, will be an insult to the Spanish residents, and the hope is expressed that she will sink in the deep sea.

British Politics At the closing of the meeting of the Imperial Press Conference, as at its opening, the demand for a larger navy was the principal topic of consideration. Admiral Lord Beresford declared that it was impossible to maintain the two-Power standard unless the dominions came in to assist. He said that each of the five nations of the Empire, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, should have its distinct fleet to protect their trade routes. These would be maintained and controlled independently in time of peace.

"When it comes to war they must act under a great strategical bureau which should be at the Admiralty, but which isn't there now.

"There should be standardization, interchange of officers as well as interchange of ships, and repairing stations should be established thruout the empire.

"By some extraordinary mad infatuation for which I am quite unable to account, the repairing stations upon which we have spent so much money have been dismantled."

The fact that the Colonies recognize that the Empire is unprepared for war, as shown by their offer of Dreadnoughts, was the severest possible condemnation of the Government's policy of defense.—Opposition to the finance bill is becoming organized and outspoken. A meeting of a thousand persons prominent in financial and commercial circles was held in the city on June 23 to protest against the scheme of taxation proposed by the Government. Lord Rothschild presided and Lord Avebury and Sir Felix Schuster were among the speakers. The meeting resolved that

"The main proposals of the budget weaken security in all private property, discourage enterprise and thrift, and would prove seriously injurious to the commerce and industry of the country."

Some of the Liberals have joined in the protest against the bill in its present form. They, however, admit the right of the Government to levy a tax upon the unearned increment of land values, but believe that it should be 10 instead of 20 per cent. The Opposition has no expectation of preventing the bill from passing the House, but they hope that the House of Lords may put a stop to it, altho it is contrary to the British constitution for the Upper House to interfere with a financial measure. The Government bill for the establishment of labor exchanges

is, on the other hand, meeting with very little opposition. The debate on the second reading in the House of Commons was very tame and was confined mostly to a criticism of the expense of the project on the part of the Conservative members, and on the part of the Radicals of the liability, the expression of the fear that the exchanges might be used for transporting strike-breakers.—The labor members of the House of Commons have issued a manifesto protesting against the approaching visit of the Czar to England, altho he will not leave his yacht:

"We believe the visit is offensive to a great majority of the people of this country. We have no desire to interfere with the internal government of a foreign State, but when that Government is maintained by a system of murder and defends itself by putting to death or sending into exile its best and most virile citizens and when it suppresses the least whisper of liberty by hangmen, spies and blackguards of every kind it is an insult to our national good name and to our self-respect that our sovereign should receive in our name the head of such a State, especially when his personal approval of criminal agents has been placed beyond question."

—Two resignations from the Cabinet are reported, ostensibly on the ground of poor health, but possibly because of disapproval of the Government's financial policy. Lord Fitzmaurice, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is succeeded by Herbert Louis Samuel, Under Secretary for Home Affairs, who is thus promoted to Cabinet rank, and Thomas R. Buchanan, Parliamentary Secretary to the India Office, is succeeded by the Master of Elibank, Alexander William Charles Oliphant Murray.—Rudyard Kipling has joined in the attack upon the financial legislation proposed by the Government by a long poem in *The Morning Post* entitled the "City of Brass." The rulers of the City of Brass, by fomenting envy and penalizing thrift, weakened the city until it fell a victim to a conquering power. The following quotations will give an idea of its argument and rime:

They said: Who has hate in the soul? Who has envied his neighbor?

Let him arise and control both that man and his labor.

They said: Who is eaten by sloth? whose unthrift has destroyed him?

He shall levy a tribute from all because now has employed him.

They said: Who has toiled? Who hath striven and gathered possession?

Can him be spoiled; he hath given full proof of
 The eaters of other men's bread, the exempted
 from hardship,
 The excusers of impotence fled, abdicating
 their wardship;
 For the hate they had taught thru the State
 brought the State no defender,
 And it passed from the roll of the nations in
 headlong surrender.

German Finance Bill. Chancellor von Bülow is engaged in a course similar to that of Premier Asquith, but he is having a harder time of it for altho the German finance bill is less radical than the British, the opposition is greater. The British Prime Minister has still a substantial majority back of him while in Germany the "Bloc," which has hitherto supported the Government is disintegrated and the Government has been defeated more than once in test votes on various clauses of the bill. The alignment of the parties in the Reichstag is remarkable. The Conservatives, Centrists, Poles, Alsations and Independents form the Opposition, while the Imperial Conservatives, National Liberals, Radicals and Socialists support the Government's finance policy. In presenting the new taxation proposals to the Reichstag on June 16, Prince Bülow stated that he had no political animus against any party. He had not been influenced by the members of the Clerical center, who had made bitter personal attacks against him, charged him with disloyalty, and carried their dislike so far as to break off social relations with him. He would accept support from any party, even from the Socialists, if only they abandoned their purely negative attitude and dogmatic intolerance. The Conservatives would wait a long time before they got another Chancellor who represented so consistently and so successfully the great and permanent interests of the Conservatives. But the Conservatives damaged their own cause when they did this. It was utterly impossible to raise all the necessary new taxation by indirect impositions. There must be a property tax of some kind and the distribution of the only practicable property tax at present the Federal Governments must stick to it. He concluded by saying:

"I regard nothing in domestic politics as of equal importance with the early accomplishment of finance reform. I subordinate myself entirely to this great task. If I believed that I were a hindrance, or that somebody else could reach the goal more easily, or if the situation developed in a direction in which I neither could nor would co-operate, I should be able to convince the wearer of the crown of the advisability of my retirement."

The clause to which the Conservatives most strongly object is that extending the inheritance tax to legacies bequeathed to husbands or wives and children. The tax is levied only on estates over \$5,000 and on bequests to a single individual of more than \$2,500. Beginning with a tax of 1 per cent. upon an estate of \$5,000 it increases to 4 per cent. upon \$187,500. The proposed tax on fire insurance policies is defended by the Government as a genuine and evenly distributed tax upon property. The Finance Committee of the Reichstag rejected the proposal to levy an inheritance tax upon direct heirs and when the question was brought up in the Chamber it was voted down by 194 to 186. The Opposition, not contended with negative criticism, proposed as alternatives to raise the necessary money by duties on stock transfers, the output of the mills and exports of coal. The Government opposes these because it would interfere with trade and drive away foreign securities. Herr Delbrück, the Prussian Minister of Commerce, emphasized the following point:

"We need ships and bayonets, but they must be paid for and especially at the moment when we are making war. We have the necessary means only if we have a position in the international market, if we have claims on foreign countries. Our position will be considerably strengthened if we hold a large quantity of foreign securities."

Nevertheless the proposal to impose an annual tax on bonds and stocks was adopted by 203 votes against 155. The tax is to be calculated on the basis of the average quotation for the preceding year, and the rate of interest on this amount which the current dividend yields. The tax will then be deducted by the companies from the dividends before payment. Prince Bülow has announced his intention of retiring from the chancellorship as soon as the finance bill is disposed of, whatever its fate.

—In a speech at a dinner on the occasion of the "North German Regatta" the Emperor referred to his recent meeting with the Emperor of Russia in the following words:

"Czar Nicholas and I agreed that our meeting is to be regarded as a vigorous reinforcement of the cause of peace. We feel ourselves as monarchs responsible to our God for the joys and sorrows of our respective peoples, whom we desire to lead forward as far as possible on the path of peace and to raise them to their full development. All peoples need peace in order under its protection to fulfil undisturbed the duties of civilization for their economic and commercial development. We will both therefore continually endeavor, as far as lies in our power, to work with God's help for the furtherance and maintenance of peace."



Turkish Affairs The Albanian rebellion is causing serious trouble to the Turkish Government. The mountain passes near Petch or Ipek, which is 73 miles north-east of Scutari, are occupied by a force of Albanians, said to number altogether 14,000, and the repeated efforts that have been made by the Turkish troops to dislodge them have failed. Djavid Pasha, who is in command of the Turks, made three attacks upon the pass on June 16, and was driven back with considerable loss. He was forced to retire to Djakova, 20 miles northwest of Prizrend, abandoning part of his artillery. A week later he made another attempt with three regiments of Turkish infantry and was again repulsed, losing fourteen officers and 350 men, killed and wounded. Among the killed was Kiamil Bey, a prominent leader of the Young Turks. Fresh troops have been ordered from Monastir to the front. The Albanians demand autonomy and the liberation of all prisoners. Prince Ghika, pretender to the Albanian throne, is said to be leading the insurgents.—The Cretan question has not yet been settled, and there are rumors of military activity on both sides of the Greek frontier. It is not known whether the four Powers which form a protectorate over Crete have to come to an agreement to postpone the evacuation which had been set for July, but in case the evacuation takes place according to the program four foreign naval vessels will remain in Cretan waters and the

Powers will guarantee the maintenance of the *status quo* for one year after the evacuation. The Cretan Mohammedans who are members of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies have protested that warships cannot take the place of troops, and that if the protectorate of the Powers is removed the Mohammedans would be subjected to acts of violence and oppression by the Cretan Christians, and that deputies would be sent to Athens asking the Greek Government to declare the annexation of Crete. In reply to this criticism Rifaat Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained that the Government was determined to safeguard Turkish rights in Crete and that these rights were contested by no Power.—Mohammed V, the Sultan of Turkey, will endeavor to compensate for his lifelong imprisonment by his brother in a tour around the European capitals next fall, arriving in England in December. He will also visit Northern Africa.



Moroccan Difficulties Mulai Hafid, the new Sultan of Morocco, is not having any easier time of it than his brother whom he deposed. He is ill in his palace at Fez, he has quarreled with Spain, rebellions are breaking out in various parts of the country, and his supporters are deserting him. The pretender, Bu Hamara, who has for years waged a desultory warfare against the Sultan, whoever he might be, is becoming bolder and has burned loyal villages within sight of Fez. The Sultan's brother, Mulai Kebir, also in revolt, is marching on Mekinez at the head of the Zemmour tribesmen with whom he has allied himself by taking as a wife a daughter of one of the chief men of the tribe. The domineering and irritable disposition of the Sultan has alienated his most able viziers. He has notified Spain that he will have nothing more to do with the Spanish Minister, Merry del Val, who has tendered his resignation to his Government. This, however, is not likely to be accepted since he has only obeyed instructions in demanding of the Sultan a monopoly of fishing rights and concessions for public works on the Rif coast and in refusing to promise the evacuation of Cabo and Agua Marchica by the Spanish.

UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN

by
EDWIN E. SLOSSON



IT is impossible to ascertain the size or location of the University of Wisconsin. The most that one can say is that the headquarters of the institution is at the city of Madison and that the campus has an area of about 56,000 square miles. All of the people in Wisconsin, not to mention other States and foreign countries, are eligible as students, and a very considerable proportion of them do receive instruction from the university in one form or another. How many nobody knows. It is equally impossible to answer intelligibly such easy questions as what is the length of the course, where are the laboratories, and how many books are there in the library. The length of the course varies

from ten days to ten years. The laboratories are wherever there is machinery in action, industrial or social, with which the students care to experiment. If we go into a local electric light and power plant in any part of the State we may happen upon a group of advanced students making an investigation of it. A student in accounting is going over the books; a student in hydraulics is determining the efficiency of the water power; a student in electricity is testing the dynamos and lights; and a student in sociology is studying the wages and condition of labor in the plant and associated factories. Their reports, carefully worked out in the office of the Commissioner of Railroads, form part of the system by which the State watches over all its public service corporations, and may be used as theses in the

United American Universities—How is the world? It is busy as well as in the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of *The Democratic*. The dates of publication of these publications are follows:

1. Harvard University	Jan. 7th, 1900	8. University of Minnesota	Aug. 5th, 1900
2. Yale University	Feb. 4th, 1900	9. University of Illinois	Sept. 2d, 1900
3. Princeton University	March 4th, 1900	10. Cornell University	Oct. 7th, 1900
4. Stanford University	April 1st, 1900	11. University of Pennsylvania	Nov. 4th, 1900
5. University of California	May 1st, 1900	12. Johns Hopkins University	Dec. 2d, 1900
6. University of Michigan	May 20th, 1900	13. University of Chicago	Jan. 6th, 1901
7. University of Wisconsin	July 1st, 1900	14. Columbia University	Feb. 2d, 1901

university. There is a triple advantage. The State gets for little or no money the services of a number of honest and well-trained investigators, on their mettle to make a reputation for good work, for by it they may secure a position in State or private service. The local corporation welcomes them because its plant and system gets a thoro overhauling, and the inspectors are often able to point out leaks and wastes and to suggest where it would pay to call upon an engineer to make changes. And the students gain the inestimable advantage of being engaged in something worth while on which more depends than a good mark or a teacher's reprimand. The thirst of adolescence for real work and impatience with shams and playthings of all kinds should be recognized and utilized in our educational system.

The library of the University of Wisconsin is as hard to define as the laboratory. To count the books is like counting the little chickens around a coop; they run in and out too fast. It borrows rare books and files of old newspapers needed by research students and is equally ready to loan to other libraries and universities inside and outside the State. It is different at Oxford, where it requires a formal vote of the Vice-Chancellor and ten college heads, professors and M. A.s, to get a book out of the Bodleian Library.

Nobody can tell exactly what are the limits of the library. There is a big building between the two capitols, or, rather, between the capitol and the university, which is always open and always full of students. If there is any truth in the saying that you can take the pulse of a university in its reading room, the University of Wisconsin is in fine, healthy condition. The building was put up only eight years ago, at a cost of \$610,000, but it is already overcrowded, for the library has increased in size since then by 120 per cent. It is still not large, about 135,000 volumes, including departmental libraries, which gives Wisconsin eleventh place in the matter of books among the fourteen universities considered in these articles. But in the same building with the main university library and practically forming a part of it are the libraries of the State Historical Soci-

ety and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, which more than double the number of volumes. This is not all, for Wisconsin has a well-organized system of free libraries, which are closely connected with the university.

There are about a million volumes in the school libraries alone, and nearly as many more in the 156 public libraries. Then, to meet the needs of localities and individuals not adequately supplied by the public or the school libraries, there are the traveling libraries, which circulated last year 122,093 volumes, a larger number than any other State circulates in this way. When I was in the office of the director of university extension, he told me of an application he had recently received from a young man in the backwoods in the northern part of the State, who wanted to take a course in history under the direction of the university. I asked what he could do for books, and the director answered that he had just telephoned to the secretary of the Free Library Commission to send him out a box of twenty-five volumes. The public libraries are becoming secondary centers for the radiation of university influence; thru them books will be supplied to study classes all over the State and the work of the correspondence students watched and guided. The State Library School joins with the university in giving a combined college and library training course, and the students in their closing year are sent out into the libraries of Wisconsin for "field practice." Now the Library Commission and the local libraries are independent of the university, and that is the most interesting thing about the Wisconsin system, the way the various educational and administrative departments work together in harmony, whatever may be their official relationships. It is very confusing to the inquisitive stranger who wants to confine his attention to the "university," and not have to go into the political, social and industrial life of the whole State.

It would be, of course, possible to leave out of consideration all the things that the University of Wisconsin is doing and the traditional university is not; to lop off the summer session, the artisans' courses, the institute work, the govern-

mental functions, the correspondence ~~of the~~ the experimental station (the dairy school), the stock judging, and all that sort of thing, thus trimming down the university until it is comparable in size and function with other universities, but if we do that we have left a bleeding stump, not at all the real University of Wisconsin, which is like a living tree spreading its branches and roots throughout the State in indefinable ramifications. Therefore I shall not attempt to confine myself to what some would call "the university proper." The State university properly includes all that the State is doing for the higher education of its people, and it is the glory of Wisconsin that it is interpreting this definition in the widest sense.

The government of a Western State has four parts—executive, judicial, legislative and educative. But these are not distinct, and in the development of the system the fourth is as closely connected with the other three as they are with each other. The aim of some State universities is to keep out of politics. The University of Wisconsin is in politics and feels that it belongs there, not in the sense of being a football of opposing parties or attached to the fortunes of a political boss, but as taking an active part in administrative work and in guiding the policies of the State. In some States the president of the university only goes to the Capitol once in a biennium to beg for his allowance, in company with the representatives of the other charitable and penal institutions. The faculty also religiously keeps away, except perhaps the professor of political science may take his class in civics into the gallery of the House of Representatives to show them "how the laws are made." But in Wisconsin professors may be seen almost any time in the Capitol, ~~not working the officials on budget~~ appropriations, but working with the officials for the good of the commonwealth.

The main building of the university is of the stately domed type characteristic of the American capitoline order of architecture. It looks so much like the State House, which stands on the next hill, that a stranger might easily mistake the one for the other, and it would not be a serious blunder if he did. That it

makes it harder to find a professor than where he confines his beat to classroom and study. When I inquired at the university for Prof. Balthasar H. Meyer I was told that he was at the Capitol, presiding over a meeting of the State Railroad Commission. When I had walked over to the Capitol I was informed he was conducting a seminar at the university. I tried to find Dr. McCarthy in the legislative-reference room at the Capitol, and they told me he was on the campus assisting in the coaching of the football team.

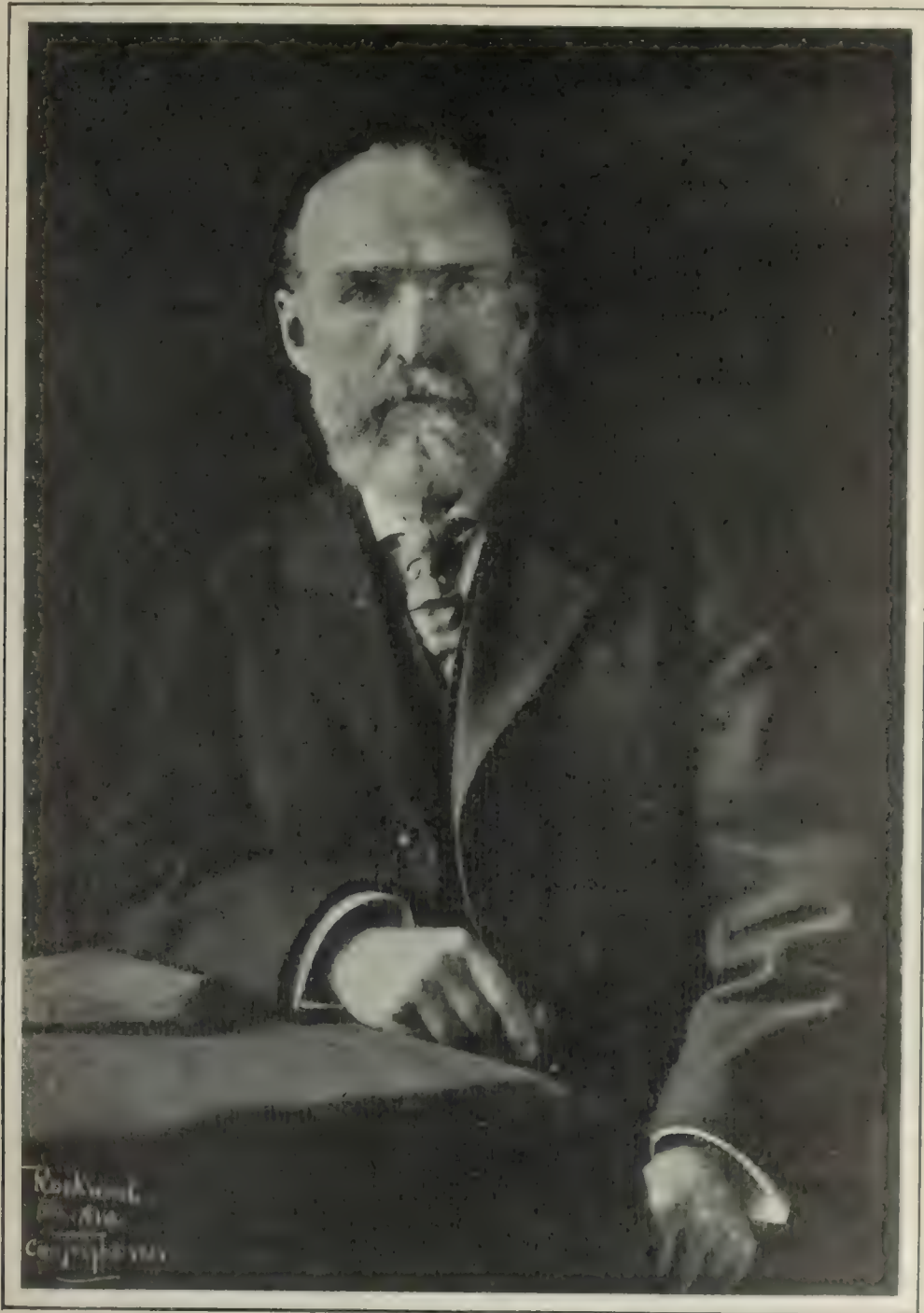
I started in to get a complete list of all the members of the faculty who were doing public work of some sort in an official capacity, but I had to give it up, for the list became too long to print before I had found them all. The list I obtained, however, had the names of forty members of the instructional force who were filling administrative or advisory positions in the State or Federal service. Among them were the following: State Geological and Natural History Survey, Free Library Commission, State Forestry Commission, Conservation Commission, State Fish Commission, State Park Board, State Board of Health, State Board of Control, State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, State History Commission, State Live Stock and Sanitary Board, State Hygienic Laboratory, State Railroad Commission, State Board of Assessment, State Sealer of Weights and Measures, State Butter Makers' Association, State Board of Agriculture, United States Reclamation Service, United States Geological Survey, Legislative Reference Library, United States Conservation Commission, etc.

This shows how far Wisconsin University has departed from the old-fashioned ideal of scholarly aloofness and sequestration and is taking what appears to be its ultimate function, that of a bureau of experts to the State Government. It should be recognized that a State university is not doing its full duty unless it serves the people, both officially and unofficially, as a general information office, to which they can apply for the technical and scientific knowledge needed in their daily life and work.

As will be seen from the above list, the offices held by members of the fac-

ulty are mostly those classed as non-political positions; that is, they carry with them little money, prestige or party power. They are, however, positions of usefulness and responsibility, those in

interchangeable officeholder cannot run everything satisfactorily by his intuition and common sense. The line that used to be sharply drawn between the scholar and the man of affairs, between those



CHARLES RICHARD VAN HISE,
President of the University of Wisconsin.

which the general public is beginning to realize that some special proficiency and training are required. Such positions must increasingly predominate as our political system becomes more complicated, and it becomes apparent that the old-fashioned, American, all-around,

who knew a great deal and could not do anything and those who had to do everything and did not know much about it, is being wiped out in Wisconsin.

Under the influence of university men Wisconsin has become the recognized leader in progressive and practical legis-

lation, the New Zealand of the United States. But I am here concerned with the other side of the question, the effect upon the university of this active participation in the affairs of the outside world.

There is no denying that, for one thing, it increases the respect of the students for a professor when they find that he is able to do the things he is teaching, that he is looked upon as an authority even when he gets off the campus. Young people sometimes get the idea, among the other strange notions

ly hidden within the faculty circle, but is known to the outside world, always too ready to suspect college professors of inefficiency, and the university suffers in consequence. A State university like Wisconsin is set upon a high hill, watched from all quarters by friendly and unfriendly eyes. Its defects are conspicuous and swiftly penalized. This I believe to be a wholesome influence, in spite of the fact that the standards by which the outside world judges university work are frequently incompetent



READING ROOM OF THE LIBRARY

that come into their heads, that a professor may have chosen the quiet life of the scholar not so much because of his superiority to the world as because of his inability to cope with it.

Then, too, the fact that members of the faculty will have an opportunity to become leaders of men as well as teachers of youth makes the authorities of the university more careful in the selection of its instructors. If a man is a failure, if he does not have ability as well as knowledge, the fact cannot be kept safe

and unfair. For the college professor, as a rule, is too much sheltered from criticism and competition. Good teachers and poor teachers, men who stimulate their students, those who depress them, and those who do not influence them at all, have thruout their lives the same rank, reputation and salary. There are no tests of efficiency applied to classroom work, and the president of a university has no way of finding out definitely which are his good teachers. If an instructor hands in unusually high marks

or low marks, if he "flunks" 60 per cent. of a class on examination, if his electives are overcrowded, if he is popular or unpopular with students and faculty, it may mean that he is an exceptionally good teacher or quite the reverse. That is one reason why so much stress has been laid on research in the gaining of position and promotion. It provides an objective test by which all the men working in the same lines may be ranked with remarkable exactness. Administrative and advisory work outside the university provides a similar test of a somewhat different kind of ability. The old-fashioned college was composed mostly of teachers. To these were added during the last generation investigators. Now there are coming in a third class of men, who are largely occupied with professional work in a public or private capacity. That is, the university of the future will be composed of three classes, men who have the genius for discovering truth, men who are especially adapted to imparting it to others, and men who are successful in showing how it may be applied to the problems of life. It is unfortunately rare to find these three forms of ability equally developed in the same individual, so the next best thing is to bring them together in the same faculty, where they mutually strengthen each other and give the institution as a whole an unprecedented power in the community.

It must not be supposed that this third or utilitarian function was voluntarily adopted by the universities because it completes their educational effectiveness. On the contrary, it was forced upon them by the outside world, and many universities yet pride themselves on the degree with which they have resisted that pressure and maintained "the old-fashioned college in all its purity." The utilitarian departments were generally added from the most utilitarian of motives, because it brought more money to the support of the university. The most extensively developed of these departments, the agricultural experiment station work, was begun thruout the country generally in a faint-hearted way. Many of those who were engaged in it in the early days of the movement had little faith in its practical value, and the work

they turned out was apt to be of a sort to justify their skepticism. But they were gradually replaced by men of faith and enthusiasm, and finally faith became unnecessary, for it was proved arithmetically that such work paid, not in any remote or hypothetical sense, but literally and directly. I ascribe the prosperity of the agricultural department of the University of Wisconsin largely to the fact that it was the first to furnish an irrefutable demonstration of this in milk-testers invented by Prof. S. M. Babcock, chief chemist of the station. This, by giving a cheap, quick and accurate method of determining the amount of butter-fat in milk, has revolutionized the creamery business and the breeding of cows. The test for the amount of casein in milk recently invented in the Wisconsin station and the new methods of cheese-making there developed are expected to do as much for making that industry scientific, economical and profitable as has been done for butter-making. When a university can prove that it has added several millions a year to the income of the people of the State, as the University of Wisconsin can, there is no difficulty about its appropriations. The only question asked by the Legislature is how much more money can it profitably employ.

I find there are two ways of making a Wisconsin man mad. One is to call the university "the Harvard of the West" and the other is to call it "a utilitarian university." Which remark will produce the desired reaction depends on the particular student experimented upon. One who resents the first remark does not mind it so much if Harvard is alluded to as "the Wisconsin of the East," for he has hopes that Harvard may in time come to deserve it now that it has added departments of applied science, in which a use is found for everything, including Münsterberg. Wisconsin men have had a special liking for Harvard ever since last June, when President Van Hise received from Harvard the degree of LL.D. as "president of the leading State university." The remark was made in Latin, the customary dialect of the Harvard Yard, but, with their usual enterprise, the Wisconsin men found out what it meant in a marvelously short

time, and seem to be pleased by it, altho that is queer, because it was nothing more than they knew before.

The aversion to the word "utilitarian" on the part of some of the faculty and students arises from the fact that those who undertake to "write up" a university, including, of course, the present writer, naturally devote most of their attention to its peculiar and original features, and the University of Wisconsin has certainly been distinguished by its agility in discovering new ways of making itself useful to the people who support it.* But the reader must always bear in mind that such a view misrepresents a university as a newspaper misrepresents the events of the day by ignoring the doings of the peaceable and undistinguished citizens who form the most important part of the community, as peaceable and undistinguished teachers and students form the most important part of every university.

As an aid to the acquisition of a well-balanced view of the University of Wisconsin as a whole, let me say that, considering only the main departments, about half the students are in the College of Letters and Science, and the other half divided equally between the

College of Engineering and the College of Agriculture. The distribution of graduate students gives the relative strength of departments perhaps better than any other numerical test. These number nearly 250 and are divided equally between the humanities and the sciences. Of the former group, about half are doing work in the linguistic departments and half in the historical and political departments. Of the scientific graduate students, about one-third are working in the biological and two-thirds in the physical sciences. It will be seen from this that Wisconsin is not an ill-proportioned university.

I express the opinion in an earlier article that the core of the American university of the future would be the group of studies now vaguely defined as social, political and historical, because these occupy the central position in the curriculum, midway between the sciences and humanities, and include the best of each, by applying the methods of exact science to the study of man. They have, therefore, or can be made to have both cultural and vocational advantages of a unique order. In the University of Wisconsin this group of social studies seems to be assuming this central and dominant position, and it is interesting to watch its rapid expansion and projection into new lines. It was in this department that the specialized graduate research work of the university was first started, when Prof. Richard T. Ely went to Madison in 1892, bringing with him the motto over

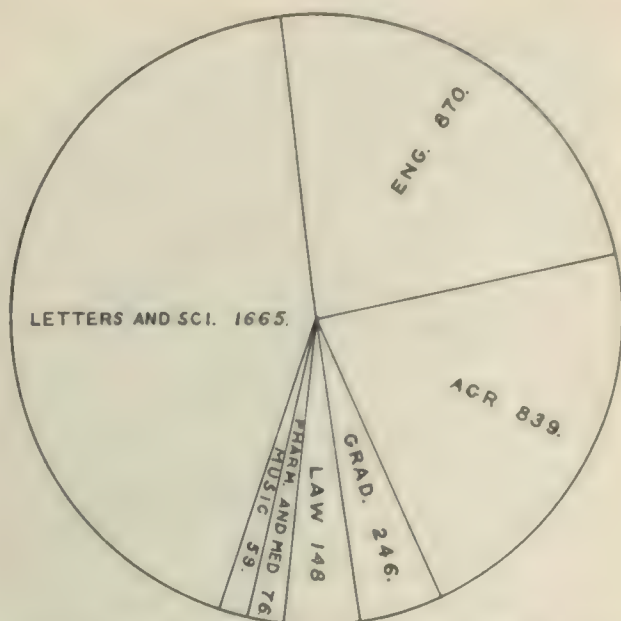
*Mr. E. C. Corbin, late of the University of Wisconsin, has written an article in the *Independent* entitled "Which College for the Boy?" Mr. Corbin, as a Harvard and Oxford man, looks at things from a different standpoint, so reading his articles in connection with these will give something of a stereoscopic effect of reality. Attention should also be called to the article by Mr. Lincoln Steffens on the University of Wisconsin, entitled "Sending a State to College," in the *Atlantic Magazine*, March, 1900.

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS BY COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN 1888-1908.

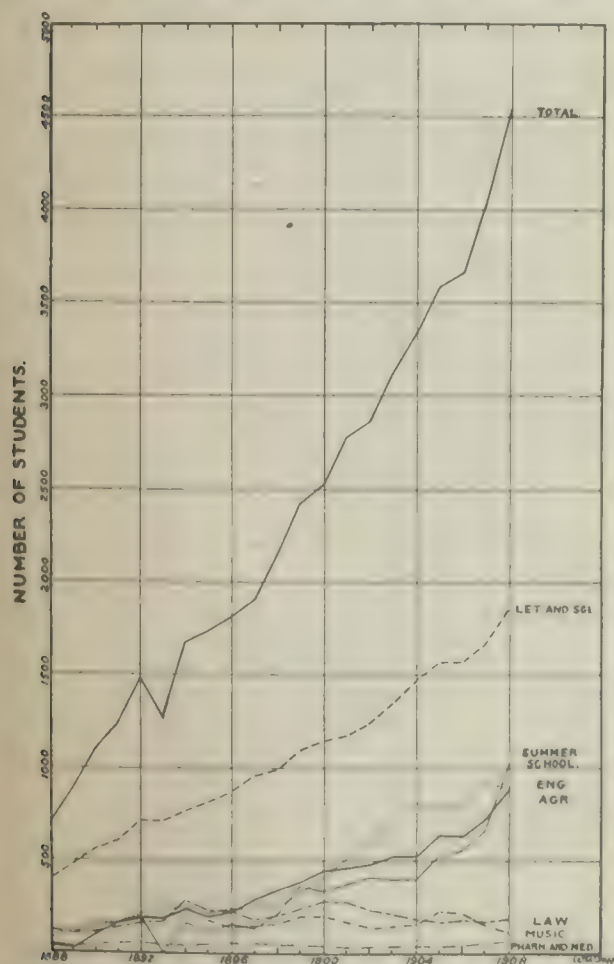
Year.	Letters and Science.	Eng.	Med.	Agr.	Eng.	Pharm.	Music.	Summer school session.	Total.	Total.
1888-89	135	80	—	46	100	40	...	...	...	301
1889-90	141	101	—	52	100	41	...	...	...	335
1890-91	150	107	—	57	108	46	...	...	...	361
1891-92	150	100	—	55	100	63	...	...	...	368
1892-93	150	100	—	55	100	60	...	...	...	365
1893-94	150	100	—	57.3	100	47	...	...	...	354.3
1894-95	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1895-96	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1896-97	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1897-98	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1898-99	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1899-00	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1900-01	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1901-02	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1902-03	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1903-04	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1904-05	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1905-06	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1906-07	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1907-08	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3
1908-09	150	100	—	57.3	200	47	...	...	...	354.3

Enrollment figures for the year 1908-09 are not yet available.

the library door of Johns Hopkins, "History is past politics, politics is present history." But a man who takes such a revolutionary view of an academic study and who prefers to make his researches in political economy outside his library, cannot expect to be regarded, like other college professors, as a harmless innocent, so it is not surprising that Professor Ely soon became an object of suspicion. He was accused—this was in 1894, but it seems longer ago—of several heinous crimes, such as having entertained at his house a walking delegate. He was able to prove an alibi on this charge, and the Board of Regents not only vindicated him of incendiary utterances, but took occasion to express the fundamental principle of the university spirit in words that should be



THE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, 1907-8.



THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

quoted for the benefit of other institutions, or of the University of Wisconsin, in case the fight for free speech should ever have to be fought over again;

"Without doubt some things may have been written not only on social economics, but also on history, hypnotism, geology, psychology, education and law, with which many good people could not agree. We cannot, however, be unmindful of the fact that many of the universally accepted principles of today were but a short time ago denounced as visionary, impracticable and pernicious. As regents of a university with over one hundred instructors, supported by nearly two millions of people who hold a vast diversity of views regarding the great questions which at present agitate the human mind, we could not for a moment think of recommending the dismissal or even the criticism of a teacher even if some of his opinions should, in some quarters, be regarded as visionary. Such a course would be equivalent to saying that no professor should teach anything which is not accepted by everybody as true. This would cut our curriculum down to very small proportions. . . . Whatever may be the limitations which trammel inquiry elsewhere we believe the great State University of Wisconsin should ever encourage that continual and fearless sifting and winnowing by which alone truth can be found."

The establishment of this principle soon after the school of economics was started accounts in large part for its prosperity and repute, for it opened the way to the free investigation of living questions, such as labor unions, taxation, corporation finance, insurance, and public utilities. The library is exceptionally rich in the material for investigation in these lines, and is the center of activity of the American Bureau of Industrial Research and of the American Association for Labor Legislation. On account

of their training in practical affairs, the graduates of Wisconsin have always been in demand. A list of those who have taken Ph.D. in economics, 1892 to 1907, gives the names of twenty-six men and women who now occupy professorships in universities from Cambridge to Tokyo, or positions of similar importance in the public service.

The increase in number of State commissions for the investigation or regulation of transportation, banking, insurance, water power, forests, sanitation, factories, etc., as well as the extension of the functions of municipal and national governments and the establishment of philanthropic and reform endowments, opens fields for employment for a new class of business experts. The duty of preparing men for such work falls naturally upon the State universities, but they have mostly neglected it. So, too, have the universities of all kinds failed to provide training adequate for the magnitude and complexity of modern corporate and private business operations, altho many of their graduates are predestined to this profession or what should be a profession. Wisconsin established a college course in commerce in 1900, being the first to enter this field, with the possible exceptions of Pennsylvania and California. The course covers four years and requires two foreign languages. There is also a combination engineering and commercial course of five years. The commercial museum is in a rudimentary state, poorly housed and having no apparent connection with the closely related collections of the departments of agriculture and geology.

The inclusion of *reconstruction* into political economy and the allied departments seem to me to have a good effect. As taught in Wisconsin it could no longer be appropriately called "the dismal science." On the contrary, it is distinctly idealistic and inspiring, creative rather than critical. These young men are being taught narrowly to study history, but to make it. They have no intention of being statisticians all their lives; nor do they look upon themselves as reformers in the usual sense of the word. If the social sciences as taught in Wisconsin have lost in thoroughness and fairness, they have gained in the at-

titude of a Martian. I am not competent to detect it.

The spirit of the University somehow makes itself felt even in the formal language of the catalog, as may be seen by quoting a few characteristic courses:

25. *Seminary in Social Psychology*. A study of the nature, extent, varieties, and effects of contemporary wrongdoing, especially in politics and business, and an inquiry as to how far the phenomena may be explained by changes in American life and society. *Second semester; W., 7:15 to 9:15.* (Omitted in 1909-10.) Professor Ross.

30. *Administration of Punitive Justice*. This course will deal with the methods of discovery, prosecution and punishment of crime; the functions of the police, prosecuting officials and jury; and defects in the administration of criminal laws. The technical parts of criminal law and procedure will not be treated, but the study will be from the point of view of the student of political science. *Second semester; Tu., Th., at 10.* Associate Professor Scott.

26. *The Theory and Practice of Legislation*. A study of the methods of procedure of legislative bodies, and the preparation of the subject matter and form of bills. The legislature is in session from January to June, in the odd-numbered years. *Throughout the year; M., W., F., at 12.* Dr. McCarthy and Mr. Hornbeck.

42. *Public Utilities*. A comparison of public regulation and public and private ownership of municipal utilities in American States and foreign countries, including constitutional and judicial limitations, delegation of legislative power to commissions, physical valuation, reasonable rates and service, organization of public employees, cost, efficiency, social and political results. *First semester; lectures, M., W., F., at 8.* Professor Commons and Mr. Dudgeon.

49. *Contemporary International Politics*. A course of weekly lectures on questions of international or foreign politics which are of special importance at the present time. May be elected in successive years as subject matter is changed annually. *Throughout the year; W., at 5.* Professor Reinsch.

45. *Exploitation of Natural Resources*. A critical study of some of the special problems of conservation and reclamation in the United States. The economic aspects of Federal and State policies pertaining to public lands, forests, irrigation, drainage and waterways, the relation of property rights to conservation. (This course is designed to follow and complement the course in natural resources, offered during the first semester to President Van Hise.) *Second semester; Tu., Th., at 9.* Dr. Hess.

1. *Agricultural Journalism*. The lectures treat the nature and technique of posting, history of agricultural journalism, survey of the present agricultural press, classes of agricultural writing, reporting of farm stock and

corn shows, technical writing, and photography for the press. The exercises will include practice in the preparation of articles of the various classes, editing, proofreading, reviewing, interviewing, preparation of special articles, etc. *Second semester, two unit hours.* Mr. Marquis.

The last item is significant of two new tendencies manifested in Wisconsin and similar institutions, the introduction of journalistic training and the extension of the sway of the English department into the technological schools. In the University of Wisconsin journalism has now developed into a regular four years' course with laboratory work provided by the numerous official and unofficial periodicals. The *Alumni Magazine* offers a graduate fellowship and the *Daily Cardinal* several undergraduate scholarships. Journalists in general are as doubtful of the practicality of collegiate training for their profession as lawyers used to be of the value of law schools or farmers of agricultural colleges, but in spite of this natural and, on the whole, beneficial skepticism, the experiment is going to be tried in many places. Columbia University five years ago received a million dollars from Mr. Pulitzer of the *World* for the endowment of a school of journalism, but it has not yet been put into commission.* At Harvard it is proposed to establish the *Veritas*, a periodical which shall differ from all others in that it will contain only truthful statements. The daily published by the school of journalism of the University of Missouri proved so profitable that the Legislature intervened in accordance with the good old American principle that nothing run by the Government shall be allowed to pay. It is in accordance with this principle that a State's prison is deprived of its industries whenever it becomes self-supporting; that the postal service is not allowed to enter the profitable branches of its business; that the Patent Office is criticised if it shows a balance on the right side; that the *Bulletin of American Republics* was deprived of its advertising because it persisted in turning in money to the national treasury instead of taking it out; and the Panama hotels are com-

pelled every year to "blow in" their surplus on extras. The rigid enforcement of this rule is rightly felt to be the only effective way of checking the tendency to extend governmental activities into industrial lines. I notice that the creamery of the University of Wisconsin is careful to limit its business so as to keep a small deficit. This is wise, for if it became profitable it would probably be suppressed.

The development of technical journalism is an important movement, because there are more periodicals of this class than of the purely literary, and they have more influence on the people. Assuming that it is possible and proper for a university to train men for any vocation, here is one that should not be neglected, for high ideals and wide scholarship can make themselves felt in the editorial chair of a trade journal as they can in a pulpit, for which the college used to train its men. The splitting of the old college into literary and scientific sections and increased specialization in both directions had a curious effect on the students. One set were taught four or five languages, but did not have much of anything to say in any of them. The other set were crammed with facts, but were left without the power of expressing them intelligently. Now both wings of the faculty are coming to a realization of the need of getting for their students a little more of what is given to the other set, tho, since the lack of words is a more conspicuous defect than the lack of ideas, the scientists are more keenly aware of the deficiencies of their form of education than are the humanists, and in various ways they are striving to remedy it. In Wisconsin one of the professors of English is assigned to the duty of superintending the scientific and technical students in the writing of their theses and special reports, working with them individually and in small groups. There are special courses for the teaching of the various sciences, and in agriculture particularly the students have ample opportunity for acquiring the art of presentation in writing and speech. In fact, the task which has fallen upon the agricultural colleges to train thousands of adults in the use of

*An interesting discussion by Mr. Pulitzer on what can and cannot be taught in such a course may be found in the *North American Review* for May, 1904.

scientific terms and in the application of scientific principles—an educational undertaking unprecedented in the history of the world—has developed a new style of expository literature, of which the best representatives are the bulletins of the Wisconsin and Cornell Experiment Stations. The young man who was called upon to stand before a class of farmers of untrained minds and unductile dispositions and to demonstrate the relative value of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers or explain the calculation of the nutritive ratio in stock feeding, was compelled to strike new methods for himself. "He had to!" At first the professors used to tell the farmers about tuberculosis in the cattle. As this did not produce any impression, they used pictures, then lantern slides and colored models. Now they pick out an animal from a herd by the tuberculin test, bring it into the amphitheater, slaughter it, and cut it open before them. This is true pedagogy. I have been told by several persons who had reason to know that forcible and effective teaching is more common in the Western universities than in the Eastern, and the explanation given of this was that the students of the West were, on the whole, less well prepared and that the agricultural and other forms of extension work forced certain departments to give greater attention to the matter of the presentation of a subject. Other departments, thru the competition of the elective system, were compelled to adopt similar methods, until finally the enlivening influence was felt in the common classrooms. In the same way as I explained to talking of Princeton, the humanistic professors have been obliged to increase their office practice to correspond with the individual attention given to students in the scientific laboratories.

The average male Freshman of the University of Wisconsin is nineteen years and seven months old. He weighs 177.4 pounds and he is 5 feet 2.7 inches high. He was probably born in Wisconsin, and his father is more likely to be a farmer than anything else. Thirty per cent. of the entering class and sixty per cent. of the graduating class are of foreign parentage. This indicates that foreign blood is more persevering or less

enterprising than American or something else. Half of the foreign fathers, in the case of both classes, came from Germany; next in number are those from Norway or the British Isles.

What the interests of the students are, outside of their class work of course, may be shown by their societies, for in America, and especially in the West, nothing much is done without a constitution and an executive committee. According to the last *Badger* there are 130 organizations, including three dramatic, four musical, eight oratorical, eleven press and publications, twenty-five athletic, twenty-three fraternities exclusive of the eleven sororities and three professional fraternities, seven honor societies, five class societies, three special women's organizations, three military, and twenty-four general university clubs such as the medical, socialist and Christian associations.

In comparison with the undergraduate activities of an Eastern university the most striking feature of this list is the popularity of oratory and journalism. In most institutions East and West the fraternities on the one hand and the departmental clubs on the other have sucked the life out of the old literary societies, but in the University of Wisconsin they still thrive. Two of them, *Athena* and *Hesperia*, have been for over fifty years in the university, and they are not yet ready to retire on a Carnegie pension. The students who are selected to represent these societies or *Philomathia*, in the annual joint debate, choose the subject in the spring, so the summer can be spent in working it up. Even then their studies in the fall term are apt to be neglected. The faculty had to put a time limit on the preparation, otherwise the subject would have been picked out a year ahead. The debate is printed by the university and sent to all the libraries and high schools in the state. Besides the intracollegiate debates, the University competes with Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, in debating, and with Chicago, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Northwestern and Oberlin in the Northern Oratorical Contest.

In connection with the student organizations mention must be made of the *Congregational Club*—large the Wisconsin

club claims the honor of being the oldest, as it was started in 1903, and has led in the organization of those clubs into a national association which now has a membership of about 1,500, representing fifty different countries.* Wisconsin has had a close rival in Cornell from the beginning, and it is a question to be decided in the near future which of them will be the first to build an international clubhouse.

Each of the local clubs is composed of practically all of the foreign students in the university together with a limited minority of Americans, and the remarkable thing about the movement so far has been the spirit of toleration and fellowship which has kept these diverse elements in harmony. For the foreign students are proud and sensitive and as alien to each other as to the Americans. But youth is the time and the college is the place in which hot discussion and mutual chaffing are promotive of friendship, and it is not extravagant to anticipate that in later years, as some of these men come to discuss the same questions in earnest, they will carry something of the spirit of the clubroom into the diplomatic chamber.

Last month in speaking of the University of Michigan I called attention to the changed conditions which had forced the State universities to pay more attention to the life of the students. Since it has become fashionable, even in the upper classes, for parents to send their boys and girls to college, there has been an increase in the athletic and society sets. The fraternities year by year set a higher standard of expenditure, which, tho still modest compared with that of Eastern colleges, is sufficient to fix a gulf between the richer and poorer students.

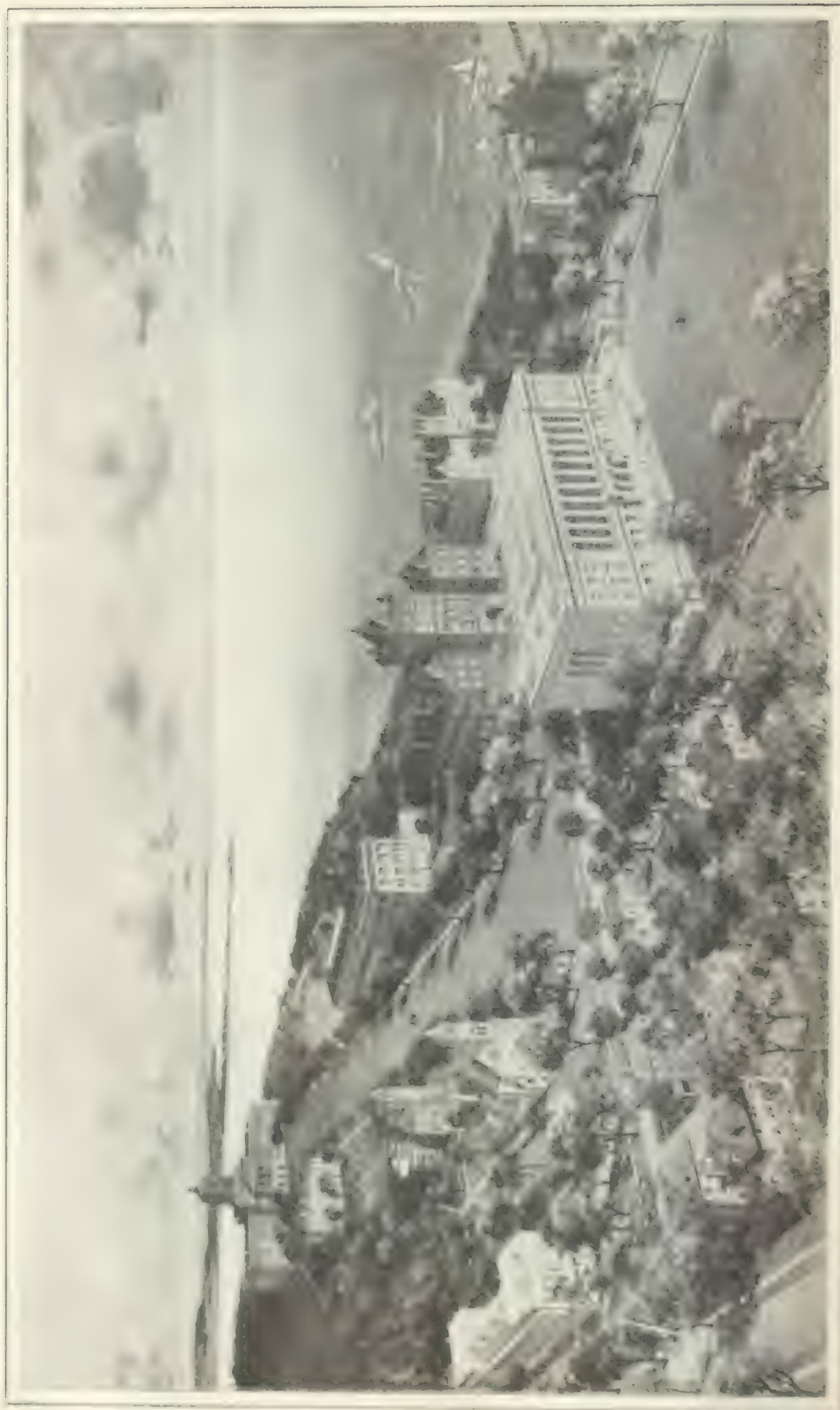
In Wisconsin the efforts made by the university authorities in the last few years to look after the social and athletic affairs and the housing of students aroused some natural resentment among the students, and in this they had the sympathy of such of the faculty who cling to the old *laissez-faire* ideals. It is an unsettled question whether the so-

cial cleavage of the university can be prevented anyway. What is the use of faculty and students struggling with the question of whether tickets to the Junior Prom shall be \$3 or \$5, when this is only a small part of the expense involved in the affair? Whenever social entertainments become at all elaborate then the principle of competitive expenditure, which is the basis of fashionable society, comes inevitably into play, and what equality can there be between a student who spends a hundred dollars on his week-end girl and one who has only twice that for his year's expenses? It might be better policy frankly to abandon such social functions to the fraternities and those who adopt their standards. Their aim in raising the scale of expenditure is of course to make them more exclusive, and the more fully they accomplish this aim the better it is, in my opinion, for the rest of the university.

There is among the young men of the University of Wisconsin as yet very little of that snobbishness prevailing in Cornell, Columbia and Harvard, which consists in looking upon the young women in the university as their social inferiors and unfit associates. The fact that in Wisconsin, as in Michigan and elsewhere, there is a tendency to import girls for the Junior Prom and similar occasions, does not seem to me to contradict this statement. It is, in part, a natural tendency, as natural as to import a band or a speaker or clothes or mineral water. At every village dance the young fellow who can boast of an out-of-town girl has scored a social triumph. It is an expression of the principle of exogamy, which appears in all grades of society from savagery to royalty. The coeds are indeed often invited to the Prom, but there is an obvious absurdity in a girl's packing all her things in a trunk, leaving her sorority or boarding house, and moving over to a fraternity house, a few blocks away, while the escort whom she has dispossessed puts up with what lodgings he can find about town. Besides, as the young men tell me, they want "ornamental girls" for such occasions, and "who wants to spend a lot of money on a girl that he can see every day for nothing?"

Except in such cases as this, where

*For information on the Cosmopolitan Club movement see the reports of the two national conventions also an article by Louis Lochner, of Wisconsin, first president of the National Association, in THE INDEPENDENT, January 28, 1909.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Copyright, 1900, by W. J. Long & Co., New York.

the anti-democratic standards of the fashionable world infringe on university life, there does not seem to be much of any discrimination against the women of the university. And except for the undue devotion to social activities on the part of a small proportion of the students of both sexes there does not seem to be any "coeducational problem" in the University of Wisconsin. As I have shown in the article on Stanford University, participation in society does not bring down the grades of the women so much as it does of the men, but as usual the blame for the failures of both is thrown on the women. I have also shown that the drift of the men away from the literary courses is as great in men's colleges as it is in coeducational colleges, so it is not fair to blame the women for this. I therefore can see no excuse for President Van Hise's action in promoting a movement for segregation in the University of Wisconsin.* The movement started, curiously enough, in the desire of Professor Ely to get more women into the classes in political economy, which he feared was coming to be regarded as a purely masculine subject. It was taken up for the opposite reason by some of the literary professors from the monastic colleges of the East and had made considerable headway before it was disclosed. As soon, however, as it became known to the public, it was interpreted as an attack upon the basic principle of coeducation. The chivalry of the West was aroused, and the storm of indignation from the alumni and press all over the State put a stop to it. The committee of the faculty, which the president had appointed to investigate the question, never made a report. The friends of the women had no difficulty in disproving the charges brought against them whenever these became audible. It was shown that the quality of the women students as a whole was not deteriorating; that more of them entered with advanced standing; that they did more advanced work; that they did not lower the standard of scholarship, but supplied their full quota to Phi Beta Kappa. It had been alleged that

many of the women were coming to the university for a term or two in order to get into society, returning home as soon as they had made a sorority and acquired a useful circle of acquaintances. That is undeniably true of some, but it was shown that the women, as a whole, were nearly as persistent as the men and improving more rapidly in this respect than the men. During the period 1870-1892, 16 per cent. of the men and 12 per cent. of the women who registered as Freshmen remained to graduate. During the period 1893-1908, 19 per cent. of the men and 18.4 per cent. of the women completed the course. The health of the women had not been injured by their college work, for of men who were graduated from 1869 to 1906, 5.8 per cent. have died and of the women only 4.7 per cent. The proportion of women in the College of Science and Letters has increased from 29 per cent. in 1887 to 45.9 per cent. in 1908, but why that, or the fact that some elective courses are practically monopolized by the women or the men, should alarm any one I do not see. A college class is not a ballroom or a dinner table that it should be so nicely balanced. On the contrary, the chief benefit of free coeducation is that it tends to minimize the sex consciousness which the usages of fashionable society are contrived to exaggerate.

Compulsory segregation, however kindly intended, works to the disadvantage of the weaker party, so it is fortunate that there are to be no "Jane Crow" classes in the University of Wisconsin, at least not for the present. The agitation of such a question is always injurious, but the outcome was beneficial. As the attack upon Professor Ely established liberty as one of the fundamental principles of the University of Wisconsin, so the regents completed the triad by adding equality and fraternity, when they, in June, 1908, passed the following resolution:

"Men and women shall be equally entitled to membership in all classes of the university, and there shall be no discrimination on account of sex in granting scholarships and fellowships in any of the colleges or departments of the university."

President Van Hise, in the article referred to, advocated two methods of segregation; one, that which I have been

*See his argument in favor of segregation in *Educational Review*, December, 1907. Also "The Movement against Co education," by Warden A. Curtis in *THE INDEPENDENT*, August 6, 1908.

discussing, providing separate sections for the two sexes in such subjects as political economy, ethics and languages; the other providing vocational courses which would draw women away from the liberal arts department as the engineering courses have drawn off the men. This latter seems to me to deserve the name of "natural segregation" rather than the former, to which President Van Hise applies it. Not from such an unworthy motive, but because women have as much a right to training for the duties which nature or custom have assigned to them as the men have, the movement for higher education in housekeeping should be encouraged. That cooking and sewing are woman's work is popularly supposed to be one of the questions which were decided for all time "by the primordial protoplasm." We are becoming skeptical nowadays of such protoplasmic predestination, and fortunately we are not obliged to settle the destiny of woman for more than a generation ahead. But for the present it is clear that the main business of most women is in household administration and industries, and that this is an unorganized, unskilled and

uneconomical trade needing an educational uplift as much as dairying and journalism. Wisconsin has been somewhat slower than rival institutions in developing along this line, but next year the department of home economics is to be reorganized and established in Lathrop Hall, the handsome woman's building, which has just been completed.

I should be unjust to President Van Hise if I left the impression that his blunder in encouraging the segregation movement—it certainly was impolitic if nothing else—was characteristic of his administration in general. On the contrary, he has been very successful in developing the university during the five years he has been in office and his plans for the future are aspiring and statesmanlike. Trained in a science, geology, which is unique in combining the historical and the utilitarian, he has kept in mind both the cultural and the practical needs of the institution. He has made it his special object to secure a recognition of the duty of the State to support research work in pure science and at the same time he has brought the advantages of the university to classes of people who, because of distance or lack of preparation, have been hitherto thought to be beyond its reach. What he said of his ideal in his inaugural address may be taken with more confidence than is customarily given to such utterances, because he is a man of few words and never talks for the fun of it:

"The final and supreme test of the height to which a university attains is its output of creative men, not in science alone, but in arts, in literature, in politics and in religion.

For my part, I look forward with absolute confidence to the liberal support by the State of a school whose chief function is to add to the sum of human achievement. I am not willing to admit that a State university under a democracy shall be of lower grade than a State university under a monarchy."

When Professor Van Hise was elected president there was strong opposition to him, both political and personal, but he has overcome this feeling, and solely by the growth of confi-



THE NEW STUDENT LIBRARY
The new building, 1910.

dence in his character and purposes, for he has none of the arts of popular politicians. In the West the ability to "jolly up" a crowd of any kind and to talk fluently and pleasingly on any occasion without saying anything worth while, is so common that it has come to be expected of every public man, and the lack of this in President Van Hise was, absurd as it may seem, the chief cause of his unpopularity at the beginning of his administration. One of the students told me of a Freshman who came to his dining club with the remark: "What do you think, fellows; I walked up hill with Prexy this morning."

"Well, did he say anything?"

"W'y, yes. Of course he was a little embarrassed at first, but I soon put him at his ease, and, do you know, I found him a very interesting fellow."

I tell this story because it seems to me to be characteristic of the change in attitude of the students as a whole; they thought him a little embarrassed at first, but have since discovered his real worth. In some respects President Van Hise reminds me of President Eliot, in his reserve, in his scientific turn of mind, in his knack of saying the right thing at the wrong time, and in his ability to pick good men for his faculty, the rarest and most valuable of presidential qualifications.

President Van Hise is planning now for a university of ten thousand students, which he expects within the present generation. The first of the buildings of the greater university has been erected, a heating plant of 10,000 student power. I had marked my snap-shot of this as "the ugliest building on the campus" to form a companion piece to the old dairy building which struck my fancy, but I have since read in the president's report that "its exterior is so pleasing that there has been very favorable comment on its architecture," so I am obliged in due deference to authority to withdraw my caption and sacrifice the antithesis. The architectural rearrangement of the campus is a difficult problem,



THE PRETTIEST BUILDING ON THE CAMPUS
The old dairy building.

in my opinion not yet satisfactorily worked out. The present buildings are without harmony or system, but it would not do to call the campus a *tabula rasa*, as was done in California, for many of them are too good to be discarded. One of the largest of them, the armory and gymnasium, is as far as possible from the drill ground and athletic field. Chadbourne Hall, which is the only dormitory for women, and Lathrop Hall, which contains their lunch and club rooms and gymnasium, are on the opposite side of the campus from the proposed location of the other dormitories for women.

The most interesting feature of the president's architectural plans is his effort to solve the housing problem by the erection of two groups of dormitories, or, rather, student homes, along the lake shore, one for men and the other for women. The former are to accommodate 125 to 175 students each and the latter 60 to 100. Each hall is to be complete in itself, with dining, reading and common rooms, built around three sides of a garden with southern exposure, on the opposite side from the lake. Each hall will contain some students from all departments and classes, a larger and more representative group than the fraternities, yet not too large for mutual acquaintance. Such a student home would

be so attractive as to reduce the fraternity to its proper sphere, whatever that may be, and intra-hall athletics would largely replace the inter-collegiate, with a greater chance of preserving the true amateur spirit. It is greatly to be hoped in the interests of the college world that this plan may be carried out, as there is no other institution experimenting on just these lines. The difficulty is to find the money to build them fast enough, for if two were completed every year the students at the end of ten years would be more insufficiently accommodated than they are now unless the rate of increase decidedly slackens.

In beauty of situation Wisconsin's only rivals are California and Cornell. Its campus circles along Lake Mendota for a mile, while from its hills there is a magnificent view of the city and the farms, woods and lakes round about it. But the campus owes its attractiveness to nature, not to art. Little has been done for its embellishment since the days when the mound-builders, who were apparently disciples of the Nietzschean Zarathustra, placed the eagle and the serpent on its hilltops. In fact, the fine arts have not yet taken root in the University of Wisconsin, which in this respect is behind the other State universities, and that is saying a good deal. There is, however, a school of music, and, following the example of Michigan, some of its courses are given credit on a par with other studies of the university. Architecture is not taught, at least not the kind that is known as "long-haired architecture"; the other kind, the structural, receives some attention in the College of Engineering, where valuable investigations on concrete construction have been carried on. Wisconsin has nothing to correspond with Yale's collection of paintings, Cornell's collection of casts, California's Greek theater or Harvard's museums of natural history.

There has been no regular department of mining engineering, but that work is to be taken up in earnest next year, and it is characteristic of Wisconsin that a correspondence course in mining is established simultaneously with the four years' resident collegiate course. The newly organized College of Medicine has likewise this double aspect. It has as yet

few students, but the group of men who have been called together to form its faculty are already hard at work on the two extremes of their science, research and popular hygiene. A visit to the attics of the chemical, engineering and science buildings, where the medical department finds temporary lodgings, is like plunging into the atmosphere of Johns Hopkins; there is the same zeal for investigation and the same disregard for environment. On the other hand, when one hears the discussion of plans for tuberculosis exhibits thruout the State, and the testing of water and serums, it seems more like the University of Minnesota. There will be two years of medical work given at Madison based on two years of college. The students will have to complete their medical course elsewhere, for the University of Wisconsin has no hospital facilities.

The College of Law presents no original, or at least no spectacular, features. It seems to have pursued the even tenor of its way, confining itself to the training of practitioners, without taking part in the research, extension and constructive work in legislation which has been carried on so vigorously in other departments of the university. I presume it would be impracticable to send the law seniors around the State to act as justices of the peace for part of their laboratory work, as the teachers in training are sent into the public schools, but there ought to be some way of making the lawyer useful to the community, and, what is more important, of making him feel that he is.

The system of teaching fellowships just referred to is one of the new methods devised by the department of education for solving the problem of preparing teachers for secondary schools. Wisconsin is not yet ready for the step taken by California of requiring a year of graduate study of all teachers in the high schools, but the university is doing what it can to make it easy for the teachers to acquire this advanced work. A teaching fellow is to be assigned to each of the important high schools of the State, receiving from the university \$225 and from the school \$100. He will teach under the supervision of university officers and return to the university during

the summer session for the completion of his graduate work.

To describe all the educational activities of the agricultural college would require an article as long as this. I am not sure that I can even count them straight. There is the "long course" of four years, with graduate work leading to Ph.D. in addition; the "middle course" of two years; the "short course" of two fourteen-week terms; winter and summer dairy courses of twelve weeks; a farmers' course of ten days, accompanied by a course in home-making for their wives. This, I believe, is all at Madison. For the State outside there are farmers' institutes, co-operative work at county high schools, butter and cheese scoring exhibitions, young people's corn-growing contests, milk production tests, tuberculosis demonstrations, spraying demonstrations, and inspection service of many kinds.

With such work as this the public is

somewhat acquainted. More interest, therefore, attaches to the new fields into which university extension is being extended. Having done so much for the farmer, or, rather, very much more than I have indicated, the University of Wisconsin is turning its attention to the mechanic. The Morrill Act, which started all this in the United States, placed "instruction in the mechanic arts" on an equality with that in agriculture, but the development of the two branches has been astonishingly unequal. There have been comparatively few agricultural students taking the full course in residence, while the propaganda work among the farmers outside has been energetic and ingenious. On the other hand, all the work in mechanics and engineering has been done by regular students in four-year courses, and nobody thought of doing anything for the men in the shops. That this field should have been so long neglected is remarkable, because there



CORRESPONDENCE-STUDY CLASS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN AT THE BUCKY SHOPS MILWAUKEE

The two men at the lower right hand corner are teachers from the University who meet the class every two weeks.

was practically in demand coming from the farmers for vocational training, while in other industrial lines there has been the greatest eagerness for it. This demand has been partly met by the private correspondence schools, but not very satisfactorily, because, after the student had enrolled and paid his fee in advance, the sooner he stopped sending in papers the better for the school. It is estimated that \$10,000 monthly is sent out of Wisconsin to Eastern correspondence schools. The university, in taking up this vocational training, does not confine itself to correspondence methods. When the work was begun last year classes, aggregating 263 students, were opened in eight large manufacturing concerns in Milwaukee, more than one-tenth of their entire force. The companies provided and equipped classrooms and gave the men the time to meet the instructor, who came to them every two weeks. Artisans' courses have been established in the university similar to the shorter courses in agriculture, and the bright students in the correspondence work may be given scholarships sufficient to pay their expenses at the university for a brief period of study in the shops and laboratories there. Last year a bakers' institute, analogous to the farmers' institutes, was held in Milwaukee, in which experts in wheat and flour, food chemists, bacteriologists and practical bakers took part. As a token of their appreciation of such work, the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee had a bill introduced into the recent Legislature which appropriates \$50,000 for extension work for next year and \$75,000 for the year following. This was passed, and in addition \$30,000 a year was made for agricultural extension and \$25,000 a year for farmers' institutes.

When the extension work is fully organized there will be a representative of the university, with three or more assistants, in each of the eleven districts into which the State is to be divided. He will have his headquarters at one of the public libraries, and will organize lecture courses, look after the correspondence students, provide officials and the public with information and expert assistance, advise young people as to the choice of

a profession, and furnish books, clippings and outlines for lyceum debates.

What will come of this rural free delivery system of education no one can tell yet. It looks like a big idea. At any rate, it is a logical development of the Wisconsin principles of breaking down the barriers which separate the life within the college from the life without, and of getting all the public agencies to working together. The normal schools and the denominational colleges, instead of fighting the university, are affiliated with it, sending many of their students to the State university for the professional courses after they have finished the "junior college" work. In 1904, when George Foster Peabody wanted to give the people of Georgia a demonstration of the advantage of one strong institution in a State instead of half a dozen scattered and weak ones, he chose Wisconsin as his object lesson, and chartered a train to take to Madison the Governor, members of the Legislature, trustees of the university, judges of the Supreme Court and other prominent men.

The university receives its reward for making itself useful by popular appreciation and generous support. For the two years beginning today the recent Legislature has provided about \$2,500,000. Of this, between \$700,000 and \$800,000 comes from the regular two-sevenths of a mill tax. For books there is a special appropriation of \$50,000 a year, and for building \$200,000 a year.

But however liberal may be the support given by a State to its university, it needs to be supplemented by private beneficence, for there are many things of the highest importance which do not appeal to the people but may be discerned by some person of unusual foresight and knowledge of conditions. Such a person was the late William Freeman Vilas, who bequeathed his entire fortune, amounting to \$20,000,000 or more, to the University of Wisconsin. Colonel Vilas was for seventeen years a professor of law and for eleven years a regent of the university. That he had a thorough understanding of its capabilities and deficiencies is shown by his will. One has been published by the university in a memorial pamphlet, and is of great interest.

both from a legal and an educational standpoint.

After the death of his wife and daughter the estate passes into the hands of trustees, who are to allow half the income to accumulate until the capital reaches \$20,000,000, and then a quarter of the income until it reaches \$30,000,000. The surplus is to be spent for the university according to provisions which are very definite and yet ingeniously elastic. In brief, the university will ultimately have, first, a large and handsome theater, suitable for assemblies and musical and dramatic entertainments. Then there will be sixty undergraduate scholarships of \$400 a year and sixty fellowships of \$600 or more. Part of these fellowships are for travel and foreign study; part of them are for art and music.

At least one-fifth of these scholarships and fellowships are to be given to students of negro blood if worthy and

qualified candidates present themselves. This is an amusing instance of our conflicting State legislation; what Kentucky prohibits Wisconsin compels, that is, co-education of the races. Musical festivals are to be held and prizes offered for the encouragement of musical talent and appreciation. Finally, there are to be ten or more research professorships established. The incumbent is to receive a salary between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and may retire after fifteen years on a pension. The professor shall never be required to give instruction for more than three hours a week, and he shall be provided with whatever he needs for his investigations; assistants, clerks, mechanics, collectors, books, specimens, apparatus, traveling expenses, etc. In short, if a college professor were to describe his ideal of Heaven, it would be very much like a Vilas professorship, but, like Heaven, it is in the indefinite future, and it will be hard to attain.



The George Washington University

BY RICHARD D. HARLAN, D.D., LL.D.

[Dr. Harlan is a son of Judge John Marshall Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, and, as the special representative of the George Washington University, gives an authoritative reply to the criticisms of the Carnegie Foundation.—EDITOR.]

IN its issue of June 17, on "The Carnegie Foundation and The George Washington University," THE INDEPENDENT's comments upon the work and mission of the university were so friendly that I have asked this opportunity to say certain things about its work and mission which ought now to be said.

In the rehearing, which in due time will be asked at the hands of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, and which, in justice to the cause of higher education at the national capital, will surely be granted when the full facts are presented, the university authorities are confident that—in regard to our requirements for admission and graduation—it will become as clear as noonday that the executive committee's recent action was taken upon an entire misapprehension of the situation; and that, as soon as the

university complies with the rule of the Foundation with reference to the minimum of productive endowment, The George Washington University will be restored to the list of "accepted institutions." For—with due regard to varying local conditions—the purpose of Mr. Carnegie's princely endowment of a "Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching" was, surely, to encourage and never to cripple, institutions that were earnestly striving to serve their own localities, and, with equal sincerity, were endeavoring to advance the standards of higher education. It is an excellent thing to have a giant's strength, but it is supremely important for such an educational Titan to use that strength gently and with discrimination.

We covet the most rigid scrutiny—far more complete than the courteous repre-

...and the Foundation was able to give during his recent two days' visit. And we are extremely confident that a more minute inspection of our actual, every day work, and a fuller consideration of the special functions performed by The George Washington University to its local constituency will show that the progress made by this university during the past five years—in the direction of that "advancement" of educational standards which the Carnegie Foundation is seeking gradually to bring about in all parts of this unevenly developed land of ours—*has had few parallels in the history of higher education in America.*

The action of the Foundation's executive committee was, in part, avowedly based upon what appeared to the committee as a disproportionately large number of "special students" in the university—"more than one-third of the total enrollment." To us on the ground the committee seemed to have made the serious mistake of applying, rather mechanically, the yard-stick of a general rule to peculiar local conditions, which most educators would say ought to be judged in their own light, and measured by a far more flexible standard.

There are all kinds of "special students." One type ought, as far as possible, to be weeded out of American university and college life. Recall the delights of campus and dormitory, the athletics, dramatics, glee clubs and all the charming *camaraderie* of student life at such institutions as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Brown, Williams, Amherst and Cornell. Factors to compel all the trouble-makers and loafers out of the college—those who have shirked their work all thru preparatory school, and who, if the bars were let down, would dearly love to "take a few special courses at college" and enjoy three or more years of idleness and loafing in such an environment as indicated above. In the case of institutions of that type, any sane critic of American university and college life would readily admit that the able men who, from their Washington offices at 200 Fifth Avenue, are endeavoring faithfully to conduct a nationwide examination and further of our universities and colleges, are doing what they shall help the given university or college,

and never hamper its local usefulness), would only be rendering a wholesome service to such institutions if, when necessary, the Carnegie Foundation warned them that the number of "specials" was approaching or had passed the danger point. And in deciding just when that point was reached it would be safe, and entirely just, for the Foundation to base such a warning upon the condensed statistics of matriculants, and to apply with an almost mechanical uniformity the thumb rule as to what would be "a disproportionate number of special students," without detailed inquiry into the exact character of such special students or of the relations of the institution in question to its own constituency.

But to any one with a full knowledge of educational conditions at the national capital, and particularly the type of "special students" attending The George Washington University, it seems essentially unscientific, and unjust to the community as well as the university, to insist that we must apply, far more rigidly than we are now doing, the yard-stick of "15 points" of high school work to those who apply for admission as "special students" and who wish to take simply a few subjects, with no intention of working for a degree.

There is very little in the student life of The George Washington University to attract the undesirable type of "special students." We have neither dormitories nor campus, and no athletic field of our own. Our student activities in athletics, dramatics and in social matters are inevitably reduced to the minimum, altho the authorities are glad to do all they can to encourage the student in a proper acquaintance of these features of college life. But the physical limitations being what they are at present, precious few applicants for admission as "special students" come to us from that class of young men, whose main desire is to enjoy "college life" for a year or two, with a little study thrown in, simply for the purpose of saving one's face, or avoiding a step parent's criticism.

The population of Washington is *sinuensis*. Our special students are of two types:

(1) There are many bright young men in the Government service, who have

come from parts of the country where good high schools were few and far between, and who were therefore unable to get "15 points" of high school work to their credit. More often than not, these young men are from twenty-five to thirty years of age. But they are ambitious for something better than a life position as a Government clerk, and they wish to take a few special courses at the university, in order to add to their intellectual equipment and enable them, later on, to earn a better livelihood. While we have abolished our "night schools," we always expect to maintain classes from 4.30 to 6.30 p. m., in order to make it possible for Government clerks to get a better education than their earlier opportunities afforded them.

Such young men do not come to the university to have a "good time"; they come "for business," and they are an unusually serious lot of fellows. Instead of being condemned by our friends at 576 Fifth avenue for admitting even a large number of such "special students" we ought to be commended. Our primary mission is a local one. We are set here in this community to serve the people of Washington, to meet their peculiar educational needs, and it would be a criminal neglect of our public duty if we applied the "15 points" rule too rigidly to such a deserving and intellectual class of young men. Here is a typical case: We have just enrolled, as a "special student" for next autumn in the College of the Political Sciences, a Government clerk over forty years of age, who, in order to fit himself for better service in his present position, will take certain courses in the political sciences. He could not dig out more than 8 "points" from his high school course of twenty-five years ago; but he is well qualified by reason of his age, his serious purpose and general experience, to pursue the course elected. We are doing him and the Government a service in letting him in. And yet he would go to make up the apparently fatal "*one-third of the total enrollment.*"

(2) There is in Washington a second type of "special student," whom it is surely the duty and privilege of this university to serve—a class of well-to-do people, with some leisure and study, who

are desirous of taking a few special courses, such as English literature, the languages, philosophy, economics, political science, diplomatic history, etc. Many of them may never have taken the regular high school course, but most of them have had a good deal of general culture and intellectual ability.

Bearing in mind always, that (because of its lack of campus, dormitories, etc.) this institution is in no danger of an influx of idlers who would enroll themselves merely for the purpose of having a "good time"—surely no reasonable person would hold that The George Washington University ought to close, or narrow, its doors to these two classes of "special students"—*provided, always, that the previous preparation of such a student for the particular subject he wishes to elect fits him to pursue that subject without demoralizing or retarding the regular students in that course.*

The words just italicised give the crux of the whole question, which seems to have been lost sight of by the Carnegie executive committee, in the undue emphasis it had laid upon the fact that "more than one-third" of our "total enrollment are special students."

To illustrate the matter concretely, let us say that the Carnegie examiner looked at the admission card of John Smith, showing the full "15 points" of high school work. "John Smith is all right," says the examiner. Next, he inspects the card of William Jones. To take an extreme case, for the sake of illustration, we shall say that Jones has only 6 "points" of high school work to his credit. "That's bad," says the examiner, and forthwith he adds Jones's name to what seems to him to be a dangerously long list of "specials." He has never seen Mr. Jones. He does not know that he is a serious-minded Government clerk, twenty-five or thirty years of age, whose six "points" of preparatory work were won in subjects which, when added to his serious purposes and good mental caliber, qualify him abundantly for admission as a "special student" in the particular subject he elects, with no harm to the university and much good to himself.

Those who have observed the type of earnest "special students" found in The

George Washington University, and who are all equally well acquainted with an entirely different type of "special," who, in spite of all rules, will so often slip into such institutions as the ones just named (because of attractions which this university does not possess), will subscribe to the statement, which is made here deliberately, that, taken as a class, the "special students" attending the George Washington University have nothing corresponding to them in other institutions.

In judging of our "special students," two points should be kept clearly in mind:

(1) This university admits no one as a candidate for a degree unless the applicant substantially meets the entrance requirements. How, then, could we "lower," by a single ell, "the value of the A. B. degree" in admitting even a large number of "special students" of the two types described above?

(2) Taking as an extreme case the applicant with only six "points," it should be remembered that his six "points" were not won haphazard, in any subjects; but, if admitted at all as a special student, it is because those "points" showed the necessary preliminary education fitting him to take up the special subject or subjects he may elect.

I have said enough to convince any scientific investigator of educational problems—and particularly of the educational needs of the capital—that it would be most unjust to this institution and to this peculiar community to apply too rigidly, and at long range, a *general* rule against "specials" that was made to fit entirely different conditions.

If that recent Commission is to help and not to complicate the same old higher and practical education at the capital, there must be a far more discriminating estimate of local needs, and of the plain duty resting upon The George Washington University to meet those needs, than has been made by the Commission Committee, in so far as its recent action was based upon our educational standards and policies.

And now will THE INDEPENDENT permit me to say some things about the real aims of this university? The Commission's sympathy with the general

idea of developing a strong university at the national capital, and its friendly attitude toward The George Washington University have let its editor into some misapprehension or exaggeration of those aims.

Unquestionably, the Federal capital—with its wonderful libraries, museums, laboratories and collections—offers extraordinary facilities for graduate work, and the day will surely come (in spite of all difficulties and obstacles, and in the face of all narrow and provincial objections) when *some* institution here will co-ordinate and effectively utilize those facilities for advanced teaching. And yet, as far as The George Washington University is concerned, the evolution of our graduate work will come as a natural outgrowth of the work we are doing in our various undergraduate departments; and even now we are doing graduate work in certain lines that will compare favorably with the work done in many an institution boasting of immense endowments.

But we are not bitten, in the least, by any ambition to become the great national university of which so much has been said. Our fundamental mission, as well as our supreme desire, is to serve our own community, by furnishing to the young people of Washington (1) the best possible general education, by means of our college of arts and sciences; (2) a thoroly practical and liberal education, as a means of livelihood, in the fields represented by our college of engineering and the mechanic arts, our departments of law, medicine, dentistry, our college of pharmacy and veterinary science, and our teachers' college, which has already been officially recognized as being of great value to the public schools of the District.

As we are the only non-sectarian university in the District, and are so centrally located, we are in a position to render yeoman service in the fields of higher and practical education to this intelligent and growing population. A city of this size surely needs a strong university to meet the local educational demands; besides which, the capital of this great nation ought to have such a university. Now, if a university can be developed here, which on its own lines

would be to the District of Columbia what certain large universities are to their respective cities, such an institution would, in time, become of no little national importance, because of its very location.

The editor of THE INDEPENDENT has said that the financial problems confronting The George Washington University are due to "its effort to expand into a metropolitan university of the standing of Columbia or Chicago." The explanation is offered in an entirely friendly spirit, for he goes on to say that altho such plans are "ambitious" they are "not impracticable," and that he hopes "they will be carried out." But he is entirely mistaken as to the present program of The George Washington University. What the next twenty-five years may bring to the university bearing the immortal name of the father of his country we modestly leave to the future.

But what we have done is to lift our standards of entrance and graduation, and to shift the entire university from the "night school" to the "all day" basis, simply in order that we might the better serve our own community. Here are some eloquent figures showing how this university, under President Needham's wise administration, has contributed toward the "advancement of teaching" in the city of Washington. Eight years ago we had 1,300 students; today, there are more than 1,500—a very respectable increase. But when the figures are analyzed, the real advance is nothing short of remarkable. Eight years ago, out of the 1,300 students, *only 71 were giving all their time to their college and university work!* Today, we have more than 500 giving their full time, and with a splendid body of half-time students, who, with a few exceptions, are here "for business." Eight years ago we had only 11 teachers giving their entire time to the institution; today there are 44.

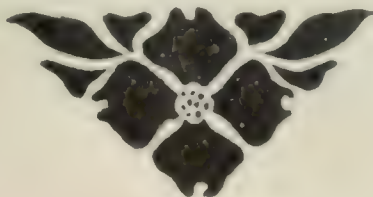
The growth in number of full-time

students during the last five years has shown, beyond a shadow of doubt, that there is a local demand for the development of a first-class university, capable of meeting all the educational needs of its permanent and temporary residents.

And yet, while our primary mission, as well as our supreme ambition, is to serve the citizens of Washington, there is, however, one special field of service to the whole nation which we do propose to enter, and that is the field represented by our new college of the political sciences, the enlargement of which is being financed separately from the university as a whole, by means of a special five years' sustentation fund of \$25,000 a year, which is now being raised for that college.

If public-spirited Americans, both men and women (who would appreciate the added prestige coming to their country if American consuls were more uniformly ideal representatives of our people), and the business interests of the country (which have a financial stake in the development of "A Consular Corps of Well-Disciplined Soldiers of Commerce") will now come forward and complete the sustentation fund for this new college of the political sciences, located at the national capital, we are confident that, in the efforts which President Taft and Secretary Knox are making to bring about a complete and permanent reform of the consular service, this new college will soon become a valuable ally of the Administration, and it will be all the more effective because such a consular training school, as well as the Government, is relieved of all the embarrassments that would inevitably arise, if, at this stage of our progress toward the civil service millennium, the Government itself were to attempt the financial support and active management of such a school.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Samuel de Champlain

BY DR. EDWARD D. COLLINS

[The following is a brief account of the celebration of the Discovery of Lake Champlain. The celebration is managed by the States of New York and Vermont, who have made large appropriations for the purpose, as has also the National Government. Perhaps the most elaborate celebration will occur at Crown Point on July 5 and at Ticonderoga on July 6. President Taft will be in attendance and Senator Root will make one of the principal addresses. The author of the following article is the Professor-elect of Pedagogy in Middlebury College.—EDITOR.]

IT is to be hoped that one of the results of the tercentenary celebration of the discovery of Lake Champlain will be the discovery of the man whose name it bears. Readers and writers of English have paid comparatively little attention until recently to the career and works of a man who was in many respects the most remarkable of all the pioneers in the exploitation of the New World. Americans cannot excuse themselves on the ground that they have no interest in Canadian history; for Champlain was not only the founder of New France, he was also the first explorer in the true meaning of the word at the New England coast, and quite the first to publish a full and accurate report of his observations. He was, moreover, the first European to give an exact account of the life of the Indians of New England and New York. His writings contain passages of especial fascination to New Yorkers and Vermonters, being the narration of the first white man who viewed and described the shores and islands of the lake to which he gave his name and the adjacent mountains. Yet for 270 years his writings remained a sealed book for English readers, and not until still more recent years have his works been available in any general way to the American public. One cannot read many pages of the voyages without feeling himself irresistibly drawn toward this central figure who first opened the northern door of the beautiful Champlain Valley to white visitancy, that individual in whose career one mere student has enough to make a fair large enough to merit a great commemorative celebration. Yet this fact is not his chief claim to distinction. His fields of activity were so numerous, so rich in varied incident, wide travel, and

perilous adventure, his permanent contributions to the knowledge of aboriginal conditions were so many and so positive that he placed succeeding generations repeatedly under obligations to him. A brief survey of some of these activities and contributions will better enable one to appreciate the man who first broke into this corner of American wilderness with the arts of a civilized race.

This versatile personality was for almost one-third of a century the inspirer and the dominating spirit in French exploration and colonization in America. He was especially well prepared for his work. Temperament, education, and early associations contributed to this end. Samuel Champlain was born in 1567, in Brouage, a little seaport on the Bay of Biscay. His father was a captain in the royal navy, and this with other circumstances in the boy's early life gave him an acquaintance with military and commercial enterprises. He fought for the King in Brittany. He was for a few years quartermaster in the army and gained business experience in its departments. He mastered the elements of navigation. He gave attention to cartography. He visited the West Indies and for over two years studied at first hand the operation of Spanish methods of colonization. He made sketches and plans of the principal ports of the islands, thus early cultivating that habit of using his pencil to which we owe so much. He landed at Vera Cruz, went inland to the City of Mexico, on his return made his way to Panama, and there, more than three centuries ago, his fertile brain conceived the idea of a ship canal across the Isthmus, "by which," he says, "the voyage to the South Sea would be shortened by more than 1,500 leagues."

His voyages to the Atlantic Coast be-



TREATY BETWEEN PETER MINUIT AND THE INDIANS
NEGOTIATED IN 1624.

By this transaction Minuit came into possession of the whole of Manhattan Island for a consideration of \$24.

gan the great work of his career in 1603. Champlain was then thirty-five or thirty-six years old. An old acquaintance, Aymer de Chastes, Governor of Dieppe, under whom Champlain had served in the royal fleet off Brittany, came to court to seek a patent of Henry IV. "resolved," as Champlain says, "to proceed to New France in person and dedicate the rest of his days to the service of God and his king." The gray-haired veteran found in Champlain a man after his own heart, and the latter was nothing loth to leave the antechambers of the Louvre for the uncharted shores of the New World. He accompanied the expedition in the capacity of geographer to the king.

To the incident of this appointment as well as to Champlain's custom of making full notes and sketches do we owe the cultivation of his habit of preparing full reports of his experiences with the utmost care. His official appointment impressed upon him the responsibility for ac-

curacy and fullness, while it created a de-

demand for the products of his pen. In this voyage Champlain explored the Saguenay River some thirty or forty miles. He noted the extraordinary features of the stream and its shores, and altho not the first white man to view them he was the first to give an account of them. He went up the St. Lawrence River also as far as the Lachine Rapids in boats and a few miles further on foot along the shore. His characteristic thoroughness is shown in this expedition. Sixty years before him Cartier had traversed the same course. His brief and fragmentary narration had no marked influence in stimulating interest in exploring New France. Champlain explored both shores of the river, the bays, inlets, and tributary streams, described the character of the soil, the forests, the animal life, the vegetable products, and the Indians who exhibited



marked differences from those found by Cartier. The results of his exploration Champlain published in an elaborate report under the King's sanction, and this report became an authoritative and important work in the early stages of French colonization in America.

Champlain's next voyage brought him to the coast of Nova Scotia, whither he accompanied a colonizing expedition headed by De Monts and Poutrincourt. It happened that Champlain was the best engineer in the party and to him fell the lot of choosing the site and laying out plans of the grounds and buildings. His main purpose, however, was exploration, and from the settlement as a base he began to extend his knowledge of the region at the first opportunity. Thus began the first detailed observation of the New England Coast made by European. Champlain spent three summers in this work, and his winters in charting the region and making many local maps of bays, harbors and rivers. The first of these surveys he began in September, 1604. He examined the coast from the St. Croix to the Penobscot, gave then names to Mt. Desert Island and Isle Haute, and penetrated the Penobscot as far as the site of the city of Bangor.

In a subsequent voyage he explored the mouth of the Kennebec and Sagadahoc.

observing carefully the natives and their customs and noting comparisons with the habits of the Indians found further north. He saw one of their fortifications, a palisade fort, and stopped and made sketches of it. He spent two days at Old Orchard Beach. He conferred with the Indians at Cape Ann, gave them a piece of charcoal and got them to draw a rough outline of Massachusetts Bay. They showed him the location of several different tribes by arrangements of pebbles. He sailed into Boston Harbor,* followed the shore, and a few days later entered Plymouth Harbor, a decade and a half ahead of the Mayflower. Of Plymouth Harbor Champlain made a fairly accurate drawing. He described the Indians and their occupations and implements. He then rounded Cape Cod and proceeded as far as Nauset Harbor, at which point, provisions running short, he turned back to his little settlement.

It was Champlain's intention to complete this exploration of the New England Coast the following summer. This plan was interfered with by Poutrincourt, who wished to see for himself the points covered in the previous year's exploration. Thus delayed, Champlain proceeded as far as Chatham Harbor, where it became necessary to put in and repair his disabled barque. This done, he sailed along Vineyard Sound, which marks the southern terminus of his New England explorations.

Thus he completed three years and four months of pioneer work of the most thoro kind on the Atlantic Coast at a time when there was not an European settlement of any kind on the eastern shore of North America between his own little colony and Florida. Nor had there been any previous exploration of any significance. Gosnold and Pring had touched the coast, but left brief and indefinite notes. Weymouth anchored at Monhegan Island during Champlain's second summer. John Smith gave the English their fullest early description of

*The first voyage of Champlain to Boston Harbor was in 1605. He sailed from France, IV. 1605. Champlain's description of the same expedition is given in his *Journal*, 1605. Edward Taylor, *History of the State of New York*, in his edition of Champlain's *Journal*, 1605. Statter's *History of the State of New York*, in his edition of Champlain's *Journal*, 1605.

the New England Coast, but Champlain's painstaking and exact record antedated the romantic Englishman's by a decade, while in point of historical value it was far more important. It covered an ample and fairly accurate survey of the sinuous New England Coast line for a thousand miles; it gave minute and careful descriptions of the soil, forests and people. In respect to the latter, it portrayed their appearance, dress, habits of life, occupations, domestic relations, and civil institutions. This is the earliest accurate account of the New England Indians before their contact with white men, and it is the nearest approach to a critical study of them left by any early voyager.

The monopoly of the fur trade, under which De Mont's little colony was to be established, was rescinded in 1607, and Champlain sailed for France, after a brief exploration of the Basin of Mines. His activities hereafter were to lie in the Valley of the St. Lawrence, in which his initial exploration had been made five years before. A quarter of a century of hard work awaited him. His comrade

in command, Pont Gravé, stopped at the active center of the Canadian fur trade, Tadoussac, but Champlain left him there and on June 30, 1608, held his course up the river till he reached the rugged cliffs where three days later he laid the foundations of Quebec. Champlain's pencil has given us a rude picture of the little group of wooden buildings which his workmen erected. Here with twenty-eight men he elected to spend the winter while Pont Gravé returned to France. Twenty of his twenty-eight men were dead before spring, and half the rest were suffering from disease. It had been a winter of tragic misery. But no sooner had the returning sails gladdened the eyes of the little band of watchers on the cliffs than Champlain resumed his plans for exploration. An ordinary man would have had enough of it. But Champlain's mind was not at rest, and within a fortnight of Pont Gravé's return he had set out an expedition into the country of the Iroquois. The incidents of this expedition are to be commemorated next July.



RUINS OF FORT TICONDEROGA
Captured by Ethan Allen, May 10, 1778.

Champlain's immediate purpose was twofold, to enlarge his personal knowledge of the country, and to gain political advantage thru alliance with the Algonquins of the Ottawa and the Hurons of the lake beyond. The fur trade was the great asset of the wilderness. Upon it depended the success of the settlement at Quebec and the fate of New France. The fur trade, in turn, depended upon the co-operation of the Indians of the regions named. Thru their wildernesses came the fur-laden canoes; thither lay the ever-luring path to China. These tribes could not be depended upon to help the French unless the French could be depended upon to help the Indians. This was the give and take of Indian politics. Champlain was the soul of honor even in dealing with savages. Their relations meant nothing less than an offensive and defensive alliance. This alliance became a principle of French policy. Following this principle Champlain deliberately incurred the enmity of the most powerful native tribes in America, the tribes of the Iroquois, because they were the enemy of his allies.

The advance toward the lake, the conduct of his allies, the encampments, the deliberations, the methods of travel and difficulties en route, and the incantations of the Pilotois or soothsayers are all described in Champlain's account of the expedition. When the lake was reached and progress became more dangerous the plan of advance was altered and the company moved only by night and rather slowly up the lake along the western shore. It was anticipated that the war party, for it was nothing less, would pass thru Lake George and on the Hudson River, from which it might strike a swift blow on some outlying Mohawk town. Champlain's narrative is as follows:

"As we were all coming to the lake, on the west side I saw, as I was observing the country, some very high mountains on the east side, with some of the highest peaks. I imagined at the sight of some places very inhabited. They told me that they were the Hurons and Algonquins, and that in these places there were beautiful valleys and some of the best of the country. As I was going to the mountains, I saw a great many white tracks and saw the lake and some mountains, which were perhaps, as it seemed to me, about three leagues from me. I saw on the south side of the lake, high mountains, but they had no snow at all. The savages told me that it was there that we were to go to find their enemies, and that these mountains were thickly peopled. They also said it was necessary to pass a rapid, which I saw afterward, and from there to enter another lake, three or four leagues long; and that when we had reached the end of that it would be necessary to follow a trail for four leagues, and to pass over to a river which empties on the coast of the Almouchiquois."

The enemy, however, saved them the trouble of making so long a journey.

About ten o'clock on the night of the 20th of July, near Ticonderoga, an Iroquois flotilla was sighted, and instantly the silence of the night was pierced by the war screams of the two parties. The Iroquois made for the shore, landed, and threw together a barricade, for which they felled trees. Champlain mentions their use of stone axes. He and his party remained on the lake, within arrow range of the shore, lashing the canoes together with poles to prevent their separation in case of attack. By mutual assent the battle was deferred till daybreak, when the canoes were allowed to land and the allies drew up on the shore. The three Frenchmen in the party had managed to remain concealed in the canoes, and now Champlain's two companions made their way into the woods unnoticed by the enemy. As the Iroquois came forward from their barricade in good order and formed in line "strong and robust to look at," headed by three chiefs, and numbering in all about two hundred of the fiercest fighters on the continent, the ranks of the allies opened and there stepped toward the front, amid howling redskins, a single figure calculated to strike the Iroquois with amazement—a gentleman of France, clad in doublet and hose, armed with a breastplate and thigh pieces of steel, a plumed casque on his head, his sword hanging by his side, and an arquebuse in his hand. Thus, in the days of Shakespeare, when Milton was a year-old babe, eleven years before the landing of the Pilgrims, on the shore of a lake in the heart of the American wilderness did these splendid types of savagery and civilization confront each other.

Mark Twain has given a very entertaining picture of the juxtaposition of two stages of society thirteen centuries removed; but the Connecticut Yankee in

King Arthur's Court, bagging with his revolver the finest specimens of chivalry as they came charging down the list, enjoyed no more dramatic moment than did the gentleman of France when he raised his arquebuse at Ticonderoga and sent two hundred of the boldest warriors in aboriginal America running to the woods. Champlain wrote as follows:

"After we had gained the victory, they amused themselves by taking a great quantity of Indian corn and meal from their enemies, and also their arms, which they had left in order to run better. . . . This place, where this charge was made, is in latitude 43 degrees and some minutes, and I named the lake Lake Champlain."

The victors made a hasty return down the lake, while the vanquished who escaped sought their familiar paths to spread among the five nations the news of this strange encounter and to sow the seeds of implacable hatred of the stranger and his kin.

This expedition, while not comparable to Champlain's leisurely and critical examination of the New England Coast, gave him an opportunity to make a hasty survey of the lake for nearly its entire length and furnished the French a valid claim to the region. This claim was the basis of French seignioral rights which stretched from Chambly to Crown Point, along the eastern side of the lake, one of which, at least, passed from French to English hands with "rights of high, middle, and low justice" as bravely as any feudal manor, on payment of £12 lawful money "for the mutation fine." Champlain's arquebuse, however, nullified his discovery, for the enmity of the Iroquois was sufficient to prevent the easy establishment of those claims. The English pushed northward into the valley, threw out scouting parties right and left, and met the French chain of forts begun by de Tracy in the Richelieu Valley. Thus the ancient feud was passed on from the savage to the civilized races, the French and the English taking up the struggle of their prototypes, Algonquins and Iroquois.

A few more of Champlain's efforts deserve passing notice. In 1615 he brought to New France four Recollet friars whose mission work laid the foundations

of the unparalleled record made by the Jesuits in North America. His zeal as an explorer carried him far up the Ottawa, westward to Lake Nipissing, thence to Lake Huron, to Lake Ontario, and to Central New York, where he once more attacked his old-time enemies, the Iroquois. He joined the fall hunting party of the Indians in 1615 and has given the earliest and one of the best descriptions of Indian life in his picture of it. In 1632 he prepared a final edition of his works; in 1633 he returned from France to Canada with a commission as governor; and two years later, on Christmas Day, he died in a little chamber of the fort at Quebec, stricken with paralysis.

Champlain's career challenges comparison with that of every other man of whatever nationality engaged like him in constructive pioneering. He was a patriot without being a pirate, a builder but not a buccaneer. Neither was he an exile, a refugee, nor a recluse. He was a full-blooded man, a man of grand dreams, but also a man of unrivaled execution, a man of vast conceptions, but also of unsurpassed versatility, undaunted courage, unwearied patience, and withal a man of tact, integrity, sweet temper, and Christian character. He undertook a great work for France, but his success consists of what he did for America. He established a standard in American cartography. He showed that the seventeenth century could produce a sympathetic, critical and observant student of Indian life. He was the most scientific explorer of America in his day. As a colonizer he met in Canada the problems which John Smith faced in Virginia, but he confronted these problems for years instead of months. As an historian he surpasses Smith in accuracy and fulness of important detail, Bradford in comprehensiveness of vision, and Winthrop in the breadth of his tolerance and the wide range of his interests. None in the history of New France outranked him as a leader of men. None surpassed him save in single qualities. As soldier, sailor, engineer, colonizer, leader, geographer, cartographer, ethnographer, historian, religionist and patriot he stands alone in his times in unrivaled versatility.

Literature

Rockefeller Painted by Himself*

ADJECTIVES are insufficient for describing the utter simplicity of this self-revelation. Naïve, artless, ingenuous, childlike and bland—all fail. Is it possible that this most muck-raked and cartooned of men is really the saintly souk, the tender philanthropist, the scrupulous business man, the model of fidelity, the composite of the Vicar of Wakefield, Jean Valjean's bishop and Benjamin Franklin portrayed in these pages? Has a cruel world mistaken Sir Galahad for Shylock? Has the rabble been stoning King Arthur and the Government persecuting St. Francis?

It seems incredible that Mr. Rockefeller can have adopted so consummate a pose unless he be a past master in the art which conceals art. Could the m u d d y Mississippi pretend to be a babbling brook, Captain Kidd pass for Father Damien, or Cortes transform himself into Dr. Primrose?

From the time he turned an honest penny by raising turkeys to the escape of Standard Oil from a fine of \$20,000,000, the path of this good man has been straight and shining as the noon gleam on the waters. Harried, slandered, pelted with mud, he has marched straight on, head erect, guided by the stars, patient, long suffering, forgiving. "There can be no permanent success without fair dealing that leads to widespread confidence in the man himself," he testifies. Who can doubt Mr. Rockefeller's success? What is the inference? Trust



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

were hard in 1893 for shipbuilding companies, and "many of their employees were facing a hard winter." "We took this into account" and "made up our minds to build all the ships that could be built and give employment to the idle men." Incidentally the ships were got at bargain counter prices; but, of course, that was a secondary matter. "Standard Oil did not ruthlessly go after the trade of competitors and attempt to ruin it by cutting prices." How could it, seeing that "the underlying essential element of success in business affairs is to follow the established laws of high-class dealing"? As to rebates, which, prior to 1880, when they were made unlawful, Standard Oil, it must in frankness be said, did accept; yet, even then, "it received no advantages for which it did not give full compensation." Plainly it has not taken rebates since 1880, for when has a court collected a fine from it or compelled a day's imprisonment of one of its officers? "I have had at least my full share of adverse criticism; but I can truly say that it has not embittered me, nor

left me with any harsh feeling against a living soul." Could Count Tolstoi lay hand on heart and say as much?

Of genius there is no sign in the work unless it be in the plans for organizing philanthropy thru a benevolent Trust. Platitudes about being virtuous that you may be prosperous, admiring anecdotes about colleagues, disinfected fragments of Standard Oil history—these reveal no ability above sea level; but the canons of "the difficult art of giving" are distinctly

*Illustration by permission of Mr. John D. Rockefeller. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910.

higher than the datum line. Yet a sense of wonder remains. What qualities enabled this rich man who is a poor author (to quote one of Mr. Carnegie's *bons mots*) to rise from poverty to multimillionairehood? He was thrifty, cautious, persistent and impeccably honest (so he says); but so are many who remain poor. He was not drunken, lustful nor pleasure-loving. Neither are millions of proletarians. Can it be that he was immeasurably pre-eminent only in that art of bargaining, that peddler faculty, which he learned so early and practises so easily as hardly to know himself that he is dean of the guild?



More Novels Yet

THE length of the "closed seasons" in the publishing world has been reduced to a minimum; the summer brings but a partial diminution in the activities of our publishers, while preparations are going

from production. It appears that in this branch of business, as in most others, there can be, beyond the supplying of the normally growing demand already existent, a constant stimulation of new demands, or, at least, a continual attempt to create them, at any time of the year, with a reasonable expectation of success. The potential "best seller" is just as likely, nowadays, to be offered to the reading public in mid-July as at the beginning of the revivifying, energizing autumn. It is, however, generally a "best seller" of the lighter type, for the significance of the words "summer reading" is plainly traceable in the fiction that is now being put before us, the fiction which will reach the summer resorts about the time when their other amusements begin to grow stale and unprofitable from prolonged familiarity.

It is safe to say that among the books here reviewed there is no probable "best seller." Most of them will help to pass a long afternoon pleasantly; the others



ILLUSTRATION FROM CABOT'S "MAN WITHOUT A SHADOW"

on for the autumn. Midwinter alone, the six weeks after New Year, continues its old tradition of momentary cessation

are to be added to that annual "rubbish fall" of fiction of which Mr. Howells spoke some years ago.

The automobile has had its sixty-miles-an-hour day in our fiction; we are now waiting for the dirigible balloon and the flying machine to suggest new *variations sur des thèmes connus*. Meanwhile we can amuse ourselves with wireless telegraphy. There is more than this to the plot of Mr. Edwin Balmer's story with the alliterative title of *Waylaid by Wireless*,¹ however—an ingenious idea that is so near to possibility that one wonders in apprehension if the hint will not be taken by the light-fingered brotherhood. Why should not an American hotel thief prey upon his countrymen, and especially his countrywomen, making the tour of the English cathedral towns? The idea is original with Mr. Balmer, we believe, and we hold also that in this notice of his book the secret of his plot must not be revealed further. This invention alone would have sufficed the author to produce a readable book; for good measure he adds the counter-complication of wireless at sea.

Heroes and heroines who have lost their memory there have been many in novels, no doubt because, here, too, fiction can keep closely to facts. One of the cleverest of recent additions to the long line is Oliver Cabot's *Man without a Shadow*.² Its plot has been well invented and worked out, and the incidents contrived in a perfectly natural way. The story lays no claim to literary quality, it makes no literary pretensions, but it holds the attention easily and agreeably until the end.

Mrs. Penhagron's *The Shrew Girl* is compounded of much familiar material, the Quartier Latin being its most important ingredient. It has plenty of plot, young, healthful sentiment, and is told in the form of letters, a rather unnecessary form, one would think, were it not handled with considerable cleverness.

One dealer of Mr. F. Phillips Oppenheim were woe when he laid the scene of the first half of his new story *The Governors*,³ in the United States. He is an ingenious weaver of plots, a felicitous

inventor of adventure, but he fails to convince us of the reality of the atmosphere of American frenzied finance in these pages. This sort of thing has been done so often that with us the novelty has worn off; we have ceased to be interested, wherefore our novelists have abandoned the *genre* for awhile. Otherwise there is here all that one can wish for in the matter of conspiracy and its foiling, danger, a courageous heroine, and, of course, love. In America and among Americans Mr. Oppenheim is too palpably an unfamiliar stranger.

Another book whose atmosphere fails to carry conviction is Mr. George Barr McCutcheon's *The Alternative*.⁴ In this tale by a native writer we are taken into the very stronghold of New York's exclusiveness, but it reads as if the author had drawn upon his imagination rather than upon first-hand knowledge of the life he describes—an objection, by the way, which need carry no weight with the enormous majority of us who never enter New York's clubs or drawing-rooms; who are, indeed, more familiar with its fiction than with its facts, and probably prefer them. The book is a summer trifle, its happenings ingeniously made to take place, for the sake of the contrast, in midwinter. The thought of a blizzard is welcome in August.

To the ever-lengthening list of her novels Mrs. Amelia E. Barr adds this summer *The Hands of Compulsion*,⁵ a tale of the Isle of Arran and of Scotch character, of which it will suffice to say that this author's admirers will have no reason to feel disappointed at her latest product.

The struggle of the girl, young and handsome, who has to go out into the world—the American world—to earn her living, is still awaiting the novelist who will do justice to a complex and puzzling problem. Of Elizabeth Dejeans, who attempts to handle it in *The Winning Chance*,⁶ it must be said that she has failed. As a study of social conditions her story has no value whatever; as a story it is conventional.

¹Waylaid by Wireless, by Edwin Balmer. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1910. 320 pp. \$1.50.
²Man without a Shadow, by Oliver Cabot. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1910. 300 pp. \$1.50.
³The Governors, by F. Phillips Oppenheim. New York: The John A. Walter Co., 1910. 320 pp. \$1.50.
⁴The Alternative, by George Barr McCutcheon. Philadelphia: J. D. Appleton & Co., 1910. 320 pp. \$1.50.

⁵The Hands of Compulsion, by Amelia E. Barr. Philadelphia: J. D. Appleton & Co., 1910. 320 pp. \$1.50.
⁶The Winning Chance, by Elizabeth Dejeans. Philadelphia: J. D. Appleton & Co., 1910. 320 pp. \$1.50.

Mr. Charles Ford has based his *Outcast Manufacturers** upon an utterly erroneous theory of art. Realism is not literalness; photography is not painting. His painstaking care to report the broken, unformed sentences by which the uneducated convey their ideas fails of its purpose. There is such a thing as selection and perspective.

A volume of short stories, *Beyond the Skyline*,⁹ by Robert Aitken, wanders into many strange corners of the earth. The author has borrowed Kipling's trick of "knowingness," of nonchalant allusion, and the assumption of familiarity with

civilization is corroborated by the English geographer who writes this book. He regards the sanitary problem so far solved that "a healthy city life in the tropics would be easily attainable in a new country settled wholly by white people and under a medical despotism." He is further inclined to believe that farm life is also possible to them without a peasant class of another race, but he thinks that the Mediterranean races would be more likely to thrive as agriculturists than Anglo-Saxons. In this as in other points Mr. Cornish has done more than merely report conditions and



DIGGING THE DITCH.

From "The Panama Canal and Its Makers." Little, Brown & Co.

strange people and their ways in his readers and in himself. The stories are much better than the ordinary run, but the impression they make vanishes with the closing of the book.



The Panama Canal and Its Makers. By Vaughan Cornish. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.

What THE INDEPENDENT has said about the opening up of the tropics to white

progress on the Canal Zone, but he has not neglected the descriptive part for the expression of his own opinions. On the contrary, he has put a remarkably large amount of information in the small compass of this volume, and has treated the vexed questions of engineering and administration in an impartial and broad-minded way. There is no better book for the general reader who wants to know just what is being done in Panama. As the author says:

"The Pyramids are another wonder of the world, which, in common with many thousands in all ages, I have thought it worth going to

⁹BEYOND THE SKYLINE. By Robert Aitken. New York: B. W. Huebsch. 12mo. \$1.50.

*OUTCAST MANUFACTURERS. By Charles Ford. New York: B. W. Dodge & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

see—but to go to Culebra is as if one were privileged to watch the building of the Pyramids. You have a whole lot of things on purpose to see these things, and, *mirabile dictu*, how the Americans!

Literary Notes

....Next to an ignorant doctor, an incompetent helmsman is the most dangerous man to be met with in our every day lives. Accidents and fatalities would be greatly lessened if every person who put his hand to the tiller first familiarized himself with the essentials of navigation. Amateurs and even experts will find *The Small Yacht*, by Edwin A. Boardman (Little, Brown & Co., \$2), of both interest and value. The book contains about two hundred plates, diagrams and plans.

....The lectures on practical theology of Principal Oswald Dykes, for many years the leader of Presbyterian theological education in England, are published under the title of *The Christian Minister and His Duties* (New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons). There are many treatises on homiletics, and it is a difficult subject on which to say anything fresh and important, but the counsels of Principal Dykes will be found well worth attention, especially on the subject of the conduct of Christian worship.

....A ponderous volume, suitable for the sedate company of State and departmental reports, has been issued under the direction of a Committee of Governors, containing the full proceedings of the Conference of Governors at the White House in May of last year upon the Conservation of the Natural Resources. It is doubtful whether this belated issue will be of much service except to decorate the shelves of the Governors whose observations it reveals. Fortunately, the principal addresses many of them highly valuable, were published at the time in pamphlet form and widely circulated.

....Dr. Edwin Munsell Bliss's *The Missionary Enterprise* is well described in its subtitle, "A Concise History of Its Objects, Methods and Extension." Works of this sort need continually to be rewritten, since in no department of human activity are methods changing more rapidly than in the work of foreign missionaries, and in none do statements of fact become more rapidly out of date. The student will find in this volume a statesmanlike presentation of the objects for which the most progressive missionaries are working and the methods by which they are seeking to accomplish them (Fleming H. Revell Co.)

....Dr. William Seaman Bainbridge has published his lectures delivered at Chautauqua under the title, *Dr. Seaman Bainbridge's Lectures on the Principles of Life and Hygiene*. The book is a safe one for the average well-informed person, and it is a good one for the average person who is interested in medicine and hygiene. It begins with the baby, in the chapter called "Infancy," and follows the man from the "Infancy" to "Twilight," ending

in "Night," with many sensible and scientific suggestions as to wise avoidance of danger and proper physiological ethics. It is free from any trace of the morbid or the pessimistic—in a word it is a healthful book on health. (Stokes, \$1.35.)

Pebbles

It is all right in books for a girl to have a lover who worships her from afar, but outside of books she wants him to come a little nearer. —*Atchison Globe*.

(Advance proofs of that thoro, masterful article, written for the *Dependent* by that authority, Dr. Slashem.)

I feel that I have done a good day's work. I have spent eight hours in Ithaca. I have studied and investigated Cornell University from top to bottom; besides I have put five hours on my account of the University of Tombstone.

The first thing that struck me in Ithaca was when I was about to alight from the train. The brakeman swung his lantern in my face. I soon came to realize that Cornell is vitally, radically different from other universities. Cornell is in Ithaca. On the contrary, Princeton, and I believe I may safely say Michigan, are not. It was with this idea firmly in mind that I set to work.

Climbing the magnificent hill, the campus touchingly recalled to me the dear old correspondence college I attended when a young youth. On the campus I came in direct contact with the students of Cornell. I overheard the conversation of two. As I watched them, one surveyed me critically. I judged that he was a civil engineer. And how serious minded are these young men of Cornell University. For one of the two I watched asked the other, "Have you the makings?" I did not catch the answer but I know the reply was, "Of course I have in me the makings of a great man!"

After this glimpse into the ambition of the student, I repaired to the Hall of Humanities. There the esthetic young man learns to get leaves of absence every three weeks, and other fine arts.

Soon afterward I met a Mr. Hoy. He wears a bland smile and a very smart waistcoat; and I really consider his nose one of the very finest features on the campus. Among other things Mr. Hoy informed me that Cornell had the best registrar in the country. I asked Mr. Hoy about the University Tank. He said something about two members of '89 and '94 sharing that distinction.

Now I may sum up my observations by stating, without the slightest fear of contradiction, that Cornell is Cornell. This statement I make knowing that it will be considered sensational. It is the most original thing that has ever been printed in the *Dependent*. This is enough for one article. I have written it in the empty lot behind the Agricultural buildings, in order to get as much college atmosphere as possible. —*The Cornell Tribune*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, 75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send a receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume be returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should reserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

What Makes a Liberal Education

LET us come down to common sense. What is a liberal education? It cannot be defined. The term is extensible and reducible. Its meaning depends on the community and the age. Going through college does not give it; a learned man may lack it.

The subject is suggested by President Eliot's surprising proposal to put on a shelf five feet long some twenty-five books whose careful and repeated reading will give a man a liberal education. We have read the list, so far as published, and it has its merits and defects, as all such numerous lists have. They show the personal equation. In each one-half the books could remain unread and yet a man have a liberal education.

For a moderately liberal education a man must be able fairly to apprehend the current history of the world. He should first read a good daily paper. He can skip all that does not make history, the accidents, the crimes, the society events, the games and races, the actresses and divorces; but he cannot omit the major events, the process and progress of legislation, the movements of democ-

racy, the conflicts of privilege, the discoveries in science, the inventions in the arts, the diplomacy of nations, and the general advance of civilization. For these are the things that a man of liberal education should be able intelligently to understand. These things are of importance to humanity, and to have them foreign from one's education leaves it utterly illiberal. Therefore the first thing necessary is not a book for the shelf, but a broad intelligent journal for the table.

Then for books. It is impossible to gain a fairly liberal education without the basis for an understanding of these current facts of history; and this requires the reading of some books. What are the important books?

Largely text-books or compends. For example, one should have read and fairly mastered reasonably full treatises containing the latest conclusions in the chief sciences, such as chemistry, physics, geology, biology and astronomy, so that he may be able to gage the value of what he reads in the journals and magazines. He will keep in touch with new discoveries and inventions. He will be a man of his age, for liberal education is the education of this and not of some past age. Equally he will read as good text-books as he can find in sociology, political economy and governments. This will require reading of the history of the principal nations, or, at least, of a general history of the world. He must have read enough on the history of religion to distinguish their differences and their worth.

Now comes the question of the value of pure literature in a liberal education. There is no doubt of its importance to put the polish on an education which is truly liberal, that is, an education that will fit a man intelligently to perform the duties of a citizen able to guide public sentiment and direct the policies of his community or his nation. But pure literature is not of the framework, the bone and muscle of a liberal education, but of that beauty which is skin deep. It is delightful to read Chaucer or Dante, but many a man of a liberal education has read neither. Spenser's "Faery Queen" is nothing less than luscious, but not one highly educated man in a hundred has ever read it. Bacon's essays

could have very much read who has the leisure for it, but he can also do without it. The long lists of famous names of ancient and modern times attract us and give us additional "culture" if we have time for them, but the bulk of them are not essential to what is called a liberal education. You cannot call that a liberal education that is not familiar with the Bible, because our English thought is so much based upon it; and we suppose we ought to add the *Iliad*, the *Odyssey* and the *Aeneid* for a similar but less weighty reason, but it is not necessary in these days to add the works of any other classical author, unless it be Plato's "Apology" and "Crito"; not even the Odes of Horace.

And when it comes to the older English poetry and prose, Shakespeare—well one needs to have read his plays twice or three times, to be fairly intelligent, altho President Eliot's list does not include Shakespeare—perhaps it is assumed that the Bible and Shakespeare are already in possession before the five-foot book shelf was planned for. For other poetry one can get all he really needs for a fairly liberal education within the covers of two or three volumes which give us golden treasures of accepted verse. And as for prose, the "Spectator" and the whole series of essays and orations, even Lamb and Macaulay and Burke, need to be dusted once a year by the careful housewife. We are too busy with the essentials of the liberal education of today to trouble ourselves overmuch with them.

Is this iconoclastic? Yes, it is, and we do not like it near as much as we believe in it. Find us, if you can, the rare man, who has not to work his ten or twelve hours a day to keep up his end in the world's service, and who has time to do what every man with a liberal education longs to do, if he adds to it the taste and the passion for what is beautiful and fascinating in the concinnities of chosen words, and what is noble and inspiring in the enthusiasms of brave thoughts; and he will feed his mind and soul with the fairest purpled fruits and sweetest fragrant confections of the ages; and blessed is he if he does not become a sybarite of culture, and is yet able to use a liberal education for the only purpose for which the world will ever value it.

The New Fourth of July

At a first glance it appears that July 4 is precisely what it was when that state-hest of Puritans, John Adams, expressed a wish that the Declaration of Independence should be celebrated with guns, speech-making and all conceivable expressions of joy to the end of time. This sort of celebration has become an American instinct; and it probably can never be eradicated, if we would. The philosophy of this sort of celebration is that we had rebelled against parental tyranny. We celebrated a boy's success. For years we shook our fist at the mother country and in a truly boyish way defied her. Our institutions were brought into shape mainly in this spirit of revolt. We would be as much unlike Britain as possible; no nobility, no kings, no primogeniture; everything was to become full of youth and novelty.

Hamilton tried to stay the tide, and failed abruptly. The Federal party, with old England as a model, was so completely routed that it disappeared in 1804. If Hamilton had not been shot he would have passed far more completely out of our national record. The party with the Fourth of July triumphed. It was right and best, and it was also a good thing that the Fourth got into our blood. There was no reason why we should try to repeat old Anglo-Saxon social ideas here in America. When they came from Zealand and Jutland to Britain, they were sharply modified; the change to America required a greater modification.

So it was that boys made the New World, and the boyish spirit is the Westward Ho spirit. Boys like noise; let them make all they please. As long as the Fourth of July makes a supreme roar from the Atlantic to the Pacific, so long is the United States still young enough to hold its own; still young enough to think new thoughts, and with vitality to assert itself. Legislation cannot stop this ebullition. Theodore Roosevelt is the incarnated Fourth of July. Noisy, ebullient, de-light-ed; his highest notion of a school includes a target and a gun. He wishes every American boy ready to turn in and whip every possible and imaginary invader.

It is only the fringes of the Fourth

that make the trouble, the uneasy preliminaries and the irrational after-noise. It is the exaggeration and not the boyishness of the day that has become intolerable. Let us have just one full day of racket, and bluster, and brag; just one twenty-four hours of letting loose from every thought of business and care, but let it be limited to that spirit and that period. It is asking too much of our nerves to endure a riot that has emptied itself of every thought of pride and patriotism. Let it be a John Adams Day, when even President and Puritan cut every string of red tape, roll on the turf and kick up like boyhood.

This does not mean to give the day up to boys and children, but to be boys ourselves, all together. Let the day retain the universality of its beginning, when old and young were equally interested. We are dropping out too much the fact that it is the people's day; the American civic exploitation, as Thanksgiving is our American religious celebration. We shall still need one great School Day to complete the trio; but not at the expense of the other two—perhaps Arbor Day will serve for the schools—we think not.

But all this while remember that the American people has grown in sentiment as well as in numbers, has outgrown its planting, and must keep up with its evolution. We have become more than a free nation; we have passed into the international group of nations. Last year Springfield, Mass., invited the various nations that aggregate our population, each to express itself separately, as well as jointly, in the celebration of the Fourth. Twelve peoples responded. They came in huge floats up the main street: the Swedes in a Viking ship; kilted Highlanders blowed bagpipes; the Irish came with their bards, and there were two thousand Greeks arrayed in classic robes, to recall Lycurgus, Socrates and Plato. The Italians were glorious with Galileo and none the less with Marconi. The Chinese barge displayed wonderful tapestries, and merchants from Armenia gorgeous embroideries. There were black men as well as white men; but every one placed the American flag dominant and sang our national songs.

We like this conception and expansion

of the Fourth, and recommend it to the American people everywhere. It celebrates not only our youth, but our progress. It makes happy citizens of our adopted sons and daughters; and it helps to fuse into a fine brotherhood the diverse elements that make up our people. Better than all, it will be a positive Fourth of July; creating a national character, in which we shall find the finer elements of the nations which have contributed to our national life. Race ideals will learn to adjust themselves to each other, and race antagonism pass out of sight. It is a good while since the Fourth of July began to be regularly celebrated in England, and Germany, and France, and even in Rio Janeiro and at the Cape of Good Hope; in fact, everywhere about the globe. Let us recognize its internationalism at home.



Dismissal of a Trust Suit

ATTORNEY-GENERAL WICKERSHAM'S dismissal of the suit against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for violation of the Anti-Trust law should not be regarded as indicating a reactionary tendency on the part of the new Administration. The truth is that this suit ought not to have been undertaken. It was not warranted by the facts and could not have been prosecuted successfully. We venture to say that Mr. Wickersham had these reasons in mind, altho in his explanatory statement he points to the bill enacted in Massachusetts for the promotion of the merger which the Government attacked, and to the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court which restrains the defendant company from holding trolley lines in that State.

If consolidation of the New Haven with the Boston & Maine was a violation of the Sherman act when the suit was brought, it is still a violation of that act, even if accomplished by means of the new holding company which Massachusetts has created by law, altho the consolidation is now to be made under conditions providing certain safeguards for public interests. And if the acquisition and use of city and suburban trolley systems by the powerful steam railroad

company was then sufficient warrant for the suit, it continues to be so, for the only trolley properties affected by the Massachusetts decision are those in that State which the New Haven Company had bought. It owned then, and still owns, a greater mileage of trolleys in Connecticut and Rhode Island, including lines which parallel its main tracks for considerable distances. Its possession and use of these trolley systems are not affected by the decision of the Massachusetts court. Referring to the Government's complaint that this possession and use of trolleys constituted an unlawful restraint of commerce, Mr. Wickersham says he is "convinced that whatever may have been the merit of the claim when the suit was begun, there is not now any such elimination of competition by reason of such ownership of trolley lines as would justify a further prosecution of the action." But the Massachusetts decision does not affect elimination of competition in Connecticut and Rhode Island.

So far as we can learn—and we are familiar with the history of some of these trolley lines and of the service on them—the acquisition of trolleys by the New Haven Company has been beneficial, rather than harmful, to public interests, having been followed by improvement of service, no increase of the cost of transportation, nor any suppression of competition. We have never been able to see any warrant for the suit in the trolley holdings, whether these were in Massachusetts or elsewhere.

Nor was there any in the attempted acquisition of control of the Boston & Maine, for that company's railroad system does not parallel or compete with the system of the New Haven Company. One lies in northern, the other in southern, New England. We think it was held by competent persons familiar with the situation that combination would probably improve service on the Boston & Maine. We had respect for the opinions of some who feared that the great power of the combined corporation would be used to the disadvantage of the public in either or both States. For there was impending no new suppression of competition or transportation. It may be true that the Government's suit was not

by the Government in the New Haven Company's acquisition of the steamboats plying between New York and Boston and intermediate ports, but that acquisition was not made one of the grounds of the suit. It is now asserted in dispatches from New Haven that the railroad company's officers had been assured by Mr. Roosevelt that its connection with the steamboat lines would not be attacked.

As we have said, if there really was a violation of the Sherman act in the attempted—or, possibly, the completed—acquisition of the Boston & Maine, and in the owning of trolley systems, it was not cured by the Massachusetts decision or by the Massachusetts Holding Company act. We observe that District-Attorney French, who brought the suit at the instance of the Department of Justice, said three days before it was dismissed:

"The passage of the Holding Company bill does not improve matters in the slightest degree regarding the Government suit. There still remains the offense against the provisions of the Sherman act. It is within the province of the Government to obtain a restraining order or injunction against the action of the Holding Company bill."

The Government did not take this course, evidently because it realized that it had no case. It remains to be said that the merger is to be made under wise restrictions. The holding company may acquire the Boston & Maine stock, and may sell it to the New Haven Company, but only with the consent of the Massachusetts Legislature, and only with such consent may it thereafter be sold by the New Haven Company. Moreover, Massachusetts may, by act of the Legislature, upon one year's notice, buy for itself the holding company's stock. It is the purpose of the new law to promote the projected consolidation, but under conditions which will preserve for the State supervisory control. This holding company differs widely from the one organized under a general law of New Jersey to hold the stock of two great parallel and competing railroads in the Northwest, as the conditions which the Government attacked in the Northern Securities suit differed from those which were made to serve as a basis for this case and which the Government has dismissed.

Bishop McFaul's Outbreak

OFFICIALLY, the clergy of the American Catholic Church are the foes of the American system of public schools from the kindergarten to the university, and equally of the great Eastern universities and colleges; but unofficially the laity endorse and support them. Wherever possible the parish priest is required to provide a parochial school; to have one is the condition of being a permanent rector. It is charged as an offense against this age that it would take from the Catholic Church its duty to teach the youth and would pass it over to the civil state and subject it to a secular power. Therefore parents are urged and even commanded to place their offspring thru the whole period of childhood in parochial or other Catholic schools, under risk of a merely secular education which becomes irreligious and impious. Accordingly parents are forbidden to send their children to a public school except where there is no Catholic school in which they can be taught, and then only by the permission of the bishop. Under such rules it becomes necessary for the Church press to magnify the dangers, and there is great temptation for bishops and editors to vilify the public schools and all our leading colleges and universities as "godless" and therefore immoral.

One of the most persistent and pernicious offenders in this way is Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J. His last attack made in an address to the graduating class of St. Francis Xavier's College, in this city, is attracting much attention and not a little indignation. He declared that "Yale, Harvard and Princeton are undermining the faith and injuring the morality of their students":

"If people knew the rascalities, the immoralities, and the disrespect for female virtue rife within their walls, they would be horrified. If parents send their boys to institutions the professors of which teach that there is no such thing as an absolute distinction between right and wrong, they can have little regard for them.

"I have known sad things among the people who are filled with the fanatic and lunatic desire to get into society. I have known a girl, the daughter of good Irish parents, who refused to have her child baptized because she thought it would injure her social ambitions. It is the same social ambition which drives men to send their sons to Yale, Harvard, and Princeton."

After this address the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Bishop McFaul.

Parents know the severity with which they are attacked by prelates like Bishop McFaul for sending their sons and daughters to non-Catholic schools, particularly the higher schools. The reason always attributed is that parents want to get social recognition. The idea that Catholic schools are inferior and that wise parents prefer Harvard to Villanova for sound educational reasons, they will not admit. Yet at the Milwaukee Convention of Catholic Education two papers were read which stunned the assembly by indubitable statistical proof of the incompetence of Catholic colleges; and especially was it understood by the meeting that Jesuit colleges were meant above all others. These papers were written by men who had for years been examining the A. B.'s and other alumni of Catholic colleges, and had found in them a sad poverty of either scholarship or mentality. We have seen as yet no answer to these two papers.

And as to morals. In every large course of young men there is likely to be some drunkenness and looseness of life. But we declare that at the three institutions attacked by Bishop McFaul the moral sentiment of the students and the average of decency are high and not low, quite as high as in any community educated in religious schools. We wonder if the bishop has ever listened to experienced priests commenting on the number of infidels and drunkards that issue from Catholic colleges. Let him count the drunken and immoral students at Yale, Princeton and Harvard; and then at any three of the largest Catholic colleges he may select, and if in proportion to number the former three are worse than the latter it will surprise more than one priest whose experience has made him familiar with this province of life.

Mind, we do not mean that Holy Cross, Allegany and Notre Dame are hotbeds of infidelity and vice, very far from it; neither are Yale, Princeton and Harvard. We simply mean that they cannot be set up by pulling down the universities attacked by the bishop. We are well aware that good morals and good religion are taught and practised in them. But it is Bishop McFaul who has shame

fully and shamelessly libeled these three universities by name, and done it slanderously as a part of that bulldozing and terrorism which are applied to parents, and which have had a partial, but far from complete, success.

Let us add that not Bishop McFaul alone, but a number of other gullible writers who ought to know better, seem to have found their spluttering ammunition in a series of three ridiculous articles by a writer in *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*. He claims to have gone in and out of the doors of a dozen universities, heard lectures, been special student, interviewed professors, and has gathered a hodge-podge of sensationalism in a most unintelligent way. He hears the merest commonplaces, such as that moral standards change, that the belief in evolution is prevalent, that higher criticism is rampant, that polygamy has been a valid form of marriage, that combined housekeeping is approved in crowded cities, and he draws the conclusion that the colleges condemn the family system and the sanctity of marriage, that the Bible is rejected and the existence of God denied, and all possible radicalism is taught to impressible youth. This is the miserable *Bolce far niente* which such men as Bishop McFaul swallow. We observe that the Catholic newspaper edited by Mr. Desmond just laughs at him.

Literature and Journalism

THIS was the subject on which Lord Morley was asked to address the great Press Conference in London the other day, and his address will be the occasion for many editorial utterances, to which number we may add one.

There are all sorts of journalism, and all sorts of editorial writings, the most serious and intelligent, and the most ignorant and vapid; but Lord Morley was right in considering only the former as worth the discussing. He told a great truth when he said that "the foundation of style" for the journalist especially "is a full knowledge of matter." This is a very simple statement, and yet it is almost overlooked, that the foundation of style is not style at all, but the content of the writing, the thought and substance of its remaining sublimity of full

knowledge." In full knowledge there is no beating about, no obscurity of thought because no uncertainty of thought. "I believed; therefore have I spoken."

Lord Morley's second rule for journalists and other writers is equally commonplace and true, that "the simple, the direct, is what every one of us ought to aim at, and every one of us can, if we take proper trouble, attain to." To say what we have to say in the shortest, plainest, most compact way possible, is the essence of effectiveness; and journalism is a fine school to learn this literature in. We do not mean that a writer may not at times make a gay play of his writing in a holiday sort of wildwood gipsying, but the main business of literature, and particularly of journalism, is to teach and influence the reader. That is what makes it worth while; just as the Congress which does things is of more importance than the playhouse.

If we were to supplement or interpret Lord Morley's teaching, it would be to say that the aim and task of writing journalistic literature is to present to the reader well digested views and opinions on as many current and important subjects as possible, to support them with the best arguments possible, and to do it all in the sharpest, most incisive way possible. The writer's business is to convince and influence, and this does not require rhetorical flowers, but logical force. It is important to be so confident of one's opinion, based on ethical or social reasons, that one can speak with the positiveness and emphasis of conviction. In these days it is the weight of the bolt that tells, not the sputtering of fireworks. Just as the old florid oratory has gone so the stately and stilted formalities of literature have given place to a style which knows no furbelows and obeys the rules laid down by Lord Morley and so well practised by him.

How to Keep a Scrap-Book

ONE of our readers writes to inquire the best way to keep a scrap-book. It is a lucky accident that the letter was sent in no matter of to somebody else because this is one of the things that we think we know, and we know we think that most people do not at least we can give

far correspondent the three fundamental principles of scrap-bookkeeping and let him apply them to his own needs, then if the system does not work it is not our fault. As the professor of chemistry is accustomed to say to his class, "Gentlemen, the experiment has failed, but the principle remains the same."

The primary requisites of a useful system of scrap-keeping are, first, celerity; second, mobility; third, classification by subjects. The scrap-book in any form is practically ruled out of consideration by all three rules, for it requires some bother to paste clippings in a scrap-book even if ready gummed, and still more to take them out for rearrangement, and it separates the clippings from all matter in other forms bearing on the same subject. The data that one collects in the course of weeks or years for some article or lecture come in all forms, pamphlets, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, letters, notes and perhaps maps, diagrams and pictures. It is of the utmost importance that these be brought together. To keep them in different places because they happen to be in various shapes is like classifying a library by putting the octavos in one case and the duodecimos in another, or arranging them according to the color of their binding. With books, in fact, it does not so much matter, for few of us are blest with such a large number of them that we cannot find the one we want in the dark, but scraps and clippings are more numerous, more fugitive and more valuable than books. A book that is lost can usually be replaced for a dollar or so, but an item you cut from an unknown newspaper or a note you jotted down *à la* Pope on the back of an envelope may be worth much more to you and is irrecoverable. Formerly librarians in large libraries used to despise pamphlets, while clippings were altogether beneath their notice. Nowadays they no longer despise pamphlets, they merely hate them, and they are beginning to take notice of clippings. The extension department of the University of Wisconsin, which pays particular attention to supplying the lyceums of the State with material for their debates on current topics, sends out for this purpose chiefly bundles of newspaper clippings and magazine articles on both sides of a question. One of the

most valuable of the assets of a large daily is its "morgue," which, starting as a repository for obituary material collected in advance of the occasion for its use, has become an elaborate clipping bureau in constant requisition. In fact it may be said that the morgue contains the live matter and the library the dead.

One rarely knows in advance just what he is collecting along a certain line; it is a sort of instinct like that of a squirrel gathering nuts for winter. It may turn out a song and it may turn out a sermon. The mind and the "scrap-book" should develop together, expanding, ramifying and rearranging, until some day comes the occasion or the central thought, and the whole mass of material arrives at its conscious reason for existence. Mobilization and segregation must be continuous processes, and that is why we object to such a scattering of forces as is involved in the system used by many persons whom we otherwise respect, those who keep their notes in a card index, letters in letter files, clippings in scrap-books and pamphlets in boxes.

The best way of keeping together all the material on a given subject, "printed or written or partly printed and partly written," as the lawyers say, is to put it in manila envelopes and these in a vertical letter file. The envelopes should be large enough to hold typewriter paper unfolded, that is, about 9 by 11½ inches. Some will prefer the folders without sides, such as are generally used in filing letters, instead of envelopes, as being a little easier of access. If clippings alone are filed a long envelope, about 4 by 9½ inches, holding a column, is more convenient. The vertical filing cases may be obtained in sections and expanded as desired. Or you can make your own box to fit the envelopes and get some kind friend to pyrograph or carve it with your book-plate. The envelopes may be saved from the mails fast enough if you do not care to buy them.

The best system of classification and arrangement for most people is none at all. When you cut a paragraph from a paper or copy a quotation or note a reference or invent an epigram, run your hand along the top of the envelopes, reading their contents until you instinctively find the one where it belongs, drop it in and write the title or key-word of it on

the envelope. If it does not seem to be irresistibly attracted by any of the existing envelopes, do not hesitate to give it one of its own and it will no longer remain lonely. Hundreds of envelopes and thousands of scraps can be kept accessible at a moment's notice. The only points to be observed are to list every item, however small, on the envelope unless already covered by a title there, and to scratch it out when you remove it. A clipping on divorces in France would be safely lost in an envelope marked "Sociology, continued," but if it is in an envelope with "Divorces in France" written on it you can find it no matter what its companions may be. When you get hold, no matter how, of a good story, illustrating, say, partisanship in politics, do not put it into an envelope marked "Humorous III," but in one containing some other political material, however serious, and scribble "Party Politics (Anecdote)" on the outside; then when you are called upon suddenly for a toast, as you usually are, there are the story and its point side by side.

If you insist on having a system of classification, a framework for all future accumulations, get the abridged edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification, and install a set of ten or a hundred envelopes, with these numbers, which will probably be the same as those used in your public library. This will take the place of a card index. The alphabetical system of classification is the poorest of all. You never can remember whether the statistics of liquor licenses in Maine are under P. J. or S.

When you see an article in a magazine that you want to keep, tear it right out; that, is if the magazine belongs to you. The only exception to this rule is THE INDEPENDENT, which for obvious reasons should always be kept intact and bound every half year. But you cannot keep every magazine, and you would not remember the article you saved it for if you did, so put it in the envelope before you lay it down. When an editor who really deserves the name of enterprising appears on earth he will publish his magazine in such a form that by cutting a thread at the back it will fall apart into sections, each of a single article, marked with a Dewey number and ready to be filed with others on the same topic in a binding or box.

Of course, if you have nothing to do but keep a scrap-book, or if you have a private secretary or a large family of unusually careful and helpful children, you can work out your own system of classification and index and cross index *ad libitum*. But unless you have the stamina to keep up a diary do not undertake a card index.

We do not say that the old-fashioned scrap-book has not its uses. You will find it convenient, for example, to keep one, as handsomely bound as you please as a sort of family record, for such kindly references as it has pleased the press from time to time to bestow on you and yours. You may put into it the praise your book or your speech received, the biographical sketches of yourself, the banquets you have attended, and all such memorabilia, for the purpose of cheering your declining years and of handing it down to posterity, for you may be sure that your grandchildren will pore over it as frequently and lovingly as you do over your grandfather's letter book.

Protectionist Democrats

When the tariff bill is perfected and passed neither party will have the right to put the blame of it on the other. Both have joined in higher protection. Take the votes on iron ore, which ought to remain free, as the House bill put it, and as it would have remained if eighteen Democrats, mostly Southerners, had not joined with too many Republicans to form a majority fixing a duty of 25 cents a ton. So with lumber. The House bill reduced the duty from \$2 to \$1 a thousand, and so it would have remained in the Senate if twelve Democrats had not voted for the higher duty. If those twelve Democrats had followed their platform the vote would have stood 40 to 38 for the lower duty. There had been a previous amendment offered making lumber free, as it should be, and if the seventeen Democrats who voted against free lumber had obeyed their party pledges it would have been adopted by a vote of 42 to 39. It is just so all thru the schedules. In every case the liberal Republicans, who wish to follow their own platform and reduce the tariff, are defeated because the standpatters can count on enough recusant Democrats to

beat them on the vote. When the next election comes, there will be great confusion. It is time that we had a fresh alignment of parties, so that the voter may know what he is voting for.

Governor Hoke Smith's Farewell

Governor Hoke Smith's farewell message to the Georgia Legislature was worthy of him. During his campaign for Governor it was a chief charge against him that as a member of President Cleveland's Cabinet he had given some minor appointments to negroes which might have been held by white men and women. He countered successfully by urging an amendment to the State constitution which would shut out negro voters, and as Governor he carried it thru. But the people would not re-elect him. They chose as his successor a man whom he had removed from office. In his farewell message Governor Hoke Smith boasts of this accomplishment of the amendment, and says the new provision "will protect even the smallest community from those who, unable to control themselves, are utterly unfit to vote on the rights of others." But he is determined that negroes shall remain unfit to vote. for he says:

"The future of our State requires that there shall be no illiteracy among our white children. I do not mean any unkindness to the negro child by this discrimination, but I don't believe that instruction from books, except of a simple character, is of any benefit to a considerable portion of them. Education should fit for life with a view to the character and possibilities of the children. The difference between the races should be recognized by the county school commissioners, and they should not hesitate to do so on account of the maudlin criticisms that may come upon them from certain classes of would-be philanthropists of other sections who don't understand the true nature of the negro or the true relations of the races."

His plan, which he would enforce on the school commissioners, is that it is best that the negroes be illiterate; for the State constitution says that the illiterate shall not vote, and by keeping them illiterate they will be kept from voting. So long as such a policy is brutally supported, "philanthropists of other sections" cannot do too much to extend the privilege of education to those to whom the State denies it. But we hope better

things from better men in Georgia. Hoke Smith is no longer Governor.

An Agricultural High School

The town of Petersham, Mass., was the first in New England to establish an Agricultural High School. The land and the building were the donations of half a dozen leading citizens, including about ten acres of land and a school building of stone costing about twenty thousand dollars. The movement was fostered by recent legislation which encourages high schools in the smaller towns, remote from high school centers. Harvard has stimulated action of this sort by giving prominence to industrial education in agriculture trades and home art. There was no opposition on the part of school authorities, but a good deal of favorable co-operation. So far as we know this has been the history of nearly every movement of this sort. The president of the National Educational Association in 1905 spoke the conviction of the whole body apparently, when he said that it was "high time that all our rural schools turn their attention to scientific agriculture." The courses of study at the Petersham school make provision not only for horticulture, forestry and general agriculture, but for history, language and mathematics. The course includes: (1) The wild flowers, birds and animals, and their habits. (2) The rocks, including their chemical composition and how they are made over into soil. (3) The kinds of soil, the crops best suited to each, and best methods of cultivating. (4) How to raise the best hay crop, and the right sort of culture to be given all the common standard crops. (5) How to raise and care for small fruits and orchard fruits, and how to prepare them for market. (6) How to conduct a market garden business, including the working of glass houses. (7) Injurious insects and harmful fungi, and how to manage them. (8) The principles of forestry and landscape gardening—how to lay out a handsome home. (9) The care of domestic animals, poultry and bees. (10) How to manage a dairy, and the culinary department of home. (11) The use of common tools, such as saw and plane and chisel. (12) The practical

including engines for farm work. The working of the school is so entirely satisfactory that the experiment is likely to be repeated in adjacent towns. It means a new character for American pupils and a new sort of American home, when our school life and school work are devoted to making character and making homes.

In Alsace-Lorraine the civil officials insist—no doubt under orders—in registering the names of newly born children in German. Lately a young father, living near Colmar, gave as the name of his young son Jules Louis. The register, however, wished to record Julius Ludwig, but the father protested and appealed to the chief local authority. His answer insisted on the German form of the names. Dissatisfied and remembering that the second son of the Crown Prince, and therefore the grandson of the Emperor, was named *Louis*, he wrote asking for information to the royal authorities at Potsdam. The answer reads:

"We assure you that the second son of His Imperial and Royal Highness, the Crown Prince, is named Louis Ferdinand Victor Edward Adalbert Michael Hubert."

Should by any chance this L. F. V., etc., ascend the throne, he would bear a name Louis, which the officials of Alsace-Lorraine refuse to recognize.

Duty of teaching and danger of flirting remain just the same as they were before a Chinese "convert" murdered a young woman in this city. There remains the same duty to educate and help the Chinese stranger in our gates that there always was, and churches should do no less. But this girl was no missionary, and had no part in the regular normal missionary work of the churches. Making love is no missionary work, which should be conducted in churches or mission halls, and publicly, and with all due discretion. It does not follow that all Chinese are bad because some are hypocrites or murderers; neither is it to be supposed that all mission workers, even women, are like this poor, sentimental girl.

We would lay the sweetest of flowers on the grave of Sarah Orne Jewett, who died last Thursday of paralysis. She

was the author of the simplest, sweetest stories and descriptions of New England life based on her close study of "Deep-haven" life in her native town of South Berwick and York County, Me., and the neighboring Eastern coasts. Her character was as beautiful as her person was attractive. She was thrown from a carriage and seriously injured half a dozen years ago, and this had put an end to the succession of tales which we had learned to expect and desire from her.

It is the baby, the Queen's baby girl, Juliana, who is responsible for the surprising defeat of the Liberals in the Dutch elections. They say that the victory of reactionary forces is due to the recent outbreak of intense loyalty to the House of Orange following the birth of the princess. Previously there have been a dozen Socialists in the Lower Chamber, but at this general election not one has been returned, and only three are eligible for the second ballots. Thus a little child leads them.

A few days ago business took a man we know from New York traveling on a Southern railway. There was report of disturbance in the Jim Crow car, and in an instant every other man but one drew a pistol from his pocket, and that one opened his satchel and took one out. Our informant was the only man of the thirty who did not travel loaded. In this State probably not one man in the car would have had a pistol.

It is not a bad proposition embodied in an amendment to the Payne tariff bill proposed by Congressman Sisson, that a tax of two dollars be put on all deadly weapons, such as pistols, dirks, bowie-knives, sword-canes, stilettos and brass knuckles, which it is a violation of law to carry concealed. Such a tax might bring in over a million dollars, and would do some good in discouraging the carrying of such weapons.

Darwin will receive significant honor at the centennial celebration at Cambridge University in the official representation of two professors of the Catholic University of Louvain, one a geologist and the other a biologist, and both exponents of the Church.

Insurance

The New President and Other Officers of the John Hancock

ROLAND O. LAMB, sometime vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, was last week elected president of the company to succeed the late Stephen H. Rhodes. Mr. Lamb was born in Beverly, Mass., on December 20, 1850. He was educated in the public schools of his native town. He began his business career as a bookkeeper in a manufacturing house where he remained five years. In January, 1872, he entered the service of the company of which he is now president as a bookkeeper. In March, 1899, he became chief clerk, and in May, 1894, he was made secretary. Just a year later he was elected second vice-president and a director of his company. His election as vice-president took place in February, 1899. To the steady and

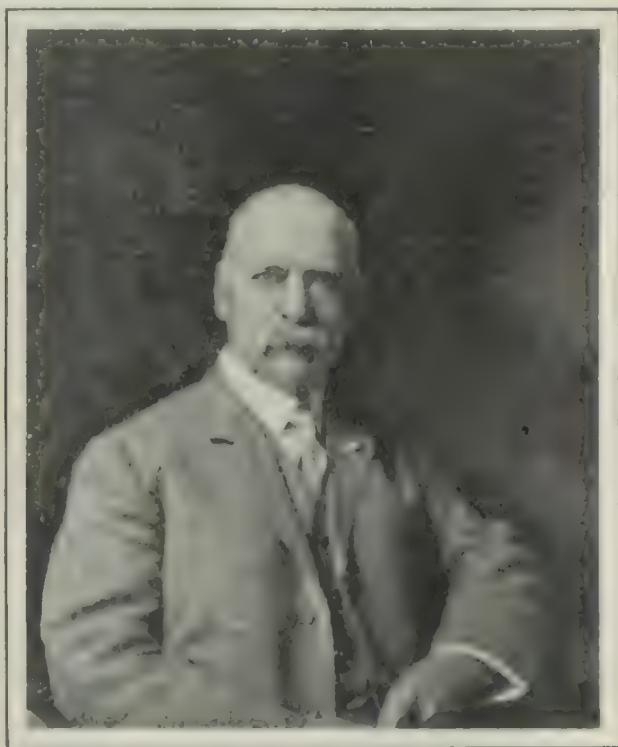
exceedingly substantial growth of the John Hancock Company and the high position it now occupies among the legal reserve companies of the country Mr. Lamb has contributed much and his very recent election to the presidency is a deserved tribute to sterling worth and a continuous service of more than thirty-five years. Col. Arnold A. Rand has been elected first vice-president, Edwin B. Holmes as second vice-president and William O. Blaney, third vice-president. The continued success of the John Hancock seems to be assured. The last published statement of this great company shows gross admitted assets of \$56,855,239. The total amount of binding insurance carried by the company was \$485,-

072,482. Since its organization the John Hancock has paid \$74,390,148 to its policy-holders. The record of the company has always been to conserve the best interests of the present and prospective policy-holders and their beneficiaries. This is the one object which the officers of the corporation appear to have always in view.

✱

CHARLES E. HUGHES, Governor of New York, has appointed a commission

to inquire into the question of employers' liability and the causes and effects of want of employment in New York. The constituency of the committee is as follows: Henry R. Seager, president of the American Association for Labor Legislation and professor of political economy in Columbia University, New York; Otto M. Eidlitz, builder, New York; John Mitchell, American Federation of Labor, New York; George W. Smith,



ROLAND O. LAMB.

steel transportation and railway official, Buffalo; Philip Titus, passenger conductor, Kingston; Miss Crystal Eastman, author and investigator, New York. The other members of the commission, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker, are Senators Wainwright, Platt and Bayne, and Assemblymen Lowe, Voss, Thorn, C. W. Phillips and Jackson. The members will serve without pay, and present a report in detail, if possible, to the next Legislature. In view of the recent very material progress made in both these directions abroad, the findings of the Hughes Commission must be of more than passing importance. Their recommendations ought to have much weight.

Crops and the Industries

ENCOURAGING reports about the crops come from prominent railroad men who have caused careful inquiry to be made. President W. C. Brown, of the New York Central, has been going thru the States of the Middle West, to see for himself what the conditions are, and at the same time has employed competent men to make similar investigations. He has been thru Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Iowa, and is convinced that "there has not been in thirty years so good a promise of abundant crops of all kinds." The reports of his agents, which he has sent to his New York office, tend, on the whole, to confirm his opinion. With the beginning of the harvest, the condition of winter wheat shows improvement. Spring wheat maintains its very high condition, and there is promise of a great crop of corn.

It is understood that President Brown sought information concerning the crops in order that he might be guided in placing orders for railroad equipment. Other railroad officers have been giving large orders. The Harriman order for 135,000 tons of rails was allotted last week, and the week's contracts were for about 225,000 tons, for which more than \$6,000,000 will be paid. The price of pig iron is rising. Wages were increased by 10 per cent. last week by the Thomas Iron Company, the Lackawanna Steel Company and the Empire Steel and Iron Company. The only incident on the wrong side of the account in the steel industry is the impending strike at the Steel Corporation's tin plate mills. At the anthracite mines of the Reading company work on full time has been resumed, owing to the general improvement. Railroad earnings continue to show considerable increases over those of last year. The gain in net earnings is now especially noticeable, as it has been since the year began. Returns for almost the entire mileage are now available for April. They show an increase of 21 per cent. in net, while the gain in gross was about 12 per cent. For the first four months of the year the gain in net was

nearly 24 per cent., while the increase of gross earnings was 9.1 per cent. Such figures, indicating careful control of expenses and showing an enlargement of the fund available for dividends, account in part for the advance in the prices of standard railway securities since February.

....The branch bank of the International Banking Corporation in China was opened for business at Peking last week. This institution was incorporated in Connecticut seven years ago. Its capital is \$3,250,000 and its main office is in New York. Thomas H. Hubbard is president. Among the directors are E. H. Harriman, Paul Morton, George Crocker, Marcellus Hartley Dodge, John J. McCook and Sir William C. Van Horne. This branch in Peking is the first American bank to join the group of British, French, German and Japanese banking institutions there.

....John Crosby Brown, the senior partner in the well-known banking houses of Brown Brothers & Co., of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and Brown, Shipley & Co., London, died on Friday, June 25th, at his summer home in the Orange Mountains, New Jersey. Mr. Brown was born in New York on May 22, 1838. He was educated at Columbia University, from which institution he was graduated in 1859. Soon afterward he entered his father's firm. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the United States Trust Company, the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, the Bank of New York, N. B. A., the Bank for Savings, the United States Lloyds, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and the London Guarantee and Accident Corporation, Limited. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce and treasurer of its charity fund. He was also a member of the Century Association, the Metropolitan Club, the Down Town Association and the Midday Club. He was married to Miss Mary E. Adams on November 9, 1864. She and six children survive him.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1909

No. 3162

Survey of the World

Net Earnings Tax Accepted

The tariff bill amendment for a tax on the net earnings of corporations was adopted in the Senate on the 2d inst. by a vote of 59 to 11. No changes were made in the text originally introduced, of which we gave a summary last week. Eight Republicans and three Democrats voted in the negative; seventeen Democrats and forty-two Republicans in the affirmative. When the proposition was brought before the Senate, on the 29th ult., Mr. Aldrich and his associates took pains to point out that it had first been suggested by Mr. Taft and that it was an "Administration measure." The President had recommended it in a letter to the Ways and Means Committee of the House before the passage of the House bill. Mr. Aldrich frankly said that he would vote for it to defeat an income tax bill. In his judgment the tax would not be needed for more than two years to meet the deficiency in revenue. He would not favor the permanent use of any tax that would eventually destroy the protective system. A day or two later Mr. Flint said that Mr. Aldrich (then temporarily absent from the Senate) had opposed the tax in the Finance Committee, but had been outvoted there by his associates. It is understood that he urged Mr. Taft to accept a limit of two years, and that the President would not consent. During the three days immediately preceding the final vote, many speeches were made. Mr. Dixon argued in favor of an inheritance tax. Mr. Borah and Mr. Cummins spoke against the net earnings tax and in favor of an income tax, admitting, however, that there was no longer any hope of passing an income tax bill at this session. It was

asserted that the net earnings tax was inequitable because it did not touch bondholders, could be shifted to consumers, and exempted copartnerships, firms and individuals doing business in competition with the taxed corporations. It was also asserted that the measure was of doubtful constitutionality and was designed primarily to shelve an income tax. Mr. Cummins predicted that even if the tax should be added to the tariff revenue the deficit would still exceed \$150,000,000. He pointed out that the leading Republican Senators now in favor of the tax had spoken and voted against such a tax in 1898. Mr. Borah said that the publicity desired by the President was not required by the bill. On the other hand, Mr. Bourne, supporting the tax, said that it would be permanent and would serve as an entering wedge to secure complete Federal control and regulation of corporations. The leading defence of the tax was made by Mr. Root, who opposed an income tax, holding that it would be unwise to impose one. The Government, he said, ought to have power to levy an income tax, to be used in an emergency, but he was opposed to the use of it as a substitute for protective duties on imported goods. Late in the afternoon, on the 2d, the income tax amendment having come before the Senate in committee of the whole for a vote, Mr. Lodge moved to substitute for it an amendment imposing additional or countervailing duties on goods coming from countries that discriminate against imports from the United States. This motion appears to have been made for parliamentary purposes. The net earnings tax was offered as a substitute for it, and was accepted

by a vote of 45 to 31. The Lodge amendment having been withdrawn, the net earnings tax was then substituted for the income tax by another vote identical with the first. This was the test between the two taxes. The forty-five affirmative votes were all cast by Republicans. All the Democrats present, with seven Republicans (Messrs. Borah, Bristow, Bulkeley, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver and La Follette) voted in the negative. Several proposed amendments were then rejected before the final vote. One exempting educational, fraternal and religious associations was tabled, 42 to 32. It was said that provision for such exemption had been made. Another, subjecting the fund for bond interest to the tax, was tabled, 41 to 34. In the final vote (59 to 11), the majority was increased because the income tax had definitely been laid aside. The eleven negative votes were cast by (Republicans) Borah, Bristow, Bulkeley, Clapp, Cummins, Dolliver, Heyburn and La Follette, and (Democrats) Chamberlain, Hughes and Shiveley. Seventeen Democrats, as we have said, were counted with forty-two Republicans for the tax. Three or four Democrats declined to vote. It is expected that a few changes will be recommended by the committee. Notice has been given of amendments exempting mutual life insurance companies and building and loan associations.



Course of the Tariff Debate About half of last week was devoted in the Senate to the net earnings tax, and the remainder to the tariff schedules. Mr. Tillman argued at length in favor of a protective duty of 10 cents a pound on tea, for the benefit of the revenue and of the plantation in South Carolina where 9,274 pounds were produced last year. The Senator appears to have been not entirely in earnest. He found allies on the Republican side, some of them standing for a protective duty, while others said they were willing to give the domestic tea grower a bounty. His motion was lost 18 to 25. To the affirmative there were two Democrats and sixteen Republicans, among the latter being Messrs. Root, Atkins, Bryan, Gallinger,

Carter and Dick. A motion to put cotton ties on the free list was lost, 31 to 38. But jute bagging for cotton bales was made free, Mr. Aldrich accepting a motion to that effect and thus preventing debate on the question. Mr. Bacon, of Georgia, urged that there should be a duty of 4 cents a pound on sea island (long staple) cotton, to protect our planters against imports from Egypt. The Florida Senators made the same plea, but the motion for a duty was lost. Binding twine was put on the free list; salt was excluded from it by a vote of 42 to 18, and provision was made for a duty on tin and tin ore whenever American mines shall produce 1,500 tons in a year. On the 3d, Mr. Aldrich brought forward the maximum rates, which were adopted by a vote of 36 to 18 after only five hours' debate. A much longer contest had been expected. These rates are made by adding 25 per cent. ad valorem to the ordinary duties, and they are to be imposed upon goods from countries that discriminate in any way against imports from the United States. Mr. Aldrich said they were a very important part of the tariff bill. He asserted that at present France and Germany were the only countries to which they could be applied, and he predicted that these countries would promptly so change their laws that the higher rates would be avoided. His assertion surprised some who heard it and who remembered the report from Treasury authorities three months ago that maximum rates would affect four-fifths of our imports at that time. With the addition of 25 per cent. there were special provisions for retaliatory duties of 5 cents a pound on coffee and 10 cents on tea. Mr. Root urged that these should be omitted, saying that the proposed duty on coffee might disturb our amicable relations with Brazil. His argument was effective, and the committee consented to the removal of them. To the vote of 36 to 18, four Republicans were counted in the negative. This part of the bill authorizes the President to employ experts to procure information relating to tariff duties. Some in the Senate would prefer a Tariff Commission. Mr. Culberson's motion for a bi-partisan commission of seven was lost, 17 to 44. Mr.

Dolliver's, for a commission of five, was also defeated, 23 to 28. During the debate upon the maximum rates, much was said about the McKinley treaties of reciprocity and the failure of the Senate to act upon them. Mr. Gore moved a reenactment of the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley tariff; lost, 16 to 39. The joint resolution for submitting to the States an income tax amendment to the Constitution was reported by the Finance Committee on the 28th ult.—Secretary MacVeagh recently sent to the Ways and Means Committee a letter recommending the substitution of a tax of 2 cents on all oleomargarine for the present taxes of one-quarter of a cent on the uncolored product and 10 cents on that which is colored in imitation of butter. He asserted that these duties encouraged evasion and fraud and were ineffective in promoting the purpose of the legislation. Representative Tawney now says he has been authorized by Mr. Taft to make known the latter's opposition to such a change.—At the annual dinner of the Yale alumni, in New Haven, on the 30th ult., the President, after commending Secretary Dickinson, a Democrat (to whom Yale had given an honorary degree), spoke in a humorous vein of differences among Democrats. But he would not ignore, he added, some difficulties that there were in the other party:

"I remember in 1904 that Mr. Charles Francis Adams gave what I may call a perfectly good Adams reason for the election of the Democratic candidate over the Republican candidate. He said that one of the essentials of a successful free Government was an able, patriotic, and efficient opposition, and that as the Democratic party had utterly failed in reaching that ideal, he was in favor of putting the Republican party in that place. Now, I venture to say, that while that may not be the reason which shall move the American people, it is true that if the Republican party does not live up to its promises and what the people expect of it, it will be relegated to a position like that of his Majesty's Opposition. And, therefore, I may say by way of caveat that we have troubles of our own."



Sugar Trust Officers Indicted

Indictments were returned by a Federal Grand Jury in New York, on the 1st, against the American Sugar Refining Company (Sugar Trust) and eight men for conspiracy to restrain

trade in violation of the Sherman act. The men indicted are Washington B. Thomas, president of the company; John E. Parsons, the company's counsel and a member of its executive committee; Directors Arthur Donner, John Mayer, George H. Frazier and Charles H. Senff; Gustav E. Kissel, broker; and Thomas B. Harned, who was counsel for Adolph Segal at the time of the transactions to which the indictments relate. This criminal prosecution by the Government follows the recent civil suit against the Trust for \$30,000,000, which the Trust settled in the course of the trial by paying about \$3,000,000. An account of that suit was given in these pages on June 17. In brief, the story is that Adolph Segal, of Philadelphia, who had erected a sugar refinery, became embarrassed, and procured a loan of \$1,250,000 five years ago from Kissel, a broker, not knowing that the money had really been furnished by the Sugar Trust; that the terms on which the loan was obtained permitted Kissel to name the directors of Segal's sugar company, and that Kissel named representatives of the Trust, who thereupon kept the new refinery idle. It has not yet been put in operation. The alleged conspiracy indirectly caused the suicide of Frank Hipple, president of the Real Estate Trust Company, of Philadelphia. The men accused in these indictments may, if convicted, be sent to prison. Mr. Parsons is an attorney and a millionaire. He wrote the agreement used in forming the original Sugar Trust, has been president of the New York Bar Association, is prominent in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church, and is the father of Herbert E. Parsons, the latter being a member of Congress and chairman of the Republican Committee in New York City. Counsel for the defendants claimed that prosecution was barred by the statute of limitations. The Government holds that the offence has been a continuous one.—The District Attorney at Jackson, Miss., asks the courts to restrain the Standard Oil Company from doing business in that State and to enforce the collection of \$11,000,000 in penalties incurred by violation of the State's Anti-Trust law, at the statutory rate of \$5,000 per day.

College Boat Races

At the inter-collegiate boat races, last week, all the honors were won by Harvard on the Thames and by Cornell on the Hudson. Nothing was left for their competitors at either place. At New London, on the 1st, Harvard was victorious in all of the three contests, finishing six lengths ahead of Yale in the race for university eights after examples of similar success had been set by her freshman eight and her university four. The Harvard freshmen led their competitors by more than ten lengths. In the race for university eights the winning time was 21:50. Yale's 21:10 still holds the record. The greater physical power of the Harvard eight was noticeable. On the Hudson, one day later, Cornell won all of the three contests, but at the finish in the race for university eights was less than a length in advance of Columbia, the times being 19:02 and 19:04 2-5. The other crews were those of Syracuse, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. Syracuse was third in the great race, and second in the races for university fours and freshman eights. In these two contests the winning Cornell oarsmen lowered the time records by more than ten seconds.

Colombia's Absent President

Conflicting reports are in circulation concerning the absence of President Reyes, of Colombia, from his country. It is asserted that he sought to save his life by flight, that he took Colombian archives in twenty-one trunks, and that he had mortgaged for his own profit the customs revenue and emerald mines. These stories come by way of Panama. They also say that Vice-President Holguin will ask for his impeachment. President Reyes arrived in London on the 29th ult. He gave this statement to the press:

"The recent elections resulted entirely in my favor. After them I visited the Atlantic Coast towns and conferred with a number of prominent men. While on the coast I decided to come abroad to visit my daughter and also for the benefit of my health. Altho there is nothing seriously wrong with me, I was in need of a change of scene. I await with confidence the meeting of the next Congress. I intend to return and resume the duties of my office."

Two or three days later he explained that he had been attacked because he ap-

proved the tripartite treaty for a settlement of the Panama controversy; also that the customs revenues had been leased as a guarantee for the holders of the republic's bonds, and that the emerald mines had been turned over, with full authorization of law, to an English corporation, under a concession whose terms were highly favorable to the republic. For himself there had been no profit in these transactions. His friends (among them the Colombian Consul-General at New York and the Colombian Minister at Washington) say there is no foundation whatever for the stories coming by way of Panama. Vice-President Holguin is his intimate friend. The President's daughter is the wife of the Vice-President's son. The President has been regarded for many years as the wealthiest citizen of Colombia. It is said that he is weary of office-holding and would like to retire to private life. It is asserted that he has greatly improved the finances and credit of Colombia, enlarged the national revenues and reduced the foreign debt.—Ex-President Castro, of Venezuela, now in Spain, publishes an attack upon the United States, asserting that our Government circulates false reports that he is organizing a revolution. Its aim, he says, is to obtain possession of Venezuela. "The first attempt at expansion having failed, the American Government is preparing to deceive the world with another wicked scheme, under cover of which it can accomplish its purpose." In various ways the property left in Venezuela by Castro is losing value, and it is said that he will soon have nothing except the money deposited by him abroad. Suits against his estates for damages are pending, and the reorganization of profitable monopolies or corporations in which he had large holdings makes these holdings almost worthless.

Assassination by an Indian

A young Hindu student in London killed Lieut. Col. Sir William Hutt Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalcaica at a reception in the Imperial Institute on the evening of July 1. Colonel Wyllie was sixty years old, and had been for the last eight years political aide-de-camp to Viscount

Morley, Secretary of State for India. His career had been a brilliant one both in the army, which he entered in 1866, and later as an administrator. He served in the Afghan war of 1879 and 1880 and was decorated for the part he took in the relief of Candahar. Being transferred to the political department he was successively Resident in Nipal and Governor-General's Agent in Central India and in Rajputana. His assassin is Madar Lal Dhinagri, twenty-five years old, a student in engineering in University College, London. It seems that his brother, a barrister in India, had written to Colonel Wyllie asking him to look up young Dhinagri and persuade him to break off his association with Indian revolutionists. Colonel Wyllie had a talk with him and invited him to the reception a few days later. This was held under the auspices of the National Indian Association for the purpose of promoting a better understanding between English and Indians. It was attended by about 300 persons of the two races, including many English ladies. Dhinagri had been persuaded by the agitators in London to make a hero and a martyr of himself by giving his life to free his country of one of its oppressors. He was armed with two daggers and two revolvers. Approaching Colonel Wyllie, who was talking with Dr. Lalcaca, a Parsi, he fired five shots into his head, then turning his revolver upon Dr. Lalcaca, who attempted to seize him, he shot him thru the heart. A closely written document of three sheets was found in his pocket declaring his motive for the deed. The police have not made public the contents of this paper. The assassin attempted to commit suicide, but remained perfectly calm when he was seized and disarmed, saying nothing except to ask quietly to have his glasses put on so he could see better. The murder, in London and under such circumstances, of a man who was distinguished for his sympathy for the natives of India, has brought home to the English people the seriousness of the Indian revolutionary movement. Up to the present no attempt has been made to interfere with the nest of agitators known to be active in England. The last number of the *Indian Sociologist*, published in London by Shyamaji Krishnavarma, contains the following:

"We repeat that political assassination is not murder. All unprejudiced men treat political assassins not as criminals in any way, but often regard them as benefactors of their race."

At a meeting of Indians in London held to express their abhorrence of the crime the sentiment was not all one way. A student rose in the audience and defended the act of Dhinagri, but he was driven from the hall by the indignant audience. A notebook has been found in Dhinagri's room containing the record of his pistol practice since January in preparation for the attack.

French Politics

The questions that are occupying the attention of the Chamber of Deputies now are the revision of the tariff and extravagance in the navy. A committee appointed to prepare the tariff bill reported in favor of higher duties. The committee estimated that this proposed increase would yield about \$3,500,000 additional revenue. Mr. Cruppi, Minister of Commerce, in defining the position of the Government, stated that the policy of France should be to avoid the extremes of free trade and high protection. Consequently the Government would refuse to adopt the report of the committee as a whole because France could not afford to jeopardize her export trade by entering upon a tariff war. It would be much more advisable to pursue a policy of reciprocity and mutual concessions. To give a chance for negotiations with other countries, such as the United States, the Government should be allowed a wider divergence than at present exists between the maximum and minimum rates imposed by law, but he thought that the 50 per cent. difference proposed by the committee was too high. The Government, he said, was willing to accept the report of the committee on 173 articles, which would make an annual increase of about \$600,000. The Government endorsed the proposed rates on turbines, sewing machines, electric lamps, phonographs and automobiles, which protected new industries, but was opposed to the proposed increase on duty on steel, linens, cotton, oil and other raw materials. The committee headed by M. Deleasse, appointed to investigate the conduct of the French navy, has brought in a report which exposes mismanagement, extrava-

gance and fraud of an appalling character. The committee points out that during the last ten years when France has spent \$600,000,000 on her navy, she has dropt from the second to the fourth place, while Germany, which has spent less than this, has risen from the fourth to the second. It costs France as much to build five battleships as it does Germany to build six and England six and a half. Accidents during the past two years have cost France more than the loss of Rojestvensky's fleet cost Russia. Superfluous officers, complicated business routine, bureaucratic red tape and inefficient workmanship is a constant drain upon the revenue. The six new battleships of the "Danton" type, corresponding to the British "Dreadnoughts," will cost 50 per cent. more than the estimates, and guns have been ordered for them without the models ever having been tested. The "Danton" was finally launched at Brest, six weeks after the first attempt, when it stuck on the ways, the delay and expenses making an additional cost of \$100,000 in the launching.—The Government is enforcing the law passed after the separation of Church and State which makes it a crime for a clergyman to criticise the laws and educational system of the Government. Archbishop Ricard was fined \$100 by the Correctional Court of Auch for his pastoral letter, in which he denounced secular education as anti-Christian and anti-patriotic. Six priests of the diocese who read the letter to their people were fined \$10 each for complicity. Bishop Gieure of Bayonne was convicted by default for a similar pastoral letter in which he pronounced an *ipse facto* excommunication against municipal councils and charitable associations which took possession of property formerly held by the Church. Two priests were also sentenced to fines of \$5 each for reading the letter. It is likely that the ecclesiastics will all refuse to pay their fines and will be sent to jail.

Ever since the great catastrophe Messina of 300 December earthquakes have been more frequent than they were before in the vicinity of Messina. Most of them have been slight, but

on July 1 there were thirteen shocks of considerable severity and for several days following tremors were frequent. If Messina had been in its original condition it might have suffered as much damage as before. But most of the inhabitants are living in the wooden houses built from American lumber, so the falling of the walls which had been left standing caused only two deaths. A mother who was standing at the door of a house when the shock came ran in to rescue her child, and both were crushed by the falling masonry. Seven soldiers were injured in rescuing people from the ruins of their houses. The fires started in the wreckage at various points are laid to incendiaries. The people of Messina are indignant because the officials whom the Government have placed in charge of the devastated region have failed to provide sufficient shelter for them, and at the same time will not permit them to rebuild until the plans for the future city are prepared, which may not be for several months. The streets have not even been cleaned yet. The authorities have in their hands more than \$2,000,000 worth of money, jewelry and securities found in the ruins of Messina and unclaimed because the process of identification and proving ownership is long and complicated. When the naval bill came up in parliament the republican and socialist deputies attacked the officers of the navy for their inefficiency at the time of the earthquake, leaving the Russians, French, English and Americans to do most of the relief work.

Persian Troubles The grip of Russia on Northern Persia is constantly tightening and the struggles of the Constitutionalists for self-government serve only to make the need of foreign interference more apparent. The Constitutionalists of Kasbin, between Teheran and Tabriz, have announced their intention of coming in force to the capital to overthrow the ministers, whom they suspect of betraying the country into the hands of the Russians. They say that the lives and property of foreigners have hitherto been safe under native protection, but if foreign troops are brought in by any Power, it must be

responsible for the safety of the foreign residents. The Bakhtiari tribesmen, who have been wavering in their allegiance for the past six months, are now marching on the capital in support of the constitution. The Shah has no native troops on which he can rely, so the defense of Teheran rests solely with the Russian officer, General Liakhoff, who has enlisted in the service of the Shah and has about 750 Persian Cossacks under his command. The foreign residents also look to him for protection, but whether he will be able or willing to ward off the advancing forces of the Constitutionists remains to be seen. The Shah, a few months ago, consented to restore the constitutional *régime*, and since then the ministry and committees have been wrangling over the election law. The new law makes the Chamber more representative than formerly by increasing the number of members from the provinces, but this provision is in part neutralized by the clause which allows a province to elect non-resident delegates, thus giving the capital a chance to retain its former dominance. Nasir-ul-Mulk, who has been recalled from exile to become the head of the new ministry, has twice refused to return, apparently regarding the time as unfavorable for the establishment of popular government. Russian troops are said to be concentrated at Baku, with transports ready to take them across the Caspian, for the occupation of Teheran in case there should be sufficient disorder there to serve as an excuse. This has already been done in the case of Tabriz, which General Snarsky holds with a body of Russian troops. But his rule has been so oppressive and unjust as to unite all factions against the Russians, and the garrison in Tabriz has been fired upon at night. Another complication has been added to the situation by the action of the Constitutionalist leaders, Satar Khan and Baghir Khan, who held Tabriz against the Shah's troops until the Russians took possession. They have taken refuge in the Turkish consulate at Tabriz and have made an appeal to the Porte for protection. Since Turkey feels hurt at not having been consulted when Great Brit-

ain and Russia divided Persia into a Russian "sphere of influence" on the north and a British "sphere of influence" on the south, the Sultan may be inclined to listen to the cry of distress from Mohammedans likely to lose their independence.

Foreign Notes

General Botha, Premier of the Transvaal, who is going to London to secure the approval of the Imperial Government for the constitution recently adopted by the South African Union, will open negotiations for the acquisition of Rhodesia by the Union. It is reported that he will be prepared to offer \$100,000,000 for that territory. It may be that the Chartered South African Company will retain possession of Northern Rhodesia and the territory south of the Zambesi be annexed to the Union.—The preliminary agreement recently concluded between China and Russia in regard to the administration of the Russian towns in Manchuria has met with a protest from Great Britain, Austria-Hungary and the United States, which claim that laws affecting the right to reside in the international settlements in China must originate with the treaty powers. China has in view the abrogation of the right of extra-territoriality, which excludes foreign residents from the legal jurisdiction of the country. One of the first acts of Japan after demonstrating her military power to the world was to secure release from this offensive arrangement. Apparently Russia believes it good policy to aid China in the abolition of extra-territorial rights, and the agreement between these two Powers has practically that effect. Another question of international rights in Manchuria relates to the opening of the Amur, Ussuri and Sungari rivers to international trade. According to the treaty of Aigun, these rivers are closed to all but Russian and Chinese vessels, but the Portsmouth treaty and the conventions resulting from it, as well as the open-door declaration elicited by Secretary Hay, apparently open the rivers of Manchuria to the ships of all nations, and Japan is especially eager to tap these rich grain fields.

The Unrest of Modern Woman

BY SUSANNE WILCOX

ON every hand modern woman shows signs of unrest and seems secretly or avowedly dissatisfied with the time-honored, circumscribed sphere of the "womanly woman." This is true in spite of the fact that the old-time gentlewoman is still much lauded, and the tentatively progressive woman of almost every sort is much inveighed against. It must be confessed, however, that in the voluminous discourses against the "modern woman" little account is usually taken of the deep-rooted, fundamental conditions developed in the course of social evolution, which are responsible for this widespread and growing unrest.

Two classes of women generally escape censure: the poverty-pinched drudges who are forced to serve as wives, mothers and bread-winners, because wedded to incompetent or indigent husbands, or to workmen who are unable single-handed to keep the wolf from the door; and the plain housewife, who strictly attends to household duties without aspiring to have pursuits or interests which overlap those man has long claimed to be exclusively his own. A mere glance over the great majority of modern women convinces one, however, that the plain housewife is rapidly disappearing, and is being superseded by a conspicuous minority of restless, ambitious, half-educated, hobby-riding women on the one hand, and by the submerged majority of sober, duty-loving women on the other, who are nevertheless secretly dissatisfied with the rôle of mere housewife.

And, strange as it may seem, not only the plain housewife, but the privileged "lady" is also become disaffected, and for her there is perhaps least sympathy. Originally "lady" meant the one who baked the bread, but in the course of social evolution it came to mean the one who neither baked nor did any other useful service. Until a very recent period the ideal lady possessed personal charm and beauty; learned all the subtler arts of conversation and idleness; had no duties which involved personal service, ex-

cept to her lord and master; and was wifely, *i. e.*, possessed a modicum of the virtue with which tradition endowed the angel. Her mental development was restricted to teachings which tended to make her docile and decorative, and if she ventured to reach beyond this intellectual boundary she transgressed the traditional laws of womanliness.

In short, while man's habits and education have tended to give him mental discipline and scientific methods of work, the training of woman still tends to develop her feelings (the heart) at the expense of all else. The result is that her natural emotions—love, hate, envy, jealousy, and temper—modified by subtlety and subterfuge (the pre-eminently female characteristics in the animal as well as human world) are highly developed along with self-sacrifice, patience, long-sufferance and timidity. And the inveterate claim of man has been, and still is largely true, that woman is an instinctive and intuitive being, and is not yet become a thinking, reasoning one. Clearly the rôle of "lady" has developed a code of morals which are strictly domestic, and woman's primary impulsion—even exceeding that of motherhood—is to win, please, cajole and minister to the husband; while man's morals have become largely public and industrial.

Now if women had persistently been educated in convents, and taught nothing beyond the refinements of life, they might perhaps have remained docile and content. But the average young American woman, especially if college bred, leads a life of mental untidiness and progression abreast with young men, up to the time of marriage. Many of the higher occupations have been thrown open to her, and if she does not find a congenial mate early in life, she avails herself of these opportunities and finds much satisfaction in useful employment and pecuniary independence. But such women, who abound in America, are often nevertheless restive and acquire all sorts of idiosyncracies, and physicians

tell us in time develop organic and nervous diseases or become apathetically unsexed, largely because they lead abnormal, unnatural lives, repressing their reproductive impulses.

After marriage the man's course in life is continued aggression, acquisition and competition, involving a thousand public and industrial issues, which absorb his chief interests; while the course of the married woman, no matter what her talent or previous training, becomes generally one of social and mental inhibitions. Forthwith she must lock-step with all other respectable married women; sink or conceal her talents, unless they be in the nature of accomplishments; and short-chain her interests to meet the requirements of conventional, domestic or decorative life. This doubtless is why after a lapse of years, when the glow of love has cooled, mental incompatibility often develops, and marriage rarely fulfils the hopes of youthful enthusiasm and passion, although married couples are usually eager to screen their incompatibility. Discontent is especially prevalent among women who have tasted economic independence and the satisfaction of financial acquisition. To many such women their cup is not without gall, when suddenly they become dependent upon the bounty or niggardliness, as the case may be, of the husband. How many of us have heard the modern bourgeois husband, drunken with the consciousness of his possessions, vaunting his generosity and magnanimity by declaring that his wife and daughters may buy anything they wish—as tho buying, or possessing things bought, were the *summum bonum* of life—yet tyrannically decreeing that they restrict their activities to domestic and ornamental life. And, again, we have all known the husband who draws the purse-strings so tight that the wife has been driven to pick his pocket for a little pin-money.

The desire to participate in what men call "the game of life" has fastened itself upon many modern women, and their appetites are whetted for more abundant and diverting interests than the mere humdrum of household duties. Probably the fact that the churches offer opportunities for the feeble indulgence of these tastes, more than religious zeal, explains

why women have monopolized most of the church work, and dote upon fairs, bazars, rummage sales, church suppers, and musical and histrionic entertainments. And in all likelihood this also accounts for their flocking to women's clubs and collectively dabbling in all the arts and sciences, acquiring still more superficial habits of mind to add to a preliminary impractical and unassimilated education. Yet none are more keenly aware of the vapidness of these semi-social-intellectual diversions than the majority of these clubwomen themselves. But their usual sophistry is "It is better than nothing, and what else can we do?" Doubtless, moreover, this is why the modern society woman, altho often pampered and permitted to fritter her time in luxurious indulgences and gaieties, while her husband may be working from dawn until dark to keep her abreast of her compeers, is nevertheless complaining and dissatisfied.

Only recently a distinguished professor—who, I infer, believes that in order to solve the woman question, women must learn to emulate their grandmothers, be more content, and bear more children—gave me an excellent illustration of the lamentable refractory tendencies and secret discontent of present-day young women: Two excellent student girls, after graduating from college, returned to a home of luxury, where every material desire could be gratified. They had social position, and, after leading brilliant ornamental lives for several years, and no satisfactory opportunity of marriage having come to either of them, they became extremely discontented. Indeed, the learned professor was much shocked when these fortunate young women protested bitterly at the futility and vapidness of their lives, and declared that they would gladly abandon all their luxuries for the privilege of leading really useful, active lives. The professor remonstrated with them kindly and recommended that they do a little genteel charity work in their community. Very likely, however, these same young women had previously been taught by one of the professor's colleagues that the indiscriminate charity of well-meaning ladies is today considered a great detriment to society.

The present conditions among modern

women are perhaps best summarized by Professor Thomas in "Sex and Society":

"The American woman of the better classes has superior health and is doing well because of working herself to death—not more specifically troubles, but because she has lost her connection with reality. Many women, more intelligent and energetic than their husbands and brothers, have no more serious occupation than to play the housewife, with an attendant circumstance that none of them are not plagued with the system entirely. It is due solely to the inhibitive effects of early habit and suggestion."

Yet how Americans love to boast of the "freedom" and advancement of their women! If they restricted their boasting to the indulgence of young, unmarried women and children, the world would unquestionably agree that none are so privileged and pampered, and doubtless, if frank, would add that none, as a class, are so ill-bred. Because of romantic love as the basis of American marriage as against European property marriage, the American wife generally becomes pecuniarily dependent. And, inasmuch as there are no hide-bound class distinctions to prevent her from leaping suddenly from the lowest to the highest social ranks, there are consequently a very large proportion of them restricted to conventional, refined living, *i. e.*, they may not reach out and participate in any industrial pursuit, and remain highly respectable.

In Europe the upper class women are provided with dowries. They have therefore the satisfaction of pecuniary independence and of contributing directly to the support of the family. Among the middle and lower classes we find a very large percentage co-operating with their husbands in business, and their children are, in general, as well or better trained and cared for than American children. Recall, for example, the myriad of irresistible little shops all over Europe, with the dwellings above or in the rear, which are managed conjointly by man and wife. Again, consider the European small restaurants—those charming, little, spotless establishments where one almost invariably finds well-cooked and inexpensive food, the like of which is not to be found in America. During the hours of serving meals the wife, dressed modestly but faultlessly, is at the desk, while the hus-

band is supervising the seating and serving of the guests. During the intervening hours they plan and advise with the head cook and head waiter, and the woman never fails to find time to look after their private apartment and flock. In the smaller village inns, the wife herself does the cooking and the husband serves the guests. There is, of course, greater economic stress in the Old World which often forces wives to a burdensome co-operation, but this is a problem which must be coupled with that of the oppressed lower classes. It is, however, unquestionable that the wife, who by reasonable collaboration obtains more or less domestic and economic independence, is better satisfied than the one whose activities are restricted, and who is economically independent, even tho surrounded by luxury.

The average middle class American wife of the village or city—thanks to modern labor-saving inventions—has a varying amount of leisure which she devotes vicariously to self-adornment, fancy work, the amateur practice of music or painting, church industrial or dramatic enterprises, or to a hodge-podge study and entertainment in woman's clubs. Yet her leisure occupations do not satisfy her. If this ability and enterprise were scientifically and systematically trained and applied to worthy, practical achievement and social usefulness, it would doubtless improve the condition of woman, and would contribute to the betterment of society, and to the care and welfare of the family.

Two of the best mothers I have ever known were women who combined outside labors with their domestic duties. The one has unimpeachably reared five children, mainly without the aid of a servant. She is a faultless housekeeper, and has by common consent of her community accomplished more, in a quiet way, toward the civic housecleaning and improvement of a dirty, corrupt, Middle-Western town than any other citizen in it.

The other woman has creditably reared a family of eight. Besides housekeeping, sewing and supervising the school work of each of her children, this woman, during twelve years, supplemented her husband's modest earnings by managing the village post office, and later transferred her outside activities to managing a small

farm on the outskirts of the village. Of course, two hands and one head were not able to accomplish all this unaided. Her brood was a lively household regiment of trained workers and economists. Each from five years on was assigned certain duties, and in compensation received ample time for play and a small graduated salary with which to pay and manage in the main his personal expenses.

Certainly in the work which belongs pre-eminently and indisputably to woman little scientific progress has been made. Our schools and colleges are doing almost nothing to educate and fit women to perform the tasks for which they are fundamentally destined. Children are born and bred generally in a primitive, haphazard, burdensome fashion. Indeed, there is no more grievous protest than that of the so-called educated young woman, who, upon the coming of her first child, searches in vain amid the knowledge she has acquired for light and guidance to aid her in the supreme task of her life.

From the moment when her child is born she is continuously, and usually blindly, experimenting; rarely certain she is doing the right or best thing for her child. Moreover, in the ceaseless, unremitting watchfulness of the mother during the first years of the child's life, which so frequently saps her strength and nervous energy, there is much waste. If every child could be deposited a few hours daily in a well-equipped community or co-operative nursery in charge of a trained nurse, who could give the mother expert advice and assistance, doubtless, in nine cases out of ten, the results to the child would be infinitely more satisfactory than under present methods, and mothers would not so frequently be careworn and nerve-shattered. Indeed, when one realizes how great is the ceaseless strain and anxiety forced upon average mothers, one ceases to wonder why the bearing and rearing of children is become so unpopular alike with men and women.

The solution of the harrowing servant problem ought also to belong to woman. Unquestionably as time goes on there will be fewer servants; and, except for a limited number of labor-saving household improvements, little advancement has

been made in methods of housekeeping. The farmer sows and reaps his grain riding on a two-horse machine; but the farmer's wife cooks, sews, keeps house and raises children about in the same haphazard, primitive fashion as her great-grandmother did, with no time or energy left to think of improved method or co-operation.

The average town woman, however, has leisure, and, while common prejudice and case-hardened conservatism permit her to co-operate with other women in the pursuit of much superficial and indiscriminate learning, it would not permit her unchallenged to co-operate with other women in practical, remunerative effort, or experiment with community nurseries, kitchens, kitchen gardens or cooking shops. We have had in America no sustained effort at reproducing the great cooking plant of Berlin, where food is prepared scientifically and attractively, and delivered promptly and systematically from heated wagons, to hundreds of people daily, at a minimum cost. Yet perhaps no other people is today suffering so much from lack of private cooks or good public eating places.

Of course, the widening of all privileges, social, industrial and political, for women in America, must be made slowly, for not only is the bulwark of our prejudice great, but women in general are not ready for them; and they themselves are most active in policing the traditional restricted conventions. There is still a commonly prevalent notion that women who reach beyond a strictly household or ornamental life necessarily become freakish or unfeminine; also that with widened social and industrial activities for women, the charm of sex differentiation, and romantic love as the basis of marriage, would soon be eliminated. Indeed, the average man still clings tenaciously to the concept of woman as little physically and mentally weak and dependent, and fitted primarily to fill his play hours, at least until after courtship. This conviction has become as ingrained in him as the taste for adornment and coquetry in woman, and may not be wholly ignored. Nevertheless, the youthful ideal of woman eventually becomes shattered for nearly every man after marriage; and most frequently he turns

to the society of other men for relaxation and satisfactory diversion. In spite of the common extolling of American women, the average American man in his moments of candor laments that he finds married women, in general, dull and uninteresting, after the charm of girlish coquetry has worn off, inasmuch as their mentality seems rarely developed beyond the high-school stage, and their tastes and interests are confined to household routine, dress, bridge, small social and literary functions, and puerile business enterprises in the churches. In the great and vital social, political and industrial problems with which men are mainly concerned, American women rarely have any insight or interest.

As for the growing body of modern thinking women, they are not asking to break radically with their past; for of

course the traditions and institutions of ages cannot be ignored. Nor do they wish to cease to become wives, mothers and housekeepers. It is merely that they chafe under the present system of semi-social, industrial and political freedom, and find the shackles of half broken-down conservative ideals of feminine respectability dull, heavy and a great stumbling block to worthy progress. And it seems clear that only when men, who are still the masters and dictators, abandon their conventional prejudices and angel ideals, and treat women like natural, capable beings, will women in turn measure up to the standards required of them and become vastly more useful, interesting and companionable for the lifelong stretch. Then also will the institution of marriage become more stable and more generally satisfactory.



Use of the Tariff Free List for National Protection

BY PORTER J. McCUMBER

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NORTH DAKOTA.

THE first great sovereign duty, a duty transcending all political fealty and partisan affiliation, is the duty of the Government to subserve the interests of the people. As the first duty of the head of the family is to safeguard the interests of the generation that is to succeed him, so the highest and most sacred duty of the Government is to conserve, not alone for the next generation, but for all future generations, undiminished, except so far as may be necessary for the present, the great resources of the country. I have no patience with the doctrine so often preached that we owe nothing to the future. This is not our country alone. It belongs to our children's children. We have the right to use it, but not to destroy its use to them.

Great Britain supposed that with her coal and iron she would be able to rule the markets of the world forever. To-day her mills are empty. Her alms-

houses are filled to overflowing. Why? Because of the exhaustion of her available coal and iron. She must now go so deep into the bowels of the earth that the added expense of those two great products upon which she depends renders it impossible for her to produce at her old rates and her markets have left her. This is an answer to those who say, "Let each generation take care of itself." Great Britain is in the position where we will be the moment we have exhausted our natural resources.

I have heard the idea of our inexhaustible natural resources advanced ever since I can remember. It has been preached up to the present. Now, it has suddenly dawned upon us that those resources can last, at the best, but a few years more. The people most directly interested were the first to discover that there was a shortage. They began working, night and day, to get hold of all the available coal and oil and iron

fields and all the great forests of the country. Too late we realized that our resources were about exhausted, and that while a little remained it was in the hands of a few for commercial profit.

After we had denuded the old White Mountains of their forests, after we had destroyed the timber on the Appalachians, after the farms were being washed away and destroyed and fires had made deserts of this section, we realized our extravagance and a bill was introduced in Congress to reforest the mountain chains and restore the old conditions, at a cost to the Government not of millions, but of billions, of dollars.

The most ardent protectionist believes that some articles should be upon the free list. Some believe that the greatest good to the greatest number demands that certain raw material should not be obliged to pay duty. I believe that the interests of *all* the American people demand that certain of our great resources, now being rapidly exhausted, should be conserved as long as possible by allowing the free importation of like products—that such a use of the free list means the highest national protection.

In responding to the duty imposed upon it by the American people to revise the tariff, Congress was charged with three particular things. First, and superior to everything else, was the question of protection. Whatever was done must be done under the banner of protection. The second was that, where it was possible, we should revise downward, always maintaining a sufficient wall against foreign importations to protect the American manufacturer, the American farmer and the American laborer. The third duty was to raise a revenue sufficient to conduct the affairs of the Government when economically and properly administered.

If freed from every other proposition, revising the tariff downward would have been a very simple matter, to be disposed of in a short time. That method was indulged in in 1894. We revised the tariff downward, and the result was instantaneous. Every industry in the United States immediately went downward. One-third of them went into the dust, never to revive again until the law was changed. The other two-thirds wor-

ried along in a crippled condition until a Republican administration was again put in power by the vote of the American people. That simple method of revising everything downward left its wake of destitution from the Gulf to the boundary line, from ocean to ocean. Every industry in the country felt the depressing influence.

Many highly protective duties are voted into a tariff bill on the theory that they are tariff for revenue only duties.

Every tariff which operates to protect any industry from foreign competition is a protective tariff—whether it be 5 per cent. ad valorem, or 500 per cent. There is no use in hiding behind the terms of it and calling it a tariff for revenue only. Every tariff is a tariff for revenue, and every tariff which protects is a protective tariff. But the policy of protection should be applied to all the American people, because we are all producers and we are all consumers, and the policy, properly administered, must help the producer on one side, who becomes the consumer on the other side. I have never found a policy of the Government which helped one class, which did not also help the other classes of the American people. Every thinking man knows that the value of any product is fixt by the demand in the field of consumption and not by its value in the field of production. If there are destitution and poverty in the field of consumption, high prices cannot be obtained in the field of production. If the farmers of this country raise wheat for a home consumption which will take every bushel of it, they are far better off than if they have to force their product into foreign markets—and I hope the time is not far distant when we will not export one bushel of grain or flour. On the other hand, if the farmer's crop fails, or he obtains poor prices, he is just that much crippled in purchasing the products of the manufacturer, who suffers accordingly. So that a policy which deprives the manufacturer of protection and closes our mills, pauperizing one part of the population, causes the farmer to suffer just to the extent of the injury inflicted on the manufacturing class.

It is important that this fact should be constantly in mind, in connection with the principles which constitute the founda-

tion of the doctrine of protection; for there is a limit beyond which the principle of protection becomes a menace to the nation and where free trade should be applied as the highest form of real protection. The fundamental principles of protection are, first, the development of an industry which is capable of development. If, for any reason, an industry is incapable of development, there is no reason in the world for having a protective duty applied to it. If an industry has reached the limit of expansion and, by reason of the exhaustion of its raw material, is nearing a state of extinction, the principle of protection has no further application whatever to that industry.

The second principle is, that by the development and expansion of an industry there will ultimately follow a decreased cost to the consumer. The consumers of any one article must always greatly exceed the number of producers of that particular article, and a system which will continually compel the greater number to pay tribute to the few, without a corresponding benefit, is inequitable and unjust. The compensation to the consumer for paying more to the producer than he otherwise would, today, on account of protection, is that he will be called upon to pay a less price than he otherwise would, tomorrow. Protection is not applicable to an industry which does not respond to this rule.

So far, in the history of protection, almost every industry has responded to this idea, resulting in such diminished cost to the consumer that today all of the comforts and nearly all of the luxuries are within the grasp of men and women of moderate earning capacity; in other words, a given amount of labor produces more comforts and luxuries in America today than anywhere else, or ever before in the history of the world. This fact will be vividly brought home to us the moment that the result of any tariff revision is to crowd an industry out of existence. But whenever, by reason of the exhaustion of the raw material, the price must, of necessity, constantly increase, the claim for protection ceases upon the fundamental principles stated.

The third great principle of protection is that it gives employment to our own

people. But here again it can only be justified when the employment can be retained by the aid of protection. There is no economic gain even to the laborer in the individual industry, in a policy which decreases the opportunity for future employment by the increase of present employment. It is no principle of protection to sacrifice the future to the immediate present. So, from each and all of the principles of protection, the inevitable deduction is that no resources of the country which, when once utilized, cannot be reproduced, and which are certain of exhaustion in a few years, should be protected against importations; and no tariff should be levied on coal, oil, iron or timber, because such duties contravene every principle of the protective policy of the nation:

First, because the production is incapable of expansion without corresponding exhaustion.

Second, because as we near exhaustion, the values will necessarily increase and cannot decrease.

Third, because instead of increasing the employment of labor, the final and near result is to discontinue the employment of labor entirely.

The iron, timber, coal and oil, in this country, are certain of exhaustion within a very short time, and the values will necessarily increase, instead of decrease, and the more we hasten the exhaustion by prohibiting importation, the more we hasten the ultimate result—the entire discontinuance of labor upon those industries.

Even at the present rate of consumption, which is rapidly increasing, our coal supply cannot last over a hundred years, according to the best authorities; the available iron ore not more than fifty years, the lumber supply not thirty years, the oil not more than from twenty to fifty years, according as new fields may be discovered in other parts of the country. Of course the complete extinction of these products will not occur, but it will be because the approaching exhaustion will send the prices so high that the American people will be forced to discover and utilize substitutes. That is the only thing, except importation, which will prevent the utter exhaustion of our forests, for example, within thirty years.

The only limit to ascending prices will be the ability of the people to purchase. Few people, even among regular buyers, realize how lumber has increased in price, thru exhaustion, during the last few years. White pine, for instance, has risen all the way from 88 to 189 per cent. The cost of production has not increased, at most, 25 per cent., and the tremendous difference largely reflects the diminishing supply and represents the increased profits either of the manufacturer or the original owner of the timber.

But more important than the increasing cost to the consumer, irrespective of the tariff, is the loss to the nation of its forests. We are suddenly awakening to the threatened disaster and casting about for methods of restoration. But the forests were made by Nature, not by man, and in my opinion the law which governed in their creation must also govern in their re-creation. Our feeble efforts, tho taxed to their utmost, can accomplish but little against the destruction which is going on. The only way on earth to keep our forests is to use from them only that which has attained its growth and preserve the rest from the ravages of fire and the more persistent ravages of the lumber interests.

So intense is our natural inclination to meet what we assume to be our present needs, and to add to our wealth, that all the lessons of history, of every country of the world, seem to be of no avail. Great portions of Africa, once wooded, are now desert wastes. The same thing is happening in India and China. As the forests are denuded the floods are let loose and waste—eternal waste—is the penalty. The destruction of the timber lands of the Adirondacks, the White

Mountains, the Appalachians, has carried with it the destruction of millions of acres of rich farming lands. The Kansas River floods in 1903 destroyed \$20,000,000 worth of property and a hundred lives. Every foot of lumber imported means a foot of lumber saved to the forests of America.

There are principles underlying the policy of protection from which we can never get away. Applying those principles to iron, coal, oil and lumber, we can find no basis for the application of the policy, because a duty retarding the importation of those products is in contravention of the fundamental principles of protection, and the free importation of the products is the greatest safeguard and the highest protection to the nation. In other words, more important to the people of the United States than all other questions, is the conservation of our forests.

We do not own in fee the territory constituting our country. We have only a life interest in these great resources, a right to use them, but no right to protect them out of existence, for the profit of the present generation. We cannot justify ourselves in deforesting the American continent, with all the attendant evils. We cannot justify ourselves in hastening the exhaustion of any of our natural resources for the benefit either of the great interests or of the laborers employed today; but so far as the free list will aid in retarding this exhaustion, for the benefit even of those laborers, as well as for the just claims of posterity, every principle of real protection demands the free importation of these products.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Why Liberia Wants America's Help

BY WALTER F. WALKER

[Now that the American Commission is on its way home from Liberia to make its report to the Administration, the following article is of much interest. Mr. Walker is a teacher of mathematics in the College of West Africa, in Monrovia, Liberia.]

FROM the time Liberia was founded in 1822 by the American Colonization Society, up to the outbreak of the Civil War, she had a prominent place in the mind of the American public. Since this war healed the breach which threatened to sever the United States asunder, there has been a most wonderful and rapid jump in material prosperity. During this unparalleled period of national evolution, Liberia was almost forgotten; at least she dropped out of sight as far as the average individual is concerned.

In the meantime the colonial possessions of France and England in West Africa began to assume a more significant place in the national life of these countries, as markets had to be secured for their surplus products. Both of these nations have territory contiguous to Liberia, and consequently they became directly concerned in the affairs of this little republic. France has been secondary while England has played a most important part either directly or indirectly, in the activity and destiny of Liberia since 1871, when the ill-fated loan of that year was floated in London. The hardly less indiscreet loan of 1906 so involved England and Liberia that the former has arrogated to itself almost the power and right of a suzerain. The Liberians are intensely patriotic and will loudly, if not effectively, resent any attempt at encroachment upon their autonomy. If the Liberians are super-sensitive as regards the action of Great Britain; if they are suspicious of her when she virtually begs this republic to permit her subjects to help put her house in order; if they fear the English after they are once in Liberia; the facts may justify their apprehension and dread, especially when the recent actions of the representatives and subjects of England are considered. England, as well as every one of her subjects in the employ of the Liberian

Government or who is doing business in Liberia, protests that she has no ulterior motive in her relations with Liberia; that her desire is simply to assist the republic in organizing and maintaining an orderly and stable government; that she already has enough territory to control. The English press echoes the same sentiment. Major Cadell, commandant of the Liberian Frontier Force, offered to organize a well-disciplined police force for Monrovia, to fix and clean up the streets of the city, all for nothing. He had actually been appointed Police Inspector, Street Commissioner and Tax Collector by the Mayor and Common Council of Monrovia. This was a little too loving on the part of the Major. The people protested—and loudly, too—so the Mayor and his advisors thought it safe to revoke the commission of Cadell.

All the while protesting no designs upon Liberia's standing as an independent state, England has been gradually absorbing her territory on the northwest. In the last boundary treaty, when the Mano River was made the dividing line between Liberia and the British colony of Sierra-Leone, England claimed the right of possession of the whole of this river, notwithstanding Liberia's protests and the precedents established by international law that when a river forms the boundary between two countries the right to the use of the stream belongs alike to each country. Contrary to treaty stipulations England has seized the Kanre Lahun district on the ground that Liberia is unable to control the natives of that section. These natives claim allegiance to Liberia and have been peaceful and law abiding. Kanre Lahun is an important gateway to the trade of that part of the interior and for this reason England is anxious to have this section annexed to Sierra Leone. England knows she has no right to this territory and has offered to give to Liberia in ex-

change for it a large, barren and less thickly populated section southeast of Kanre Lahun.

France has usurped Liberia's territory as well as England. She forced Liberia to give up the San Pedro country on the southeast, has taken some in the north, and in the last delimitation, which has just been completed but not ratified, has appropriated about one-third of Liberia's total area on the north and southeast. In all these cases Liberia has given up her rightful territory under duress. The Liberians are placated; they are deluged with courtesy and honeyed words; their commissioners and delegations are kindly treated by these nations; the executive government is flattered; and all the while Liberia is being cupped and bled and told that it is only for her good. If France is allowed to take Liberia's territory, England is determined to get her part. In view of these facts the Liberians are justified in being apprehensive about their independence.

When Liberia contracted the loan of 1906 England tightened her grip on this country. She then assumed the role of a suzerain and began to make demands for certain reforms. France in a sort of indefinite way seconded these reforms. The British Consul-General at Monrovia, Braithwait Wallis, reminded the executive government of those reforms in an open letter in January, 1908, recapitulated by him as follows:

(a) The appointment of a financial expert who will place the finances of the country on a sound footing and will advise the Secretary of the Treasury on financial matters.

(b) The establishment of an efficient, well armed, and well disciplined police force under competent European officers; and one that will command the respect of the Powers.

(c) The appointment of at least three more European customs experts.

(d) The reform of the judiciary.

"European" in the above must be interpreted as meaning "English," as only Englishmen have been employed in the service of the Liberian Government under the acts creating the reform organization. His Majesty's Consul-General demanded that these reforms be carried out within six months after date of the letter. If they were instituted His Majesty's Government would be glad to suspend the pressing of its monetary claims against Liberia and to settle also the long

disputed question of the navigation of the Mano River. Moreover, His Majesty's Government would be pleased to *lend* Liberia the necessary officers to successfully execute the reforms. If they were not instituted, however, within the time set, England would not think of further guaranteeing Liberia's independence.

The financial adviser was appointed in conformity with the demand. The organization of a police force for the frontier was undertaken and three British officers employed to drill the soldiers and construct barracks. The three new customs officers were also secured. In all there were seven British subjects in the employ of Liberia, two of whom were drawing a larger salary than the President of the Republic.

It was in the execution of the duties of these men that trouble arose which culminated in the dismissal of two of the British officers in the frontier and the falsely circulated rumor of a revolution. When the barracks had been nearly completed Major Cadell, who was in charge of the barracks, began to act as though he were in the service of the British Government, instead of Liberia, and obeyed orders from the British Consul-General rather than from the proper officials of the Liberian Government. He disobeyed orders of the President of the Republic in that he enlisted, contrary to instructions, a large number of British soldiers other than the few drill sergeants from Sierra Leone which were allowed him as help. Major Cadell had a free hand in the organization and management of the barracks, and spent nearly \$75,000, much of which is unaccounted for.

The customs department has had a more placid career under the supervision of W. J. Lamont. There was much dissatisfaction, however, among the people when Mr. Lamont, as financial adviser, attempted to assume his duties. This resulted in the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was subsequently withdrawn. The duties of the financial adviser appeared too comprehensive and were interpreted as virtually absorbing all the functions of the Secretary of the Treasury. Customs duties were made payable only in English, American and German gold and English

silver. Liberian silver was not acceptable which fact has served to depreciate the Government's money.

The demand for a reform of the judiciary was based upon the plea that Liberian judges were corruptible and unfit for office, and that foreigners could not obtain justice in the courts. The records of the courts do not indicate that such a charge is a just one. During the last twenty-five years there have been fifty-two cases in which foreigners have been involved; twenty-nine of these were decided in favor of the foreigners, fifteen in favor of Liberia; the remainder were either remanded for retrial or sent up to the Supreme Court.

It is a question as to whether British subjects are capable of executing the necessary reforms in this, a republican form of government. Trained as they are in a monarchical country and in colonial service of the same, they do not comprehend thoroly the principles of a representative democracy. They are dictatorial and autocratic and therefore fail to understand institutions where the people rule. This has been verified in the actions of Englishmen on the ground. Their reform methods smack of the British colonial policy, and will not do for Liberia.

Liberia has now turned to America, after whom she is modeled. American institutions are reproduced here in miniature. The American Commission recently appointed by President Taft is in Liberia investigating conditions. The members will see the needs of this Republic and make a report. No one knows exactly what the American Government will do for Liberia. That depends upon the findings of the commission. The

people know what they want and have asked for those things. The average individual would like for America to take over Liberia as a colony. President Barclay recently sent out a circular letter to most of the leading men of the Republic requesting opinions as to what was best and most needful to ask of America thru the Commission. The replies vary in length and detail, but the consensus of opinion may be particularized under the following heads:

To ask the Government of the United States:

- (a) To guarantee Liberia's independence.
- (b) To secure the consent of the other nations to submit all questions of an international character to arbitration.
- (c) To advise the Liberian Government in all important matters which might entail international complications.
- (d) To establish a coaling station somewhere on the Liberian coast.
- (e) To lend Liberia experts who will develop all the departments of Government along the best and most modern lines.
- (f) To float a loan which shall wipe out all the indebtedness of Liberia, thus consolidating her debts.

Capitalists are asked to invest money in this country in order to develop its resources. Many would like to see Liberia taken under control and tutored much on the same lines that Cuba was helped. The work needed here is reorganization and construction. The people are ready and eager for reforms but they need leaders who are in sympathy with their institutions. America is their last hope, and if nothing can be done by her, the old patriots will despair and forsake the ship of state. They have said so. For then English occupation would be certain. They could not bear to see the Lone Star hauled down unless more stars went up in its stead.

MONROVIA, LIBERIA.



Westminster Palace and Westminster Abbey

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY

AN important crisis has just been reached in the history of Mr. Lloyd-George's great financial scheme, the most important budget laid before the House of Commons for many years past. The second reading of the measure was carried in the House of Commons by a majority of 157. This would have been, in the ordinary course of events, a very satisfactory and encouraging result for the Liberal administrators. But, under existing conditions, the result of the division is to them a distinct discouragement.

The Government has lately carried several critical divisions by much larger majorities, and the country has now to contemplate this evidence of a falling off in the predominance of the Liberal votes. This falling off is obviously due to the course taken by the Irish National party, who, acting on an agreement among themselves, went into the Opposition lobby when the division bell summoned the House to a decision. The Irish National members had unquestionably some direct objections to the manner in which Mr. Lloyd-George's measure proposed to deal with certain Irish interests, but I feel well convinced that these objections were not the only reasons for the vote against the second reading.

The Irish National party had for a long time been complaining of the manner in which Mr. Asquith's administration has been dealing with Ireland's great national demand, the claim for Home Rule. Since the death of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, no firm promise has ever been given by the Liberal administration that Home Rule should be one of its earliest measures, and that the carrying of such a measure should at the earliest possible hour be the work of the Liberal Government. I think I may take it for granted, therefore, that the Irish National party will act on all possible occasions as the steady opponents of the present Liberal administration, unless the really Radical mem-

bers of that administration, who have over and over again proved their fidelity to the cause of Ireland, should be able to prevail on those whom I may call for the moment by an old-fashioned phrase, the Whig members of the Ministry, to yield to the demands of justice and of Ireland. We know there are members of the present Cabinet who still remain absolutely faithful to the policy and the promises of their great leader, William Ewart Gladstone, and if these should prevail—and we know that Mr. Asquith is not the man to risk his position for the sake of some mere personal predilection—it is still possible that an understanding may be come to with the Irish National party. But if the influences against the early introduction of a Home Rule measure should overrule the present Cabinet, we can look for nothing but a policy of general opposition from Mr. Redmond and his band of patriotic Irish followers. I have heard opponents of Ireland's national demand for Home Rule argue quite seriously that the English Government, whether it be Liberal or Conservative, need not trouble itself much now about the influence of Ireland and her parliamentary representatives in English statesmanship. The reason which these men give is that the population of Ireland is steadily diminishing year after year, and that it must soon become a matter of no importance to English political parties whether Ireland is or is not loyal or hostile to British rule. But I feel quite satisfied that arguments such as these will never have any influence with the great majority of the English people, and that these will never be led to close their ears against Ireland's rightful claim because of the assurance that Ireland must soon cease, by the mere decay of her population, to be a force of any influence in the movements of British administration. The best influences of Englishmen will be governed by higher principles than such ignoble and utterly unworthy calculations.

The death of my dear old friend, George Meredith, has created, I feel quite sure, as sincere and profound regret among readers in the United States as it has done among readers in England's dominions. Many years have past since I first was admitted to the friendship of the great poet, novelist and thinker, and I used to visit him often at his delightful home at Box Hill, in Surrey. Of late, however, his health had become so completely broken that he could hardly ever receive visitors, and the news of his death came upon us at last without any shock of surprise, altho with as much of pain and grief as if it had been quite unexpected. The whole press and public of these countries were unanimous in their estimation of Meredith's genius, and the critics seemed to be equally unanimous in their resolve to assign to him the highest literary position among the novelists and poets and thinkers of Queen Victoria's reign. I could not help remembering, however, that only within very recent years had English criticism paid such tribute of appreciation, or anything at all like it, to the genius of Meredith.

I was myself ever a devoted admirer of Meredith since I first came to hold a working place among literary men in London, and I must always bear in mind what trouble I had to obtain a place in one of the London quarterly reviews for an article of mine on the then not by any means popular or even recognized author of "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" and "Evan Harrington." The editor of one review, to which I had already been more than once a contributor, expressed a willingness to accept my article if only I would include some other authors in it and not make it merely an essay on the works of George Meredith. I did, however, succeed in having the article published, but for many years after the date of its publication Meredith continued to be the admired of only a very limited circle of disciples, who were supposed to have made for him a special cult of their own merely because they had become possessed with the gratifying conviction that they and they alone had discovered a new star in the literary firmament.

For many, many years George Merc-

dith continued to be utterly unrecognized by the great majority of the public, and indeed, I may add, by the great majority of the professional literary critics. Now that he is dead, we are told by all these critics that Meredith stood at the forefront of the poets, novelists and moral philosophers of his time, and that only the most perverse or ignorant outsider could dispute his title to that proud precedence. I can easily imagine how much it would have amused George Meredith himself if he could only, by some miraculous foresight, have been enabled to read the rapturous eulogies passed upon him by critics who only discovered his rightful place in Fame's proud temple after they had become aware of his death. Meredith himself had often spoken freely to his friends in former years about the manner in which criticism in general dealt with him in quarterly reviews and magazines and journals at the time, and had never shown the slightest indication that he felt any serious resentment to those who reviewed him disparagingly or who never reviewed him at all, but only treated the whole subject with his characteristic humor. It must have been a great trouble to him during the later years, that he had to give up so many of the athletic exercises in which he had always taken so keen a delight. He loved to ride and to drive, he made it a daily duty and found it a daily delight to take what he used to call "a brisk spin"; in other words, a rapid, rushing walk through woods and by river banks, and he much enjoyed strenuous exercise with heavy clubs and the practice of throwing one such club high into the air and catching it by the handle before it fell to the ground. In the enjoyment of such pursuits he did not find himself much put out by the fact that the popular critics did not generally seem to remember him when preparing their literary reviews.

A deep dissatisfaction has been created thruout these islands, and must long before this have found its expanded echo thruout the United States by the refusal of the Dean of Westminster to allow the ashes of George Meredith a place of sepulture in Westminster Abbey. According to Meredith's own latest directions,

his corpse had been put thru the process of cremation, and the desire of his relatives and friends was that the vessel containing his ashes should find a place in that venerable abbey where so many of England's great authors lie entombed. But the Dean and Chapter appear to have given a decided refusal to all such requests, and the ashes of the great author are assigned to sepulture in a rural church-yard near to the home of his recent years. It seems to me hard to understand even the motive of this exclusion from the abbey which contains the mortal remains of so many men of genius. George Meredith did not profess to be an atheist, or even a disbeliever in the tenets of Christianity, or what is commonly described as an agnostic, and he seemed to me, as I think his writings must show to all others, that he was always animated by what must be described as a genuine religious spirit. I hope that some effort may be made to bring this painful question under the notice of the House of Commons if only with the object of making it known to the world that the decision of the Dean of Westminster does not represent the feeling of the public in general thruout these islands, in the firmament of whose literature he must ever shine as a star.

My countrymen and women in the United States, and indeed many others in those States as well as they, must have been deeply touched by the recent announcement of the death of Miss Charlotte Grace O'Brien, daughter of William Smith O'Brien, who was many years ago a leading figure in the political life of Ireland. The name of Smith O'Brien carries our memories back to a thrilling period in the history of Ireland's national struggles. He belonged to a high aristocratic family, and was brought up as a Conservative, but in his early manhood he became converted to the principles of the Irish National party, and his was a leading figure in the insurrection of 1848. I was present, then a mere youth, at his trial in Clonmel for high treason, when he was found guilty along with Thomas Francis Meagher, another prisoner, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted later by Queen Victoria into the penalty of transportation for life, and after he had lived for some years in enforced

exile he received, by the authority of the Queen, permission to return to this country, a permission of which he availed himself. His comrade in the trial for high treason, Thomas Francis Meagher, was also transported to a penal colony, but contrived to effect his escape and went to the United States, where, during the great Civil War, he devoted himself to the cause of the Northern States, entered into the military service of the North, organized the Irish Brigade and won high reputation in some of the great battles. I may add that the distinguished author and member of Parliament, my friend, Mr. Stephen Gwynn, one of the most gifted members of the Irish National party, is a nephew of Smith O'Brien. The *Cork Examiner* tells us that Miss O'Brien "will be best remembered now for her splendid exertion on behalf of Irish girls emigrating to the United States," and that she displayed "a spirit of sacrifice and a sense of chivalry and charity not a whit less meritorious than that which distinguished Miss Florence Nightingale."

I was deeply grieved to hear, and I am sure that many others in these countries will be as deeply grieved to hear, the announcement just brought across the Atlantic that Edward Everett Hale has closed his long and noble earthly career. I had the honor and the happiness of knowing the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, to give him his full designation, during one of my visits to the United States, and the acquaintanceship was renewed in my latest visit. He had led a noble life in the best sense of the words. As a minister of a Christian church, as a philanthropist, and an active and untiring associate in every great public and private organization in the cause of humanity at home and abroad, he became conspicuous without any desire to be conspicuous among his fellow countrymen, and was known thruout the civilized world. He was a man of charming manners, a delightful companion, and had a mind well stored with treasures gathered from the realms of literature and art. I am never likely to forget the last walk I had with him in Boston during my latest visit to the United States, and the delightful conversation with which he entertained my daughter and me.

The Sailor's "Chanties"

BY JAMES H. WILLIAMS

[The following are some very considerably improved versions of "Nautical Songs" which in some cases appear to come nearer the unknown original. Mr. Williams is the sailor friend who has written for us notable sea stories. (L. P. M.)]

THE following are some typical chanties and sea songs taken at random from the repertoire of that almost extinct functionary, the chanty man.

All chanties and sea songs in general are very old and their authorship is in every case unknown. The bards of the forecastle have passed away, leaving behind them their wayward songs to lighten the labor and gladden the hours of hundreds of thousands of their successors.

It is a peculiar fact that chanties were never sung in any but American and British ships. But every chanty has its meaning. Many of them commemorate historical events, such as "Bony was a Warrior," the meaning of which is unmistakable.

"Santa Ana" and "The Plains of Mexico" commemorate the war with Mexico in the same way.

"California Gold," "South Australia" and the "Banks of Sacramento" remind us of the gold-fever days and need no explanation.

Some chanties relate to certain commercial epochs, such as "Roll the Cotton Down," "Mobile Bay," "Tommy's Gone and I'll Go, Too." All these originated in the old Cotton Jammers, which were so famous just before the Civil War.

Some chanties are sentimental, or romantic, like "Rueben Rauzo," "Sally Brown" and "Leave Her, Johnny, Leave Her."

Of course, there are nonsense chanties, just as there are nonsense poems, many of which were written by gifted authors just to furnish amusement.

But in the limited space accorded me here I can only mention the titles of some of these famous old heaving and hoisting songs which I hope some day to see published entire in book form and preserved for all time.

Any man who had stood with me on the shores of a South American harbor in the early dawn and heard the strains

of "Rio Grande" come rolling across the placid bay while a ship's crew were heaving their anchor would have to confess that it was about the most inspiring vocal music he had ever heard.

"In Rio Grande, I'll take my stand,
Heave away, to Rio,
Oh, Rio Grande, a happy fair land,
' We're bound to Rio Grande.
Heave away, to Rio;
Heave away, oh, Rio;
So fare you well, my bonny brown maid,
We're bound to Rio Grande."

These chanties are not always in perfect measure, because they were made by rough, untutored men who had no conception of literary finesse. But they are always near enough so as to enable us to keep perfect time in hauling or heaving.

Another thing is that, while many of these songs have stood the test of a century, or perhaps two, and have passed from lip to lip thousands of times over the airs to which they are sung, they have never changed.

Still another somewhat remarkable fact is that thruout the whole list of known chanties there does not occur a single offensive word, and whenever any indecent language has been injected into one of our favorite chanties, it is at once expurgated by common consent.

In presenting the following brief record of chanties I have adhered as strictly as possible to the original text, and in this I have reason to believe that I am as near right as any man can be.

I claim no authorship for these ancient sea songs.

I have only arranged them as we sang them, so they may be read, and I hope they will be appreciated.

The glory of the sea has departed and chanties are sung no more. The steam winch rumbles in the singer's place. The lusty chorus round the capstan bars is hushed forever. Never again will the fashionable ladies of the viceregal set drive down to the Esplanade, in their stately carriages, where the big clipper

ships lay four and four abreast in solid phalanx, from Warren Hastings to Howrah Bridge, and listen and applaud rapturously while the laboring seamen sing with ringing voices at their evening tasks, and the military band in Mindum Park blare thru their brazen trumpets to empty benches.

Should you ask me whence these chanties,
These old sea-songs and come-all-ye's;
With the clattering of the clutch-pawls
As we labored at the windlass,
Hove around the trundling barrel.
Raised our topsails to the mast-head,
Trimmed our sheets and squared our braces,
To the solitary southward.
When we "fished" our steadfast anchor,
Lashed it down unto the cat-head,
Brailed our bowlines taut a-weather
As we worked our ship to southward
Thru the Trades so clear and glorious.
When we past the Southern Georges
Down beyond the dismal Falklands,
Cleared the shores of Staten Island,
Where the blubber seals were roaring
Beat our way to drear Antarctic,
Where Cape Horn was left behind us.
When we past the Rock Ascension,
And the spur of Saint Helena,
Where Napoleon died in exile,
To appease the strife of Europe;
And the military pathway
Leads up to the barren summit,
When we rounded Cape Agulhas,
Squared away and run our easting
Past the Isle Tristan da Cunha,
And the shores of Desolation.

Should you ask me all these questions
I should answer you in this wise:
From those clippers, tall and stately,
Rushing thru the Roaring Forties;
From the sturdy blubber-hunters
And the wide-winged Cotton-jammers.

All the sea-fowl sang them to me,
Mollyhawks and albatrosses,
Penguins with their stare so curious,
And the fluttering, stormy petrels.
By the stern cliffs of Magellan
Down among the frigid ice floes,
Where Saint Elmo's lights were glowing
Round our straining, tautened yard ends,
As we doubled that bleak corner
Where the Sou' West winds were howling
And the hail was ever falling
And the mighty seas were rushing
'Gainst the cliffs forever frowning
Toward the dread Antarctic Ocean,
Past Cape Horn, so bleak and dreary,
There I learned these wond'rous sea-songs
From the lips of Garry Owen,
As we struggled at the halyards,
As we sheeted home our topsails—
With his shipmate, "Splitnose" Sweeney.
I will sing them as I caught them
With the Southern Cross to Northward,
Where the polar ice was crunching
And the North Star hung to Southward.

I will give them as I got them;
Songs so wild and full of frolic,
Not a word nor score of sadness
Not a verse of melancholy;
Ye who love a nation's his'try
Love her folk-songs and traditions,
Listen to these simple chanties,
To these songs of Garry Owen.

JAS. H. WILLIAMS.



HOMeward BOUND.

(Windlass Chanty or Heaving Song.)

Oh, fare you well, we're homeward bound,
Good bye, fare you well! oh, good bye, fare you well!
We'll heave away till our anchor's found,
Hurrah! hurrah! we're homeward bound!

So, fare you well, my rosy Nell,
Good bye, fare you well! oh, good bye, fare you well!
Oh, fare you well, for I wish you well,
Hurrah, hurrah! we're homeward bound.

I think I heard our old man say,
Good bye, fare you well! oh, good bye, fare you well!
"This is the day we sail away,"
Hurrah, my boys, we're homeward bound!

We're homeward bound, from Hong Kong town,
Good bye, fare you well! oh, good bye, fare you well!
We're homeward bound, heave up and down,
Hurrah, my boys, sing fare you well!

We're homeward bound, across the sea,
Good bye, fare you well! oh, good bye, fare you well!
We're homeward bound with a cargo of tea,
Hurrah, hurrah! we're homeward bound!

We're homeward bound and the winds they blow fair,
Good bye, fare you well! oh, good bye, fare you well!
And there'll be many true friends to greet us there
Hurrah, my boys, sing fare you well!
(Vast heaving! Anchor's aweigh, Sir!)



"BLOW THE MAN DOWN."

(A Topsail Halyard Chanty.)

Solo—Come all you young fellows who follow the sea,
Chorus—To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!
Solo—Now please pay attention and listen to me:
Chorus—Give me some time to blow the man down!

Solo—I'm a deep water sailor, just come from Hong Kong,

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—If you give me some whisky I'll sing you a song;

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—On a trim Black Ball Liner, I first served my time,

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—On a trim Black Ball Liner, I wasted my prime,

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—When a big Black Ball Liner's preparing for sea,

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—You'd split your sides laughing, such sights you would see,

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—Here's a big Black Ball Clipper, just leaving her dock,

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—While the boys and the girls on the pier head do flock;

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—There are tinkers and tailors, shoe-makers and all,

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—For you'll seldom find sailors, aboard the Black Ball;

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—Now when a Black Baller gets clear of the land,

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—Our Bos'un soon roars out the word of command;

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—"Come quickly lay aft, to the break of the poop!

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down,*

Solo—Or I'll help you along with the toe of my boot!

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—"Pay attention to orders, now you one and all!

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—For see; right above you there flies the Black Ball!

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

Solo—"To the larboard and starboard, on deck you will sprawl!

Chorus—*To me weigh, heigh, blow the man down!*

Solo—"For kicking Jack Rogers commands the Black Ball,"

Chorus—*Give me some time to blow the man down!*

(Belay.)



REUBEN RAUZO.

(*Hoisting Song.*)

Oh, Rauzo was no sailor;
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 He shipped in a Yankee whaler
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

But he could not do his duty
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 But he could not do his duty,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

Now the mate he being a hard man,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 He took him to the gangway,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

He took him to the gangway,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 And he gave him five and forty,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

Poor old Reuben Rauzo!
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 Oh, poor old Reuben Rauzo!
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

But the captain being a good man,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 He took him to the cabin,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

He took him to the cabin,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 And gave him wine and brandy,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

And he taught him navigation,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 And raised him in his station,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

And he married the captain's daughter,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 And still he sails blue water,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

And now he's Captain Rauzo,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 And now he's Captain Rauzo,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

Hurrah for Captain Rauzo,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!
 Hurrah for Captain Rauzo,
Rauzo, boys, Rauzo!

(High! Make fast!)

WHISKY.

(Mizzen Topsail Halyards.)

Oh whisky is the life of man!

Whisky! Johnny!

It always was since time began;

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

Oh, whisky straight and whisky strong;

Whisky! Johnny!

Give me some whisky and I'll sing you a song;

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

Oh, whisky made me wear old clo's,

Whisky! Johnny!

Oh, whisky gave me a broken nose,

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

If whisky comes too near my nose;

Whisky! Johnny!

I tip her up and down she goes!

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

I think I heard our Old Man say,

Whisky! Johnny!

"I'll treat my men in a decent way."

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

"I'll treat my men in a decent way!"

Whisky! Johnny!

"I'll grog them all three times a day!"

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

Here comes the cook, with the whisky can!

Whisky! Johnny!

And a glass o' grog for every man;

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

A glass of grog for every man!

Whisky! Johnny!

And a bottle full, for the chantie man;

Oh, whisky for the Johnny!

(Belay; Grog-o!)



A YANKEE SHIP CAME DOWN THE RIVER.

(Halyard Chanty.)

Oh, a Yankee ship came down the river;

Blow; boys, blow!

He luffs her up 'till her topsails quiver;

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

This Yankee ship, she's bound to China,

Blow! boys, BLOW!

Hurrah, my boys, it's time to join her;

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

"Now how d'ye know she's a Yankee packet?"

Blow! boys, BLOW!

"They fired a gun, I heard the racket."

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

"Now how d'ye know she's bound to China."

Blow! boys, BLOW!

"The Stars and Stripes float out behind her."

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

Now who d'ye think was the captain of her?

Blow! boys, BLOW!

Oh, Jimmy Long Jackson, a South Sea Rover!

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

Oh, Jimmy Long Jackson's a Yankee sailor!

Blow! boys, BLOW!

Oh, Jimmy Long Jackson's a South Sea whaler;

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

Now who d'ye think was the chief mate of her?

Blow! boys, BLOW!

A big mulatter belongs to Antigua,

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

And who d'ye think was the bos'un of her?

Blow! boys, BLOW!

Ole Olsen from Stockholm, Sweden;

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

And who d'ye think was steward of her?

Blow! boys, BLOW!

Chim-Cham, Chinaman, from Hong Kong, China!

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

Oh, what d'ye think we had for dinner?

Blow! boys, BLOW!

Oh, bad fish hash and a slice of liver!

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

Oh, blow today, we'll blow tomorrow!

Blow! boys, BLOW!

We'll blow away all care and sorrow;

Blow! my bully boys, BLOW!

(Belay.)

*"A LONG TIME AGO."**(Halyard Chanty.)*

Away down South, where I was born!

To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!

Among the fields of cane and corn;

A long time ago!

I wish to God I had never been born,

To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!

To go rambling round and round Cape Horn;

A long time ago!

Around Cape Horn, where wild winds blow,

To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!

Around Cape Horn, thru frost and snow;

A long time ago!

The wind from the south-west blowing a gale,

To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!

The packet ship she's crowding sail,

A long time ago!

The monkey dressed in the soldier's clo's,

To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!

But where he came from, God only knows,

A long time ago!

Oh, "Bully John" from Baltimore,
To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!
 I knew you well on the Eastern Shore,
A long time ago!

Oh, "Bully John" was the best for me,
To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!
 A bucko on land and a bully at sea,
A long time ago!

Oh "Bully John," I knew him well,
To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!
 But now he's dead and gone to hell,
A long time ago!

'Tis a long time and a very long time,
To me weigh, heigh, heigh Yah!
 'Tis a very long time since I made this rime,
A long time ago!

(Belay!)

HAUL AWAY THE BOWLINE.

Oh, haul away the bo'lin', the packet ship's
 arollin',
 Away, haul away, haul away, JOE! (Pull on,
 "Joe").

Oh, haul away the bo'lin', don't ye hear the
 captain growlin',
 Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!

Oh, haul away together, we're sure to make
 her render,

Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!
 Oh, haul away, my bully boys, we'll either
 break or bend her,
 Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!

Oh, the cook is in the galley, a-makin' duff so
 handy,

Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!
 And the captain's in the cabin, a-drinkin' wine
 and brandy,
 Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!

Oh, once I had an Irish girl, and she was fat
 and lazy,

Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!
 And now I got a Yankee girl, she nearly set
 me crazy,
 Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!

Haul away the bo'lin', me hearty lads be
 handy,

Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!
 Haul away the bo'lin', Yankee Doodle Dandy
 Away, haul away, haul away, JOE!
 (Turn-o!)

BONY WAS A WARRIOR.

(British Halvard Chanty.)

Oh, Bony was a warrior,
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 But we hiled him at Trafalgar once,
Jawn France-o!

He raised a mighty army there
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 And marched them right across the Alps,
Jawn France-o!

He marched them into the Russian Wild,
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 But he found the Kremlin burning there,
Jawn France-o!

So then he marched them back again,
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 For Moscow was an ash heap, then,
Jawn France-o!

'Twas on the plains of Waterloo,
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 He met the boy who put him thru,
Jawn France-o!

The Iron Duke of Wellington,
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 That day almighty deeds were done,
Jawn France-o!

Oh, Bony was a sad exile,
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 He died on Sant Helena's Isle,
Jawn France-o!

But Bony was a warrior,
To me weigh, heigh, ho!
 Tho we licked him at Trafalgar once,
Jawn France-o!

(Belay!)

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH A DRUNKEN SAILOR?

(A Main Brace "Walk Away" Chanty.)

What shall we do with a drunken sailor?
 What shall we do with a drunken sailor?
 What shall we do with a drunken sailor?
 Early in the morning!

Put him in the long-boat 'till he is sober.
 Put him in the long-boat 'till he is sober.
 Put him in the long-boat 'till he is sober.
 Early in the morning!

(Stopper and Belay!)

FIRE DOWN BELOW!

(A Pumping Song.)

There's fire in the lower hold, fire down
 below?

To me weigh, heigh, heigh, ho!
 Fire in the main hold, the cap'n didn't know
Slaw, fire, slaw, heigh!

There is fire in the fore top; fire in the main;
To me weigh, heigh, heigh, ho!
 Fire in the main hold, and fire in the main;
Slaw, fire, slaw, heigh!

There's fire in the fore peak, fire down below;
To me weigh, heigh, heigh, heigh, ho!
 There's fire in the main hold, the cap'n didn't know,
Slaw, fire, slaw, heigh!

There's fire up aloft, there's fire down below;
To me weigh, heigh, heigh, heigh, ho!
 There's fire in the galley; the cook he didn't
 know;
Sing, fire—down—below!

There's fire in the whole ship, the mate he
 being drunk,
To me weigh, heigh, heigh, heigh, ho!
 The cap'n went below and found him in his
 bunk,
Sing, fire—down—below!
(Suck-o! unship the brakes.)



A WHALING SONG.

Come all you young sailors who cruise 'round
 Cape Horn.
 Come all you young tars that go hunting for
 sperm,
 For our captain has told us, we hope it is
 true,
 There are plenty of whales on the coast of
 Peru,
 So we'll roll, roll, bullies, roll as we go,
 For the Liverpool lassies have got us in tow.
 I dey, O, sing Laddie, O, Laddie, I dey,

Now we are a-sailing on the coast of Peru,
 As all good young whalemén are priv'leged to
 do.
 Our ship she is steady, her quarters are
 manned,
 And her rigging is ready, composed of four
 strands.
 So we'll roll, roll, bullies, roll as we go,
 For the Liverpool lassies have got us in tow.

'Twas early one morning, just as the sun rose,
 A man from the masthead sung out: "There
 she blows!"
 "Where away," cries our captain, "and how
 does he lay."
 "Two points on our lee, sir, scarce three miles
 away."
 So we'll roll, roll, bullies, roll as we go,
 For the Liverpool lassies have got us in tow.

Then get my boats ready and make my boats
 fly,
 But one thing we dread of, keep clear of his
 eye,
 But one thing we dread of, keep clear of his
 eye,
 For well you all know that a whale is quite
 shy,
 So we'll roll, roll, bullies, roll as we go,
 For the Liverpool lassies have got us in tow.

Now the whale has gone down, to the wind
 ward he'll lay,
 Whatever he done, "boys," he showed us fair
 play,
 But we fought him alongside, and a lance we
 thrust in,
 And in less than ten minutes he rolled out his
 fin,
 So it's roll, roll, bullies, roll as we go,
 For the Liverpool lassies have got us in tow.

We laid him alongside with many a loud
 shout,
 Began cutting in, and then trying out.
 The whale is cut in, tryed out and stowed
 down,
 He is better to us than five hundred pound,
 So we'll roll, roll, bullies, roll as we go,
 For the Liverpool lassies have got us in tow.

Now our ship she is laden, for home we will
 steer,
 Where there's plenty of grog, boys, and plenty
 strong beers.
 We'll spend money freely, with the girls on
 the shore,
 And when it's all gone we'll go whaling for
 more,
 So we'll roll, roll, bullies, roll as we go,
 For the Liverpool lassies have got us in tow.
 I dey, O, sing Laddie, O, Laddie, I dey.



THE CRUISE OF THE "DREADNAUGHT."

She's a saucy fast packet, and a packet of
 fame;
 She hails from New York, and the "Dread-
 naught's" her name.
 She's bound to the westward, where strong
 winds do blow,
 She's a Liverpool Liner, bully boys let her go!

Chorus.

Bound away, bound away, where strong winds
 do blow!
 Bound away in the "Dreadnaught," to the
 westward we'll go!

Now the "Dreadnaught" is leaving the Water-
 loo Dock,
 Where the boys and the girls on the pier-head
 do flock,
 They give her three cheers, while their tears
 freely flow.
 Bound away in the "Dreadnaught," to the
 westward we'll go!

Now the "Dreadnaught" is anchored in the
 Mersey, so free,
 Waiting for the "Independence" to tow her to
 sea.
 Down past those black rocks, where the Mer-
 sey does flow,
 Bound away in the "Dreadnaught," to the
 westward we'll go!

Now the "Dreadnaught" is sailing down the
 wild Irish sea,
 Her passengers on deck, all their hearts light
 and free,
 And the seamen on watch, pace the decks too
 and fro;
 Bound away in the "Dreadnaught," to the
 westward we'll go!

Now the "Dreadnaught" is plowing the At-
 lantic so wide,
 Where the heavy green seas roll along her
 black side,

Her sails trimmed so neatly, her red cross to show,
Bound away in the "Dreadnaught" to the westward we'll go!

Now the "Dreadnaught" is crossing "The Georges" so grand,
Where the sea it is green and the bottom is sand,
Where the big fish swim 'round her and coy-ing whales blow;
Bound away in the "Dreadnaught," to the westward we'll go!

Now the "Dreadnaught" has arrived in America once more,
Let's go ashore, shipmates, on the land we adore,
See our wives and our sweethearts, be jolly and free,
And we'll drink to the "Dreadnaught," wherever she be!

Here's health to the "Dreadnaught" and to her bold crew,
Here's health to her captain and officers true,
Talk about your fast packets, "Swallowtail" and "Blackball,"
But the "Dreadnaught's" the clipper to out-sail them all!

Bound away, bound away, where strong winds do blow!
Bound away in the "Dreadnaught," to the westward we'll go!

(The writer's compliments to the venerable Captain Samuel W. Samuels, who sailed the "Dreadnaught" across the Atlantic in nine days, a performance which has never been equalled by any other sailing vessel.)



PAUL JONES.

The old Scotch Southern, who flew the Stripes and Stars,
The whistling wind from west nor-west blew thru our pitch-pine spars;
We had our bonnet-birds and our bonnet as we hung upon a gale,
And George's Diamond light shone brightly from the Old Head of Kinsale.

No thought was there of short'ning sail by him who trod our poop,
Altho' the press of our provisions, like the boom bends like a hoop.
Our groaning chess-trees told the strain, that stood on our stout main tack,
But he only smiled, as he glanced down at the white and sparkling track.

It was a bright and a cloudless night, the wind blew fresh and strong,
As gaily on the Channel wave our good ship sped along.
With our framing sea before her, how the biny wave she spread,
And heading low in a foam the sea her lee cat-head.

"What's this upon our weather bow, what ship is it I see?"

It's time our good ship hauled her wind, we're abreast of Old Saltee!"

'Twas by the nightly robe she wore, and her tapering length of spar,
We knew our morning visitor was a British man of war.

What did our daring foeman do? A shot ahead he passed,
Clew up his flowing courses, laid his top-sails to the mast,
Those British tars gave three huzzas from the deck of their black corvette,
We answered back with a scornful laugh as our starry flag we set.

"Out booms, out booms!" cried the Southerner; "out booms and give her sheet!
Here comes the fastest vessel of all the Channel fleet.

She's bearing down upon us, with white foam at her bow,
"Out booms, out booms!" cried the Southerner; "don't spare your canvas now!"

Up spake our noble captain then, not a cloud was on his brow,
Saying, "Come, my gallant heroes bold, the enemy's on us now.

We carry aloft the Stars and Stripes against old England's boast,

Paul Jones, the terror of the sea, will whip them on their coast!"

The fog lay heavy on the coast, and the wind was from the shore,

And the poor Dungarren fishermen sought shelter in Kinsore.

With light sails set and booms rigged out and stun'sails hoisted away.

Paul Jones did clear the Channel mouth before the break of day.



THE "CUMBERLAND'S" CREW.

Come, shipmates, gather 'round me and hark to my ditty,

Of a terrible battle that happened of late;
Let each good Union tar shed a sad tear of pity,

When he thinks of the once gallant "Cumberland's" fate.

Oh, yes, my brave lads, 'tis a terrible story,
And many a brave man in this world has sold

Our flag it was wrapped in a mantle of glory,
On the stormy seas of the "Cumberland's" crew.

'Twas the eighth day of March, about ten in the morning,

The day it was that our countrymen the

When the drum of the "Cumberland" rime

When our brave men were standing by his gun.

For the bold iron frigate down on us came bearing,

And high in the air the rebel flag flew,
The ensign of treason at her masthead was flaring

To strike terror to the hearts of the "Cumberland's crew.

Then out spake our captain, with stern resolution,

"Of this bold iron monster do not be dismayed.

We are bound to maintain our beloved Constitution.

To die for our country we are not afraid.

"We'll fight for the Union, our cause it is glorious;

For the Star Spangled Banner, the red, white and blue,

We'll die at our quarters, or conquer victorious!"

'Twas answered with cheers by the "Cumberland's crew.

Then the bold iron ram bore down at close quarters,

Her sharp iron prow pierced our noble ship thru,

But, as she sunk 'neath the dark rolling waters,

"We'll stand by our guns!" cried the "Cumberland's" crew.

From the foregoing I must not omit the venerable "Salt Horse" chanty. Where it originated no man knows, tho, personally, I believe it to be of Welsh extraction. It was always recited, not sung, over the mess kit by one member of the crew when we were about to dissect the piece of salt junk which, in the olden days, invariably constituted the piece de resistance to our midday meal.

Mr. Dana repeats the words in his famous work, "Two Years Before the Mast," tho not so fully as I do here.

SALT HORSE CHANTY.

Old horse, old horse, how came you here?
"From Barry Docks to Portland Pier,
I carted stones for many a year.
I labored long and well, alack,
'Till I fell down and broke my back.
They picked me up, with sore abuse,
And salted me down for sailors' use
They eat my flesh and gnaw my bones,
And throw the rest to Davy Jones."



The New Campaign Expense Law in Colorado

BY JOHN F. SHAFROTH

GOVERNOR OF COLORADO.

ON the 26th day of July, 1909, in the State of Colorado, there will come into effect a law passed by the last General Assembly, which provides that campaign expenses can only be paid by the State and the candidates for the various State and county offices. The amount payable out of the State Treasury is a sum equal to 25 cents for each vote cast at the last preceding general election for Governor. The sum for each political party is paid to the State Chairman thereof, who transmits one-half of the same to the chairman of the county organization of his party. The State Chairman is required to give a bond, for the expenditure of the funds for legitimate campaign purposes. The amount to be collected from the candidates is limited to not exceeding 40 per cent of the first year's sal-

ary of the office to which each candidate aspires.

It is made a felony for any person or corporation other than above indicated to contribute any money or property whatsoever to a candidate or political committee or member thereof, and also for any candidate or political committee or member thereof to receive any contribution. Colorado is the first State in the Union to enact such a law, and I have the highest hopes of success for this reform measure.

One of the most pronounced evils under the present system of elections has been the undue influence created by corporations financing the campaigns of political parties. Large contributions from such sources have placed the organizations and candidates of political

parties under the greatest obligation to such corporate interests. The result has been that the interests of such companies have been too frequently protected by those elected to enact and execute the laws of the States. Such contributions are often, in moral effect, indirect bribes.

To overcome this corrupt influence, laws have been enacted prohibiting corporations from making contributions for campaign purposes. But the inefficiency of such law arises from the fact that stockholders of such corporations are not prohibited from making such donations and hence the object of the law can be easily evaded.

It has been contended that publicity of contributions to campaign funds, before elections, would remedy the evil. While no doubt such publicity would have a retarding effect on donations made for political favors, yet unless the act of contributing is prohibited, there will always be a class of people who are willing to brave criticism in order to obtain the desired favors. So also campaign committees, in order to meet the demands of the political machines of their parties, are generally willing to run the risk of censure for receiving such contributions.

In my judgment, there is no way of preventing the pernicious influence of corporations in politics except by pronouncing such contributions bribery, and punishing the giver and receiver of such contributions by fine or imprisonment in the penitentiary. That is what the new law in Colorado does, and its effect on future elections in my judgment must be for good. Many corporations that do not desire to improperly influence legislation or the due administration of the law often, when solicited, contribute to campaign funds. They do so because they feel they dare not refuse—that they might become the subjects of persecution. Such corporations should hail with pleasure the passage of this measure.

Another beneficial result of such a law will be the compelling by the necessity of the situation of an economical campaign. The fund to be furnished by

the State of Colorado for the next general election will be about \$65,000, to be divided among the political parties according to the votes cast by each for its candidate for Governor at the last preceding general election. That sum, together with the assessments authorized to be made upon candidates, will be sufficient to conduct a campaign in a reasonably economical manner.

There will be no money to hire thousands of men during the week preceding the election, to work in behalf of any political party. It has been the custom in many cities for years to employ large numbers of men who are doubtful in their political allegiance, or who belong to the opposite party, to work at the price of five dollars a day for several days preceding election. Such employment almost invariably results in the employee voting the ticket for which he is hired to work, and consequently is an indirect way of bribing many of the voters. The funds, limited by this law, will be too meager to permit of such extravagance. It is needless to say that with such a limited campaign fund the direct bribery of voters by campaign workers will be largely avoided. A limited campaign fund prevents the use of any part thereof for other than legitimate purposes.

Another wholesome effect of the law in my judgment will be the placing of the political parties in a campaign on as near an equal basis as possible, considering the numerical strength of each. The excuse under the present system of raising large campaign funds is the continued and persistent representation that the other side has an enormous sum for political purposes and unless a corresponding amount is contributed it will mean defeat. Often the representations are untrue, but when both parties use the same argument, it swells the campaign fund of each party beyond the legitimate needs of a campaign committee and the surplus is often used for corrupt purposes.

I am confident that this measure will greatly tend to the purity of elections.

EDWARD C. C.



A Needed Reform in Science Teaching

BY C. R. MANN, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

AT the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which was held at Columbia University a year ago, President Butler, in welcoming the association to the university over which he presides, made the following statement:

"I am one of those who now for nearly thirty years have observed at first hand the slow, and then the rapid, advance of the sciences to their present place in the school and college programs of the country. . . . But now, at the end of this period, I cannot help feeling—and I observe from reading the literature of the subject that the same feeling is shown in England, in France, and in Germany—that we have not yet succeeded in so organizing the sciences as instruments of general education as to fulfill the high expectations which some of us formed for them nearly a quarter of a century ago. . . . There can be little doubt that the sciences of nature and of man, properly organized and presented as educational instruments, are destined to be classified as true humanities. . . . I hope very much that the next decade may see intensive study of this aspect of these scientific problems, and of scientific work; and that out of it all may come, not a larger place in the educational program for the sciences, because that would hardly be possible—but a more effective, a more uplifting, and a more humanizing result of teaching the sciences, in order that we may pass on to the next generation this new educational instrumentality organized and perfected for true educational work, which never can be limited to the passing of information from hand to hand, or to mere instruction by master to pupil."

It is probably not necessary to state that in these words President Butler has voiced a conviction that is now both

widespread and rapidly deepening among educators generally. For the last five or six years they have been gradually awakening to the serious faults in the teaching of the sciences, and have already begun to organize themselves for a scientific study of the problem. Significant among the facts that show the prominence that this subject of the teaching of the sciences has attained is the action of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at this same meeting in New York, in establishing a new section on education, with the United States Commissioner of Education as its first president. Preliminary steps were also taken at this meeting toward the organization of an American Federation of Teachers of the Mathematical and the Natural Sciences, for the purpose of studying this same problem in a broad and a comprehensive way.

In addition to these large movements, which are doubtless destined to be of vital import to our national system of education, numerous less extensive organizations have recently been effected for the purpose of studying this same problem either in some particular locality or in some particular branch of science. Among such organizations, which have appeared within the last ten years, may be mentioned the various associations of teachers of mathematics, of physics, of chemistry, of biology, or of all combined. The members of these associations are all teachers actively en-

need in the work of teaching science. The associations themselves, about thirty in all, are vigorous and flourishing organisms, several of them having an enrollment of over 300, and one of them of over 500 members.

The kind of work that these associations are doing, either individually or in co-operation with one another, may be illustrated by an investigation that 16 of them are now carrying on concerning the teaching of the subject of physics. Each of these associations has appointed a committee to represent it in the work, and all the members of these committees have organized into one large committee or commission. This commission consists of 60 members, 56 physics teachers and 4 specialists in the theory and practice of education. A year was devoted to the gathering of information by means of a distribution of printed questionnaires, each of which, after the first, contained a summary of the answers to the questions in the preceding one, besides further questions for consideration. In this way there has been carried on a sort of running discussion, to which more than 500 physics teachers have contributed ideas, criticisms and suggestions.

The subject of physics is, perhaps, at present the most prominent and typical of all the sciences in the school programs, both because of its magnificent opportunities to organize in the pupils a science that is founded almost exclusively on their own daily experiences, and because, like the steward who hid his one talent in the earth, it has most egregiously failed to make use of its opportunities and has therefore become one of the most hated bugbears in the entire school program.

There can be little doubt that the mental muddle evolved by the present methods of teaching the elementary physics is something appalling. As an example, we may quote an experience of one of the State high school examiners on a visit to one of the schools under his jurisdiction. He found two girls watching a pendulum that was swinging in a doorway. On asking what they were doing, one of them ventured to reply that they were trying to find the center of gravity. When asked what center of gravity, the other volunteered the information that

they were not trying to find the center of gravity of anything, but rather were endeavoring to measure gravity. The examiner then asked whether they measured it in feet, or in pounds, or in quarts, or what, and they both confest that they did not know, and were unwilling even to try to guess.

This example may be extreme, yet we will use it, both because the incident actually occurred as stated, and also because it brings out clearly some of the points which need emphasis.

One of the first points that appears, on considering this incident, is the total isolation of the problem on which the pupils were set to work from any problems likely to suggest themselves spontaneously to them from their own observation of the phenomena that surround them and that form part of their daily experiences. But even if it is granted that the presence of pendulums in some clocks is sufficient justification for the introduction of this experiment, there yet remains that yawning chasm between the concrete reality vibrating in the doorway and the abstract "gravity" which was to be measured by means of it—a chasm that may be bridged, even for the physicist, only by a rather long series of mathematical trusses, struts, ties and supports.

The situation is not ameliorated by the fact that the quantity to be determined in this case is not measured in simple, familiar units, like the pound or the quart, but in a strange unit called the centimeter per second per second. And when all is over, and the work has been written up in the notebook, and is ready for presentation as part of the credentials for entrance to college, may we not fairly pause and ask, "*Cui bono?*" Is the student, because of his having been driven thru this mill, better prepared to enter upon the duties of life and to cope successfully with its problems? Or will his experience with experiments of this sort tend rather to develop in him not only a contempt for science, but also a habit of trying to absolve real problems into a system of strange abstractions, which, because of his having committed to memory their names and definitions, seem to him to furnish a real solution?

Other exercises which are usually

found in the laboratories of the secondary schools, and which exemplify faults similar to the ones just mentioned, are those devoted to measuring for measurement's own sake, and those which claim to enable the student to determine constants and coefficients of various kinds. Since the numerical values to be obtained are all known in advance, these experiments not only lead to results that have no real value, but also, what is worse, they drill the student into habits of trying to reproduce, instead of training him in the ways that will enable him later to produce.

Perhaps these few instances will suffice to indicate what are some of the most prominent defects in the present methods of teaching physics. These are: 1. The organization of the course about phenomena, problems and apparatus that are wholly foreign to the daily experiences and thought of the pupils. 2. The treatment of the phenomena and the solution of its problems in terms of a strange terminology, based on abstract concepts which the pupils are not yet able to comprehend. 3. The encumbering of the pupil's mind with what a recent French writer appropriately calls a "*baggage des mots*," without imparting to him much, if any, ability to use his knowledge effectively. 4. The training that is given in habits of reproduction and imitation, at the cost of developing powers of production and of individuality.

There are many other practices that have become thoughtlessly habitual in the teaching of science, and that injure seriously its effectiveness as an instrument of education. A number of these are common to the teaching of science and that of the other subjects, for in thus diagnosing the weaknesses of science teaching we do not by any means wish to infer that the sciences have cornered all the poor teaching. It is only because science possesses such an incomparable wealth of educational materials and of educative power that we science teachers are more blameworthy than our less fortunate colleagues, who are trying to make the most of their more limited resources. Unlike the stewards in the parable, we, who have had five talents entrusted to us, have buried them in the ground, while others, our classical breth-

ren, perhaps, who have but one talent entrusted to them, are assiduously trading and seeking to increase the educational purchasing power of their resources.

In the light of these facts, what should be done to avail ourselves more fully of the educative power that is inherent in the sciences? This question was submitted to fifteen hundred physics teachers in one of the circulars that have been issued by the physics commission. Portion of the summary of the 280 answers that were received is here given, the numbers in parentheses indicating the number of teachers who suggested that particular idea (*Cf. School Review*, June, 1906):

Physics should be closely co-ordinated with the daily life and experiences of the students (55). This should not only be done by making the practical applications prominent (40), by bringing the work into close contact with industrial operations (8), by visiting industrial plants (8), but should also lead us to make the problems simple, concrete, and dealing with phenomena familiar to the student (16), and even to found the discussions on the common experiences of the students rather than on the laboratory apparatus (14). In any case, the value of the principle under consideration must be evident to the student (14), and he must be given a clear understanding of the essential points involved (6). We must give less theoretical and abstract work, and a greater number of applications of the theory that is given (20).

That the method of presentation should be accommodated to the mental states of children of fourteen to fifteen is suggested by 14, and will doubtless be agreed to by all. We should always begin with physics in the service of humanity, developing the concepts used from the everyday experiences, making it less abstract and more human (5); we chill the student's enthusiasm at the start by confronting him at once by a (to him) strange set of problems and concepts couched in a strange terminology (4). The student craves at that age the explanations that can be given only in the light of the greatest generalizations of science; yet these explanations must be applied to his immediate activities (3). Hence we should cling closely to the largest principles, and let him come to comprehend gradually their meaning and scope by constant application to his own experiences and problems (5). We should introduce vastly more historical and biographical matter (14), and should show the close bearing of science on the world's progress (7). We should lay greater emphasis on the method of thought used in scientific work, and less on the experimentation (9).

It is clear from this summary that the physics teachers are as yet far from being agreed on the needs of the situation.

For example, only 55 out of 280 suggest close co-ordination of physics with the daily life of the student. Yet this is surely a very necessary first step in the establishment of a new method of teaching the subject. Only four see the blasting effects of presenting at the start problems which are strange to the student, and whose solution is couched in a strange and abstract terminology. None of them has suggested the necessity of replacing the training in reproduction by one in production; while but twenty see the need of teaching the student to apply what he has learned.

These suggestions may be applied rather easily to the work of the classroom. It is fairly easy there to reverse the method of presentation given in most texts, and to begin with a discussion of common experiences from which the conception of a principle is derived. It is not so difficult to make the principles thus developed clear and usable by means of suitable demonstrations and with the help of numerous easy, concrete problems, taken from real life. But the problem of the laboratory work is more difficult, complicated as it is by the possession of an equipment designed for the particular kind of work that is even now stilling the enthusiasm of the students.

One of the suggestions that has recently been made with regard to the laboratory work seems to offer a promising solution of this knotty question. It is that the experiments should be so conducted that the emphasis is placed on the efficiency of the device under consideration rather than on the so-called law which the device is supposed to illustrate. For example, the student should not be asked to find the law of the inclined plane, but rather to measure the efficiency of the particular inclined plane with which he is working. In the former case he tries to eliminate friction—to abstract the machine into an ideal one—and thus to get a result that is never true in reality. In the latter case, he tries to find out what that particular, concrete, real inclined plane can do; i. e., he measures how much work must be done in raising a certain object thru a certain difference of level by means of the plane, and compares this result with the work that must be done in raising the same ob-

ject vertically thru the same difference of level without the assistance of the plane. He thus finds out how "efficient" the plane actually is—and efficiency is, after all, the central problem in practical life.

Another simple problem of this sort is that of the still. Is it cheaper to distill your water and to pay for the gas that you burn in doing so, or to buy distilled water from the Hydrox Company? Here again, the problem is concrete, real, related to daily life, and involves the idea of efficiency. Incidentally its solution also involves the mastery of a number of experimental devices usually treated separately in the laboratory for the purpose of preparing the student for the future work of the physicist—a work which few ever do, since few become physicists. Such work also has the elements of production in it, since the result is not known in advance. A problem like this, therefore, constitutes on a limited scale a scientific research—and the spirit of research is the very soul of science.

Still another practical and easily managed experiment of this sort is that required to answer this question: Which furnishes the most light for the money, an arc lamp, an incandescent lamp, a Welsbach, an ordinary gas flame, or a candle? In solving this problem the pupil would again have to use intelligently a number of principles that are now embodied in the laboratory in a series of perfunctory, isolated, easily forgotten experiments, few of which are ever actually applied to any use by the student or illustrate the methods of actually making real tests in real life.

Examples of this sort may be multiplied indefinitely, each treating of a real problem within the comprehension of the student; each embodying the practical use of several important principles of physics; and each not only teaching the student the value of definite, quantitative, concrete information in enabling him to judge of the efficiency of anything, but also giving him a training in solving problems by the methods of science—methods which are fast becoming the cornerstone of our modern commercial, economic, social and spiritual life.

From the practical point of view, the

introduction of this type of laboratory work does not necessarily involve a large expenditure for new equipment. Thus for the problems mentioned, for example, very little is needed that does not already exist in every high school which makes any pretense of giving laboratory work. The necessary reorganization of the work does, however, necessitate an enormous amount of work for the teacher—a work which he can hardly be expected

to do without a considerable allowance of free time for its accomplishment. Hence, if school authorities wish to further this movement for a more vital teaching of physics, the first thing that they should do is to so arrange their programs that every science teacher who gives laboratory instruction has enough time to adequately organize his laboratory and to efficiently care for the apparatus.

CHICAGO, ILL.



An Almoner of Christ

BY HARRIET McEWEN KIMBALL

You will wonder, but, O friend, believe it—
This sweet tale that I am fain to tell;
We of little faith can scarce conceive it,
But this miracle a priest befell.

Hidden in his breast for swift bestowing
His last bit of money waiting lay;
For on Christ's own errands ever going,
In His Name he gave it all away.

Bit by bit his Master still supplied him
Who his face turned not from any poor;
Niggard souls there are who might deride him,
But no blessing enters at their door!

God, who knoweth, sends just such a servant
On his secret service serving Him;
Slothful souls like us, and unobservant,
Cannot see the way; our faith is dim.

Well, this good priest on his round of duty,
Sad at heart upon that summer day,
In the heat that scorched the summer's beauty
Sought the bedside where a young girl lay.

Life and death on either hand beholding,
'Twas not strange that she for life besought;
Life for her meant love and joy's enfolding,
Death the bringing of her youth to naught!

"Pray," she whispered, "pray I may recover!"
Life to her was everything most kind;
Earth one rose, and every friend a lover;
She too young or thorn or flaw to find.

So he prayed, as saints pray, gently pleading,
Seeing on her brow the signs of death;
For her endless welfare interceding
While he begged for her this mortal breath.

As God's priest, his holy mission ended,
From that bed he turned with tears away;
Through the stifling streets unconscious wended,
Save that something seemed his steps to stay.

Could he do no more to bless or cheer her,
No small thing upon the earthly side,
Just to bring his heart to her heart nearer
While she lingered—lingered, tho denied!

Pleasant Nature's vintage to the taste is,
Sweet the fruit of orchard or of vine;
Hasting with such haste as sorrow's haste is,
Bought he luscious pear and peach and wine.

"Just (within himself he said) in token
That my thoughts are with her night and
day!"
All that bit of money quite unbroken
Spent he for the child who dying lay.

Homeward then he sped, but thoughtless
thrusting
In his breast his hand, what did he find?—
He, who ever giving, ever trusting,
Saw the light where lesser souls are blind!

Lo! his bit of money, *spent, returned him!*
Could it be? Ah, no! he failed to pay!
Back he went—what tho the hot sun burned
him,
And had smitten strong men down that day!

Vendor, chemist, back to each he hasted,
For each purchase fain would pay anew;
"Nay, you paid! you paid!" they each pro-
tested,
"I'm not one who'll take what is not due!"

"Did I pay?" the good priest answered, trem-
bling,
All his soul within him strangely stirred;
Then as if unawed, his awe dissembling,
Dared he say to them no further word!

'Twas his last, that bit of money: knowing
This, he knew that it had been restored;
And between a guard of angels going
He with them could only praise the Lord!

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Literature

Shakespeare

Professor Johnson's *Shakespeare and His Critics* reviews with sobriety and moderation the development of Shakespearean opinion in the person of its most important representatives from Shakespeare's day to our own and traces the gradual formation of what may be called the canons of modern Shakespearean criticism. The book has all the convenience of an abridgement, as well as of a continuation, of Professor Lounsbury's "Shakespearean Wars," which deals with the critical controversies of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries alone and too minutely for the general reader. At the same time Professor Johnson's work is wholly his own and written altogether from his own point of view. As a survey it is rapid but not hasty; nor is it a mere compilation and digest of authorities but contains in every case sufficient independent criticism to orientate the reader. In some instances, like that of Hamlet in particular, the writer's own comments form something of an original contribution of themselves. In short, the volume is in reality a discussion and a very suggestive one of the subject from which it takes its name. On the whole Professor Johnson seems to think that the popular estimate of Shakespeare was at first in advance of the literary, and that the superiority of modern criticism has consisted in recognizing that Shakespeare's popularity and effectiveness is a thing to be explained and not disputed or ignored.

The new edition of Mr. Lee's standard biography of Shakespeare is simply a revision of the original. The changes are few, tho of some little interest. There is a new preface with an account of the four Shakespearean discoveries which have been brought to light since the first edition was issued ten years or so ago. In addition some errors have been cor-

rected; a few insertions have been made in the text and the footnotes in accordance with some slight shifts of opinion; and the bibliography has been brought up to date. On the whole the volume has been augmented in one way or another by about forty pages; and while none of the changes are of great significance, it is very well that a handbook like this should be accurately levelled up from time to time.

It is ill-knowing how to take a humorist when he writes of serious subjects. Otherwise it would be natural to suppose that Mr. Clemens in his skit on Shakespeare had set out to hoist the Baconians with their own petard. At all events for the ingenuous reader he has come pretty near to reducing the Baconian theory to an absurdity. In saying the most that can be said for it, he has delivered a feeble argument with such violence as to make it seem like an exquisite parody. To be sure the Baconian himself is but slightly susceptible to the refinements of irony, whether conscious or unconscious; but is it conceivable that even he can miss the following characteristic innuendo?

The bust, too—there in the Stratford Church. The precious bust, the priceless bust, the calm bust, the serene bust, the emotionless bust, with the dandy moustache, and the putty face, unseamed of care—that face which has looked passionlessly down upon the awed pilgrim for a hundred and fifty years, and will still look down upon the awed pilgrim three hundred more, with the deep, deep, deep, subtle, subtle, subtle expression of a bladder.

Mr. Swinburne's three plays are "Lear," "Othello" and "Richard II." The upshot of the paper on "Lear" seems to be that "social revolution" is "the watchword of the gospel according to Shakespeare." The point of the "Othello" comes in a comparison with Cinthio's "Hecatommithi" to show that if Shakespeare has not used the effective device by which the villain of the Italian "novel" gets hold of Desdemona's handkerchief by playing

Shakespeare and His Critics, by Professor Johnson. The Century Co. New York. 1900. 12mo. 75 cents.
Shakespeare, by Mr. Lee. The Century Co. New York. 1900. 12mo. 75 cents.

Shakespeare's Plays, by Mr. Swinburne. The Century Co. New York. 1900. 12mo. 75 cents.

upon her affection for his child, the reason for the alteration is that "in Shakespeare's world, as in nature's, it is impossible that monsters should propagate," and hence the Shakespearean Iago has no son to make use of. These curiosities of criticism are couched in Mr. Swinburne's usual grandiose and incontinent style of emphasis, while in his "Richard II" he is a little more temperate in pointing out with rather better reason the elegiac and lyric qualities of the drama, which he ascribes to the influence of Greene.

Mr. Foster describes his word-book^a very fairly as "a glossary of archaic forms and varied usages of words employed by Shakespeare." It is in no sense a complete concordance or lexicon to the poet, but is intended to anticipate his verbal difficulties and to be serviceable, according to the compiler's own suggestion, as a substitute for the linguistic notes with which texts are frequently overcrowded. As such it is sufficiently compact and comprehensive. At the same time it appears to have let some doubtful words slip thru altogether. It contains, for instance, a *reflex*, but no *reflection*. On the other hand, we cannot but regard it as an injury to poetry to assign the metaphorical use of a word a literal definition as tho it were after all nothing but another exact application of the term. Such turns, if they cannot be left to the intelligence of the reader, might be distinguished in some way from the *mots propres*.

On account of the great number of sources in the case of "Richard III"—there are eight quartos of the play to take into consideration in addition to the folio—this new volume of the *Variorum Shakespeare*^b is provided with a patchwork text, the additions of the quartos being incorporated with the reading of the first folio and indicated by asterisks, while irregularities in the quartos themselves are pointed out in the notes. As usual, the volume is remarkable for the completeness of material which makes the edition an indispensable possession to the Shakespearean, including the pertinent

passages from Hall's "Chronicle" and a reproduction of "The True Tragedie of Richard the Third," the older play on the same subject.

The City of Jerusalem. By Col. C. R. Conder. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$4.

There is no one better equipped than Colonel Conder to sum up in a single volume all that has been accomplished in and around Jerusalem by the archeologists of the last half century, for he has taken part in this work more or less since 1872, and writes understandingly of all that has been done. He points to the fact that we have Hezekiah's own inscription in the Siloam inscription, and the text forbidding the Gentiles to enter the court of Herod's Temple, as discovered by M. Clermont-Ganneau, as well as many later inscriptions. The volume will, however, be best appreciated by those who wish to know precisely how much (or how little) has been done at Jerusalem, and many a reader will lay the volume aside wondering why so little has been accomplished of a definite character. He does not know the difficulties surrounding the conducting of excavations in the Holy City, and especially under the regime of Abdul Hamid. The author points out the reasons for the confusion in topography, and the enormous difficulties connected with the excavation of a city in which there are some six strata of buildings belonging to different periods. Add to this that Jerusalem is still inhabited, and is regarded with special reverence by the adherents of three great creeds, and the difficulties of thoro excavation are easily discernible. As a consequence traditions have been relied upon to a very large extent in locating the sacred sites in and about Jerusalem, and these are disposed of in a single chapter, which shows how little trust is to be reposed upon them.

The Federal Civil Service as a Career. By Elsie Kern Holtz. New York: D. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

The author of this book is an employee in the Federal civil service and has gathered his information at first hand. In exhibiting the conditions of

^aA SHAKESPEARE WORD BOOK. By John Foster. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.00.

^bTHE TRAGEDY OF RICHARD THE THIRD. Edited by Horace Howard Furness, Jr. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$4.00.

employment in the executive departments of the national Government, he has performed a task of great benefit to the general public as well as to those contemplating entering the Federal civil service. The "spoils" system of former times has left an impression on the public mind that Government employees are not only well paid and have an "easy time," but also are given ample opportunities of advancement to high places in the service. This, however, is a widespread popular fallacy. Since places in the executive departments are no longer filled thru the personal patronage of its individual members, Congress is slow to pass legislation tending to encourage efficient men to enter or remain in the civil service. In fact, except in a relatively few instances, salaries and conditions of employment in the various departments have not been changed for half a century, regardless of the new adjustments required by the constantly expanding activities of the national Government and the increasingly serious and difficult character of the work required of the departmental employees. The effect of all this is to discourage efficient men from remaining in the service. As the author points out, the Federal civil service is made up largely of men who are either incapable of succeeding in other lines of work, or who are merely in the service because of the opportunity it gives for training and equipping themselves for more lucrative occupations. The educational institutions at the nation's capital are crowded each year by Government employees of the "upper class."

✧

The Psychology of Singing. A Rational Method of Voice Culture Based on a Scientific Analysis of All Systems, Ancient and Modern. By David C. Taylor. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1910.

This is a remarkable treatise—it may be an epochal book in its field. Almost without exception the modern teachers of singing pay little or no attention to the psychology of singing. Its attempt is to interest pupils in the intelligent operation and management of the muscles of their vocal mechanism; that teachers pride themselves on their "scientific" methods. Mr. Taylor says this is all wrong. He holds that psychol-

ogy is of equal importance with anatomy and acoustics as an element of vocal science. "Like every other voluntary muscular operation, tone production is subject to the psychological laws of control and guidance." By setting before us consecutively (1) a review of modern methods, (2) a critical analysis of certain theories of the vocal action which receive much attention in practical instruction, (3) a summary of all present knowledge of the voice, and (4) a comparison of the scientific and empirical methods of teaching, he develops his theory that first of all the pupil must form a perfect ideal of tone, and that this ideal is the prime requisite in the teacher; that thereafter the work of the pupil is to sing until he gets that tone and the work of the teacher is to guide him in doing it. In short, his aim is to prove the scientific soundness of instruction by imitation. He believes that this was the old Italian method, and probably rightly. He points out that the correct vocal action is naturally and instinctively adopted by the voice without any attention being paid to the operations of the vocal mechanism, and he would abandon all attempts at mechanical vocal management. Thus he would make the study of singing chiefly artistic and spiritual instead of purely technical. No doubt many a singing teacher will combat this as revolutionary; but Mr. Taylor's book is lucid and convincing. It is stimulating, too, and can hardly fail to accomplish a deal of good.

✧

The Lawrences of the Punjab. By Frederick Gibbon. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1910. Pp. xvi. 308 pp.

Lord Lawrence and his elder brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, for nearly fifty years have enjoyed in the esteem of their fellow countrymen a high place among the builders of the British Empire. The heroic, unselfish character of the two brothers, the part taken by them in the terrible days of the Indian Mutiny, and the tragic death of Sir Henry Lawrence, while he was holding Lucknow as a barrier against the rebel Sepoys, have endeared the Lawrences to the hearts of all who love noble deeds. Mr. Gibbon has, therefore, rendered a real service to his country and to all the English speak-

ing world in presenting the history of their lives in this handy, attractive little volume. Mr. Gibbon does more than tell the story of the two brothers. In fact, without doing more, the story could not have been told, for the lives of the Lawrences required a background, and the background is one with which the reading public is in general little familiar. In Mr. Gibbon's pages the reader is given a comprehension of the land, the peoples and the problems of India—land, peoples and problems which are not uniform over the whole of the great peninsula, not even in the region of the Punjab, which was the scene of most of the activities of the Lawrences, but which offer the widest range of varieties and complexities. The story also makes clear how Great Britain won her Indian Empire; how, by a series of accidents incident to the operations of a peaceful trading company, the supreme authority over three hundred millions of people, some utterly savage, some barbarous, and some boasting of centuries of culture antedating the first glimmerings of civilization in Europe, passed to the British Crown.

The Journal of an Expedition Across Venezuela and Colombia, 1906-1907. By Hiram Bingham. New Haven: Yale Publishing Co.

In order to properly appreciate the work of Bolivar, in leading an army from Caracas to Bogota in 1819, the author of this book decided that he must follow the same route. Accordingly he spent four months in crossing the Llanos and the Andes, visiting the battlefields of Carabobo and Boyacá. Tho less famous than the historic marches of Napoleon and Hannibal, the expedition of Bolivar met with natural obstacles fully as great, and the result was the final expulsion of Spanish power from Colombia. It is unfortunate that the author adhered to the form of a diary in presenting his narrative. The descriptive chapter on Caracas is marred by twenty-five or more date headings and inconsequential details, and the same fault is noticeable elsewhere, where the continuity of ideas is broken up by the daily entries. Had the author used the diary to refresh his memory,

and written the account of his trip in regular book form, it would have made the work more readable and more valuable. Even as it stands the volume is one of great interest, and the numerous photographs are excellent. A map of the country traversed, in the form of a folder, is also a good feature.

The Playhouse and the Play. And Other Addresses concerning the Theater and Democracy in America. By Percy MacKaye. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25 net.

This is a sturdy plea for the uncommercialized theater by the author of "Mater," "Jeanne d'Arc" and "Sappho and Phaon." No halfway measures appeal to Mr. Percy MacKaye. Above and beyond such privately subsidized schemes as the New Theater, planned to continue in America the best tradition of European dramatic art, he outlines his generous dream of a civic theater for the people—a true organ of democracy, wherein the soul of the New World shall find voice. He ardently hopes for our present age what Shakespeare achieved for the Elizabethans or what Sophocles and Aristophanes did for the Athenians. To attain this happy result, let us remind Mr. MacKaye, only three requisites are lacking: (1) Audiences, (2) playwrights, (3) actors. These, and not the mere physical building and maintenance of municipally endowed playhouses, constitute the chief difficulties. Meantime we should like to see the municipal experiment tried. Would the actors (like policemen) have political pulls, and would "Big Tim Sullivan" or "Battery Dan" be chosen by Tammany as the first director? Or, if the reformers captured the enterprise, would the latter shipwreck it by trying to "educate" the public instead of amusing it? Fortunate were the municipal theater if managed as capably as the municipal Carnegie libraries; thrice fortunate if its projectors, while recreating new audiences, playwrights and actors out of hand, attempted no Utopian flights. Let us welcome the poetic drama so warmly championed by Mr. MacKaye, but let us not forget that the art characteristic of this age is pedestrian, and that we must creep and walk before we can fly.

Literary Notes

....Those who hold the popular idea that dolls are of no interest to any one but children will have their minds expanded on the subject by reading *The Doll Book* (Outing Pub. Co. \$3), in which Miss Laura B. Starr describes her own collection and tells how Elizabeth, Wilhelmina, Mary Stuart and other queens have loved dolls, and how anthropologists have studied their history and significance.

....The first part of Volume II of Dr. G. Carotti's *History of Art*, translated by Beryl de Zoete, just issued, deals with early Christian and neo-Oriental art, and with European art north of the Alps during the first centuries of the Christian era, when in the East Byzantine art continued to flourish, while in the West Carolingian art gradually emerged from the Dark Ages, to be followed by Romanesque and Gothic, in France, England, Germany, Flanders, Italy, Spain and Portugal. The second part of this Volume II will be devoted to Italian art from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. Dr. Carotti's work is chiefly intended as a general survey of the subject and as a preparatory introduction to more detailed study. This purpose it serves excellently well, the illustrations, while much smaller than one could wish, being, on the whole, adequate. (E. P. Dutton & Co., 16mo., \$1.50 net.)

The Am ha-aretz, the Ancient Hebrew Parliament. A chapter in the constitutional history of Ancient Israel. By Mayer Sulzberger. 8vo., pp. 96. Philadelphia: Julius H. Greenstone. The purpose of this very acute and interesting study is to show that during the period of the Jewish kings they were not without a parliament, such as they had possessed in the *Edah* of the Mosaic and subsequent period, and corresponding to the eldership after 200 B. C. This was the *Am ha-aretz*, wrongly translated *people of the land*. They were the leaders of the people, and the author very persuasively interprets accordingly the story of the killing of Athaliah. The *Am ha-aretz* had earlier existed among the Hittites, and to them Abraham appealed for his purchase of the Cave of Machpelah. We recommend this fine volume to students of Jewish antiquities.

Pebbles

THE STORY OF THE PEBBLES

1. There was a man who by the name of Slosson, who was very clever.
2. The same came to observe and criticise, and finally he knew of all.
3. And he wrote a book concerning the life of the Freshmen and how they lived, and also of the faculty and preceptors.
4. And he wrote up his eyes and behold there was a system and they called it the Preceptorial System.
5. And the man Slosson thought that he was very good.
6. And he said to himself when he wrote the book, he put in it many things concerning the Preceptorial System.
7. And he said of the Preceptors that they live in the dormitories, of whom some remain

unto this day, but the greater part have gone to Paradise.

8. But of the Preceptors that live at the ends of the earth, even on Mercer Street and on Stockton Street, and in Broadmead, of these, verily, said he nothing.

9. And to prove his point, he gave references in the University Catalog and the Lit.

10. Now it came to pass that when he had made an end of writing on this subject, that he lifted up his eyes again, and behold there came unto him a student, having in his hands a book. Now the book was the University Directory; and as he went he searched diligently, till he had found the name of his Preceptor. Now the Preceptor lived hard by the University Field.

11. And the man Slosson lifted up his voice, and saluted the student, saying: "Ho, my boy," and the student turned himself, and came unto Slosson, for he said unto himself, "I will now go and see what is this new thing that has come to Princeton, and t'ell with my Preceptor."

12. For he knew not that it was Slosson.

13. And Slosson asked him concerning the life of the students, and the student answered him, according as he knew the answer, for he was a Sophomore, and withal ruddy and of a fair countenance.

14. And Slosson said: "Tell me now, I pray thee, what is the difference between a frat and an upper class club, and wherein do they differ from the clubs at Harvard?"

15. And when he spoke of Upper Class Clubs, the student blushed, for he was a Sophomore, and said: "Behold, the frats eat you and sleep you, the Princeton clubs eat you but don't sleep you, and the Harvard clubs don't do either."

16. And it came to pass that when Slosson heard this he rejoiced, and said: "Lo, thou hast an admirable mastery of the language."

17. And when he had made an end of speaking of clubs, they went together until they came to a place where there were many Sophomores and Freshmen gathered together.

18. Now there was much grass in that place.

19. Then Slosson and the Student lifted up their eyes and lo the Freshmen sat on the grass, and made as if they rowed; and there were toothpicks in their hands.

20. And the Sophomores laughed them to scorn.

21. And one of the Freshmen lifted up his voice and said: "How can we row without oars, for behold, this is but a toothpick!" And he broke it with his fingers.

22. And all the Sophomores puckered up their lips and whistled.

23. Then said Slosson: "Why do they this? for the Freshman hath said nothing amiss."

24. And the student said: "He is right."

25. Now Slosson wondered greatly, seeing the Freshmen obey the Sophomores in whatsoever they command.

26. For it seemed to him to be unfair.

27. And they answered and said unto Slosson: "Behold, the Freshmen like it." And he was very wroth.

28. And the following month he visited Stanford University—The Princeton Tiger

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

THE semi-annual index of THE INDEPENDENT is now ready and will be sent free to any subscriber who will notify us he wants a copy. Of course, those who return us their twenty-six issues for binding will have the index included.



The Assertion of Self-Respect

WE do not know how much truth there was in the newspaper reports of a snubbing administered by Orville and Wilbur Wright to certain patronizing Congressmen who went down to Fort Meyer, ostensibly to show their interest in an invention that might come in for a governmental appropriation, in reality, probably, to take a day off, and do the heavy standing around while the Wrights tried to fly. For our present purposes it doesn't matter whether or not the august Senators and Representatives were told that they were in the way, and had better go back to Washington and attend to their own job. If they were, we are glad of it. But the text is just as good, whether the incident happened or not.

For the little sermon that we want to preach from the text is, that we need here in the United States a little more of that

good old English bluntness on the part of modest men and women who know their own worth, when men and women of the arrogant sort get in the way or try to be patronizing. Our observation is that nowhere in the world are men and women of exceptional intellectual attainments so lacking in self-assertion as they are in the United States, and that nowhere else in the world are the upstarts, whose one source of power is their money, so ridiculously important in their own eyes. When the man of worth and the man of arrogance are brought into personal relations, the immediate result is a situation full of possibilities for the funny man or the cartoonist, but unfortunate as a factor in our social order. The man of worth fails to exert influence, and the upstart is permitted to "run things."

This phenomenon is a comparatively new one in American life. Wherever one opens the documents of American history before the Civil War, he is sure to discover interesting incidents proving the sense of dignity and real self-respect of the American farmer, mechanic, merchant, teacher, physician or clergyman. It was something in man himself that, in those days, was regarded as worth while and worthy of respect. Today, money is power, and not only does the man with money push himself into prominence and dictatorship, but also the man of personal worth holds his tongue and lets the upstart brag and boss.

It takes a certain amount of courage for an individual, face to face with a person politically or financially prominent, to tell him to stay on his own reservation and mind his own business. Americans have been inclined to regard the Englishman's habitual manifestation of this particular kind of courage as a disagreeable quality. Perhaps it is. But we are convinced that it is a necessary quality, and that its cultivation is an essential part of that eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty. We believe that the men and women of intellectual worth in America ought to cultivate it as an act of public duty, even at some sacrifice of their own feelings.

It takes no great courage perhaps, but it takes a certain willingness to speak unpleasant truths about the great ones

of the earth, to repeat from time to time that our Senators and Representatives at Washington are not always to be reckoned worthy representatives of the American people, and are quite proper persons for men of parts, like the Wright brothers, to snub when they get in the way. We say these disparaging things, not just for the sake of being unpleasant, but because we profoundly believe in government by and for the people, and hope that the people can be made to realize the practical truth that a vulgar, ignorant person, who has accumulated money by questionable means, does not become a statesman, or even a gentleman, by so simple a procedure as working a State Legislature until it elects him to the United States Senate, or that a ward boss or district leader who gets elected to the House of Representatives does not necessarily know more about important matters of public policy than the mechanic, the doctor, or the grocer does, who stays at home and unpretentiously attends to business.

It is fatal to republican institutions to substitute respect for success in "getting there," for respect for personal worth. And the men and women who are conscious of their own personal worth must do their part demanding and commanding the respect which belongs to them.



Another Essay After Church Unity

It was after the pronouncement for Church unity by the Episcopalian Convention at Chicago some twenty years ago, on the basis of the Quadrilateral, afterward revised and adopted at Lambeth Palace, that the Presbyterians attempted a long conference with the Episcopalians on that basis. Nothing came of it, for the fourth plank of the Quadrilateral was the Historic Episcopate, and they could not agree as to what it was. The Episcopalians claimed to have it and so did the Presbyterians, but they could not agree that both had it. The Episcopalians would not allow that the ordination of Presbyterian ministers was by a valid historic Episcopate, and so the correspondence ended in failure. As if God cares how preachers are ordained!

The bishops of the Anglican Communion meeting at Lambeth Palace last year made a further, but somewhat vague, expression of the desire for the unity of the Christian Church in its various divisions; and they recommended that meetings of ministers and laymen of different Christian bodies be held at convenient centers to promote a cordial mutual understanding.

A first meeting in accordance with this recommendation has been held in Hartford between Congregationalists and Episcopalians, called by the Conference of Congregational Churches of Connecticut. We may presume that it was initiated by Dr. Newman Smyth, who, tho he so vigorously opposed corporate union with the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestants, has written much in favor of a compromise with Episcopalians. With him, on the Congregational side, were Judge Simeon E. Baldwin and the Rev. Frederick W. Greene; and they were met, individually, by Bishop Brewster, of Connecticut, and the Episcopal clergymen, Dr. Francis Goodwin, of Hartford, and Drs. William R. Huntington and William M. Grosvener, of New York. They discussed the differences between the two bodies that must be solved in order to realize Christian unity and fellowship. It is interesting to consider their conclusions, which are not offered as final, but as tentative and in the form of questions.

And first, as to Worship. They ask whether it may not be proper that the Episcopal Church should recognize "in the congregations such freedom in worship as might be congenial and habitual among them." That is a good suggestion, and good because it means unity by comprehensive liberty.

The next point is Church membership. It is suggested to Episcopalians that confirmation does not constitute church membership, and that the Episcopal rubric requiring confirmation applies merely to their own children and catechumens, and so is no bar to unity with other bodies which have no such practice. This suggestion is also good, for it looks to tolerance under the law of comprehensive liberty.

Next as to Administrative Unity. They

ask whether the Episcopate might not be "adapted to other Christian Churches as an organ of fellowship and a means of executive unity in their common Christian interests." Probably it could; certainly it has been in part; but, as with the previous points, comprehensive liberty to do as they please in administration is a better basis of unity.

The next is Self-Government of Individual Churches. They suggest that churches be allowed self-government in local interests, "while general advisory functions, and some degree of Episcopal direction, should be secured in matters pertaining to the common work and welfare of the Church." That is feasible and essential; but under the conditions of comprehensive liberty would it not have been possible to recognize such Episcopal supervision as already existing in the common work of both Churches?

Finally comes the question of Ordination, which involves the interpretation of the Historic Episcopate. Here they were on ticklish ground, and the influence of Dr. Newman Smyth is patent in the suggestion which he has for some time been pressing, and which is here put forward. It is proposed that ministers of other Churches receive "additional authorization conferred by the bishops" of the Episcopal Church; while "additional or enlarged authority could thus be conferred upon the ministry of different religious bodies," this being "a long step taken toward the attainment of outward, visible unity." Certainly it would be a step toward visible unity if all other denominations should accept ordination by Episcopal bishops; but there is another way which may be better and more brotherly, that the Episcopalians should accept the ordination these Churches already possess. The only reason for asking reordination is that the present ordination is thought to be defective. But those denominations do not hold it to be defective and inferior. They allow no primacy to any other Church, and it will be perfectly futile to attempt to persuade them to come under the Episcopal authority. They would not seem to assent, even for unity—no, not for an hour—that their ministers must depend on a historic succession of palmar grace, any more than Paul would consent, for the sake of unity, that Titus should be cir-

cumcised. There is only one condition of unity, and that is of comprehensive liberty.

It may amuse Dr. Smyth to confer along this line, but no more will come out of it than when some years ago Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, wrestled with the same problem in behalf of the Presbyterians. There are just two kinds of unity, and we are working for both. One is by corporate union, such as that of the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and such as the union of the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists in South India. That is absolute unification, and the best thing where possible. The other way is by federation, like that already achieved by the Federal Council of Churches. That is on the basis of comprehensive liberty. Congregationalists may claim under it that their pastors are historic bishops, and Episcopalians can claim that their bishops are of a peculiar order of the third degree of superiority. But each allows the others to hold their views, and yet each fellowships each, as all parts of the great Church of Christ. The Connecticut Conference of Churches will do better work in strengthening and localizing the Federation than it can in seeking union by discrediting its spiritual liberty. And we end with the question how the Connecticut clergy are to be assured that they will get the true ordination. The largest Episcopal authority, that of Rome, has refused to recognize Anglican ordination as valid. But the validity of ordinations! What an empty question to be concerned about!



The Political Murder in England

THAT the act of a foolish, inflamed youth in London should affect the British policy in India we cannot believe, but that it should produce a tremendous impression we can well understand. England has not for a long time suffered from political assassinations. They have had them in years past in Ireland, and in Spain, France, Italy and Russia they may be expected at any time; and the police are as careful to protect Czars, Sultans, Emperors, Kings and Presidents as we are in our unfortunate country, where the President goes nowhere without two Secret Service men close at

land. But now a misguided fanatic nation, proud to die for his country, has in the most public way, shot and killed a leading adviser of the Secretary of State for India, and from now Lord Morley himself will go guarded against the danger of assassination.

There is in India, particularly in Bengal, a comparatively small number of students and agitators, whose passion is directed against England. They have been guilty of several murders of officers of the Government. They think that they are oppressed, and they argue that political murders are no murders at all, but are most honorable acts of war. Those who are induced to do such acts are told that they are heroes and that their names will be acclaimed as of patriot martyrs in the day when India becomes free of British tyranny. Among the Hindus in England, particularly students, there is a small number of such youths, and it is one of them who has been guilty of this crime, a crime which will be held detestable by the great mass of intelligent Hindus as well as by the English people.

Unfortunately, there are a few such misguided Hindus in this country. They do not preach murder, so far as we know, but they preach the language which might lead to it. They tell fearful stories of oppression and poverty. Every evil, every famine, is charged to British rule. They falsify the facts as to taxation and commerce. They have found Americans to join with them in this campaign against Great Britain. Only the other day the report came of an American known here for his part in this work who has been expelled from a London hotel for his activity in this matter. We have had reason to denounce the efforts made by some of these agents here to mislead public opinion. Much more will they be active in England with their band of them in India, and now we have the natural result in assassination.

But the British Government and the English people are not going to reverse the general policy because of this sad crime. Lord Morley has given India more of self-government, and it is the plan to add such measures as fast as possible. It is not generally considered how late a part of India—over one-

third—is administered by native rulers. In 1882-84 the elective principle was extended, in larger or smaller measure, all over India for local self-government; and within the last year the Council of the Governor-General, which administers the Government, has been made representative of the native Indians, as well as of the British residents. Indeed, there is no office—legislative, administrative or judicial, below that of Governor-General—that is not held by native Indians. We do not mean to say that this process of self-government is not likely to go much further, but it has already gone about as far as is now safe for the peace of the country.

We must not be surprised at such outbreaks of ignorant fanaticism. It is a part of the froth of yeasty liberty. We shall discover it in Porto Rico and the Philippines. It comes not because we govern, for there are the same outbreaks and murders and revolutions in similar populations, like Cuba and Venezuela, which have self-government. Against violence there must be repression; yet it must be the policy of Great Britain to give native races under her government as rapidly as possible the same self-rule as is allowed to Canada. But this means first general education, which is a slow process. Under the same principles, our own Government should not hold Porto Rico and the Philippines independently as subject colonies, but should develop local self-government, until they shall be received, before very long, as Territories, and later as equal States of the Union. With them education is being rapidly extended, and the use of the English language, which is the chief factor in producing a common civilization and culture.

Commissioner Leupp's Service

THERE are only about 300,000 Indians in the country, but they count large in national obligation. For this reason, it is well to make record of the ablest and most intelligent administration of the Indian Bureau under the direction of Commissioner Leupp. He resigns on account of his health, to be succeeded by his first assistant, Mr. Valentine.

Commissioner Leupp did not enter on his service like all his predecessors after

the first one, quite ignorant of his business, for he was chosen by President Roosevelt wholly because he was devoted to their interests. His aim has been to encourage the Indians rather than to force them into civilized self-support. The list of improvements he has made in these four and a half years is a long one. We may mention some of them: He began by starting an employment bureau, by which Indians needing work and work needing laborers, mainly off the reservations, are brought together. As a result, thousands of Indians can be seen at work on railroads, lumbering, teaming, etc., much to their advantage, and proving that centuries of hunting do not disqualify men for industry. He has organized a corps of officers to fight the liquor traffic and secured appropriations therefor. He has secured the enactment of the "Burke Law," under which, when advisable, an Indian can receive his patent in fee without waiting twenty-five years for his trust patent to expire. Under this law he becomes a citizen when he gets his fee patent instead of his trust patent. Also, by another law, the Indian may cut loose from his tribe, if competent, and have his share of tribal funds set apart for him, with its income under his control. A matter of high policy is his addition to the number of reservation day schools, and the reduction in the number of non-reservation boarding schools. Thus the Indian children are allowed to live at home and their parents feel the influence of the schools where their children attend. Of course this has been resented by Congressmen in whose districts large and profitable boarding schools have been supported by the Government, and only a part of those have been closed which the Commissioner had recommended to be dropped. Further, in sparsely settled regions white children have been allowed to attend Indian schools, to the betterment of friendly relations between the races.

Another policy has been the dividing the large agencies into smaller ones, so that the officer in charge may personally know his Indians.

It has been Commissioner Leupp's policy to open the reservations for settlement as rapidly as possible, thus bring-

ing Indians and whites into mutual relations as citizens. Nine reservations have thus been opened in whole or in part.

We might mention other improvements both in the office and in the field. The office has been wholly reorganized, to its great advantage. Much has been done for health, fighting tuberculosis and trachoma. There has been established a "roll of honor" for Indians of reliable character and ability. Indians no longer make signatures by "marks," but by thumb-prints, avoiding occasion for fraud. All these make a record of progress which reflects great honor on the earnest and intelligent faithfulness with which Mr. Leupp has conducted the business of a difficult and not agreeable office.



\$9,000,000 a Pound

THE prices of rare metals quoted to astonish the public are usually fictitious; for these elements, not being in demand, have no true market value. But one of the rarest of them, radium, has so much scientific interest and possible practical importance that it has become a commercial product. We may regard its present price as determined by the largest order ever given for it since its discovery, the order recently placed by the Radium Institute of London with a Cornish mining company for $7\frac{1}{2}$ grams of pure radium bromid at the rate of \$20 per milligram. This amount, a little more than a quarter of an ounce, is more than exists now in all the laboratories of the world and it will be a long and arduous process to extract it from the pitchblende in which it is diffused in extremely minute quantities, about one part in 4,000,000. It is to be used in experimenting on the cure of cancer, as there have been some very encouraging reports of the disappearance of superficial cancers under the influence of its radiations. It is, at any rate, natural that in seeking a remedy for one of the most fatal of diseases we should turn with hopeful anticipation to the most powerful of substances. The energy it gives off is a million times greater in its sum than that produced by the hottest known chemical reaction, the union of hydrogen and oxygen to form water. Slowly,

spontaneously and continuously it decomposes, and we know no way of locomotion or of steering it. Whether it is cooled in liquid air or heated to its melting point the change goes on just the same. This quarter ounce of radium salt will give out enough heat in one hour to melt a quarter ounce of ice and in the next hour will raise this water to the boiling point, and so on, again and again without cessation for thousands of years, a fire without fuel, a realization of the philosopher's lamp that the alchemists sought in vain.

What will be left of it when at the end of, say 26,000 years, it ceases its mysterious activity, we do not know, nor has any person yet seen radium, that is, the metal itself, for not enough of its salts have been gathered to prepare it. This \$750,000 worth that has been ordered will probably never be brought together in a single test tube. If it were one would not like to be in the same room with it. For the faint fire mist which would be ever rising from the heavy white salt, like a will-o'-the-wisp from a swamp, has a potency that no man dreamed of a few years ago. This emanation will rot away the flesh of a living man who comes near it, causing gnawing ulcers whether it can cure them or not. It will not only break down the complex and delicate molecules of organic matter but will attack the atom itself, changing, it is believed, one metal into another, copper, for example, into sodium, the fulfilment of another dream of the alchemists. And its rays, unseen and unfelt by us, are yet strong enough to penetrate an atmosphere and photograph what is behind it.

But radium is not the most mysterious of the elements, but the least so. It is giving out the secret that the other elements have kept. It suggests to us that all the other elements, in proportion to their weight, have concealed within them similar stores of energy. Astronomers have long dazzled our imaginations by calculating the horse-power of the world, making us feel cheap in talking about our steam engines and dynamos when a minutest fraction of the waste dynamic energy of the solar system would make us all as rich as millionaires. But the

heavenly bodies are too big for us to utilize. We cannot hitch our wagon to a star, unless perhaps it might be called that when we run a trolley car with a tide-mill.

And now the chemists have become as exasperating as the astronomers, for they give us a glimpse of incalculable wealth in the meanest substance. For wealth is measured by the available energy in the world, and if a few ounces of anything would drive a steamboat or manufacture nitrogenous fertilizer from the air, all our troubles would be over. But the atom is as much beyond our reach as the moon. We cannot rob its vault of the treasure. If radium could give us the key to it, it would be cheap at any price.



The Country Conscience

EVERY movement that undertakes to improve civic conditions and to give to a community better government is sure to find sooner or later that there must be an appreciation on the part of the public of the needs and worth of change. If this be lacking, the effort works against such odds as to discourage all but the most devoted and the rule of the bosses remains unbroken. In the larger cities this is especially true, and occasionally is found a student of economics who believes that the rural districts are as slow to respond to appeal. The comparative isolation of the people, the lack of quick communication thru the press, and the self-satisfaction of the average farm dweller are pointed out as making less forcible the appeals to action.

Sometimes this seems to be the condition and there arise incidents showing how agricultural States are suffering from unworthy rule long after the way has been shown toward correction. But on the whole the country conscience is sensitive and responsive where the big city is not.

For instance, out in the Middle West a few months ago a leading paper in a city of 40,000 discovered that the county was being robbed thru an extravagant purchase of systems of filing cases that were being sold at exorbitant prices for use in the public offices. That it was a steal

of many thousand dollars was apparent and the paper, determined to save money for the taxpayers, gave the facts and "spread" the story in its most emphatic manner. Day after day it related the developments and counted on such an awakening as would prevent the consummation of the deal. It created some talk—but not much. It roused the public mildly—but men were busy and forgot it as the paper was laid aside with the morning coffee. The sale was completed, the county paid an enormous price for mediocre material and somebody pocketed the profits. Naturally the editor felt that he wasted his effort and was discouraged at the outcome.

The vendors of the filing cases moved on to a rural community a hundred miles away and opened negotiations for another sale. In the little country town that was the county seat was another editor who was not afraid. He had watched the fight in the city and sent for a file of the papers in which the first exposé had been printed. He published the same articles, localizing them to fit his home conditions, and waited to see what would happen. As his paper went out to the farms and into the villages the people read it and caught its lesson. On the following Saturday men were coming to town in buggies, in wagons and on horseback to see the county officials charged with the purchase of the new furnishings. They made their ideas known definitely and distinctly with the result that there was a cancellation of the contract and negotiations ceased.

The residents of the city and of the rural community were much the same sort of people with much the same familiarity of conditions and neither had much the advantage over the other in wealth or in the business aptitude. Yet in the country town and in the communities surrounding it there was a conscience that did not stop at learning the truth, but acted. In the city the truth brought only a passing interest and things went on much as before. Perhaps the incident, if thoroly exposed, might have had an effect at the next election, but no such response came to the immediate demand as was manifest in the rural section.

Doubtless the habit of being out-

spoken, of going directly to the head of a matter, has much to do with this difference on the part of the country community. The farmer and the dweller in the country town brook no red tape, the resources of so many city officials. The office-holder is known to every taxpayer and to every voter as a personal acquaintance, not as a newspaper name or as one who sits on the platform in a public meeting. He is called by his first name by half the population. He has a personal touch that is forbidden to the office-holder in the large city—and with this comes an added sense of responsibility promptly responsive to protest.

The country conscience is something that cannot be ignored; the city conscience frequently lies dormant and, tho realizing conditions, does not instigate definite action. This it is that makes possible the frequent charge that our large cities are badly governed. They need the quickening touch of the country conscience that would bring to the rulers a vital understanding of their position as servants of the people.

When the farmer, after years of toil in the field, moves to town for a well-earned rest, he marvels for a time at the calmness with which the townspeople accept unsatisfactory conditions. He wonders why they do not take matters into their own hands and bring about a definite reform. After a while, and possibly after some effort to act himself, he settles back with his neighbors and things go on much as before. His country conscience has become seared by the bustle and indifference of city life and it takes a great crisis to rouse it again.

It is to the credit of the cities that many of them are awaking to the evils in municipal government and are seeking to remedy them; they are gaining something of the country sensitiveness to civic iniquities. They find many things that need improvement, and when the total reaches sufficiently startling proportions there comes a public uprising that compels attention. Necessarily there must be more time for action in the city than in the rural district, but we cannot have too much of the country conscience in public affairs if we are to be well governed.

The Costliness of Saints

The leading Catholic paper in Germany, the *Germania* of Berlin, which sometimes ventures to criticise pretty freely things that happen within the pale of the Mother Church, recently published with critical purposes an account of the costs of a beatification, declaring that its information is from official sources.

It distinguishes between a public proclamation of a "blessed" person (beatification) and of one declared a saint (canonization). The costs for the former are: Introduction of the proposal, 10,000 francs; the process "non cultus," 2,000 francs; the process "de fama sanctitatis," 2,000 francs; the process "de validitate," 2,000 francs; the investigation concerning the "Virtues" of the candidate, 12,000; the Decree on this matter, 1,000; approval of the examination concerning the miracles performed by the candidate, 2,000; the investigation itself, 12,000; the "second decree," 1,000; the congregation and decree "de tuto," 3,000; the costs of the ceremony, 50,000 francs.

The expenses attending a canonization are these: Preparing the case, 2,000; approval of the miracles, 2,000; examination concerning these miracles, 12,000; the decree, 1,000; the congregation and the decree "de tuto," 3,000; cost of the ceremony proper, 100,000; other expenses, 50,000 francs. The total expenses of either of these ceremonies is accordingly from 200,000 to 270,000 francs.

Nowadays there are always two of such beatifications taken together in order to lessen the costs; but the *Germania* adds that this decrease is very small. It adds that in connection with such a ceremony, the decorations in St. Peter's cost more than 150,000 francs, the papal possessions, by actual count, cost about 2,000 francs for candles alone; the preparation of the papal throne at the recent ceremonies involved an expenditure of 12,276 francs; the candles on the altar at the High Mass cost 1,287; and the presents given by the postulants on this occasion to the Pope amounted to 1,438 francs; the new coverings needed for the altars on such occasions cost 13,000 francs; the rents paid to the Chapter of St. Peter for the utensils, etc., used is 18,000 francs; while at the last ceremony the presents and tips

given to the officials and servants of the Vatican amounted to exactly 16,396 francs. The architect of the ceremony of beatification received for his work 7,000 francs, and for his preliminary sketches an additional 1,200. The *Germania* closes its instructive list of expense items with a significant "and so forth"!

But who paid the money for the late canonization of Joan of Arc? Doubtless her French devotees.



A British Judicial Decision

English law is so similar to ours that the decisions of British judges are frequently quoted as precedents in our courts. For that reason, and because of the intrinsic interest of the case, we feel obliged to call attention to the verdict of the Court of Appeals in the action brought by Miss Gertrude F. J. Jenkins against the publishers of *Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday*. The question at issue was undeniably difficult, and it was no wonder that the lower court, under Mr. Justice Phillimore, was not able to decide it to the satisfaction of both parties. The limerick industry being a new one, there were few or no precedents to appeal to, and this is naturally disconcerting to a judge, because he is obliged to fall back upon his own mind. Besides a knowledge of law, a knowledge of prosody was required in this case, and not all judges are as well qualified as they should be to pass upon delicate questions of poetical style. In fact, the matter might have been thrown out of court if some one had had presence of mind enough to cite *de gustibus non disputandum est*. The judges in this case were Lord Justice Vaughn Williams, Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton and Lord Justice Buckley, and the question was the proper finish of the poem:

And a bottle among men of Doubtane,
Little Mary gave me quite a pain—
My heart's to queer
I can't drink bottled beer."

The two prizes of \$250 each offered by the enterprising periodical referred to were awarded to the authors who completed this literary gem by the verses:

"And Jamaica—it's rum—raises Cain (cane)"
and

"Lime depends on the lime, that's plain."

Both these obviously combine wit and

wisdom in the most remarkable manner, still it is no wonder that Mr. Jenkins, father of the poetess of that name, felt that injustice had been done his daughter, whose line—

"And as physic (fizz) (hic) I now take champagne"

received no prize at all, altho she had duly enclosed her sixpence with the coupon. We feel ourselves that if the other *envois* were worth \$250 apiece, Miss Jenkins's certainly deserved a shilling or two, for there is a sparkle, an effervescence about it, an onomatopoeic quality in its paronomasia, which is lacking in its successful competitors. The joke, altho rather too recondite, is carefully brought to the level of British comprehension by its parenthetical explanation. The three judges, however, concurred in dismissing the application for a second trial, and thus the press is vindicated.

Going to Church in Marseilles

A very pretty story is told in *The Catholic Columbian* from a private letter of a sailor in the American ships of the Mediterranean squadron. They were at Marseilles, and two hundred of them resolved on Sunday to go to mass at the Cathedral, a most commendable act of worship. So they marched, followed by a large crowd, until it became clear what was their errand. Then the crowd began to hoot and jeer, and there was fighting till the police intervened. They attended the service in a reverent spirit, but the crowd outside blew horns, rang bells, and finally burst open the doors to the disturbance of worship. The police made no effort further to keep quiet. When service was ended the American sailors formed and marched out, followed by the cat-calls of the mob. They returned to the ships and told the story, whereupon the next day, being a holiday, there was high mass at the Cathedral, and the whole mass of the sailors on leave, 1,200 strong, marched to the Cathedral. Of those 1,200 there were counted 486 who were Catholics; the rest were Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists or of no faith; but they wished to give the rabble a lesson of the respect which American sailors pay to the Church. We quote, for it is a good story:

"So down the streets in the morning sun

shine we marched with a bugler corps and all the other trimmings. You should see the crowds that lined the streets. Some cowards that jeered us the day before shouted from the windows and shook their fists, but there was nothing like the disturbance of the previous day. The bullies and cowards were bluffed and bluffed bad. Well, inside the cathedral (we nearly filled it) the people almost wept for joy. The Protestant boys in blue who came with us acted just like we did in the church, they watched us and out of courtesy seemed to do whatever we did except to bless themselves, but thru it all they were itching for a scrap with that atheistic crowd."

We are glad those Protestant boys went to the Catholic service and took part like Christian gentlemen; and we suppose we are glad that those cowardly and profane ruffians kept out of reach.

Simplified Spelling in France

It is not in this country and England alone that the process of simplified spelling is going on; it is being pushed in France, and by an official commission. Their first propositions are like ours. They propose, first, to drop double consonants that mean nothing. They will then have *consone, honneur, monnaie*. Next, they will suppress *th, ph* and *y*; examples are *têatre, coriste, fénix, sinonime* and *lirique*. A third rule is to use *s* for all plurals in place of the present *x*; as *chevaus, eaus, beaus*, etc. This is only a beginning, for there are other absurdities to be corrected, altho not so many as in English. A French journalist remarks that the ultimate phonetic orthography toward which we must move is what is now practised by a large majority of Frenchmen and a larger majority of French women; and he gives as an example his housekeeper's memorandum, badly spelt today, but well spelt tomorrow:

"Jedi.—Un litre de rom, uil, pome de ter, beur, pin, salade de létu, une livre de vo, 8 frans 10 sous."

A Union Church in Hawaii

We commend to the consideration of Christian people of various faiths the example of the newly organized Kahului Church in the Hawaiian Islands. As its members were of most diverse training they had to drop all creedal statements and united on the following covenant as the basis of membership:

"I solemnly acknowledge my faith in the fatherhood of God, and sincerely acknowledging the leadership of Jesus, and His Spirit as the ruling principle of my life, I do now enter into covenant with this Church.

"I take your God to be my God, and will endeavor in my personal life, in the family, in the place of business, in the time of recreation, and in the house of prayer, to be accepted of Him.

"I take this Church to be my Church, promising as far as in me lies, to observe its Sacraments, to attend its meetings, to submit to its discipline, to share its work, to love its members, and to seek its unity, purity, and peace."

Among the members who organized the church were Americans and Europeans of various nationalities, Hawaiians, Japanese and Chinese. Religiously they had been Catholic and Protestant of many denominations, with those of Mormon, Jewish, Shintoist and Buddhist faith. It is a brief covenant, but those who accept and live by it will be genuine disciples of Jesus Christ.

The Georgia Railroad Arbitration

Governor Hoke Smith wanted arbitration, by

Georgia arbitrators, of the Georgia Railroad firemen's strike, and he has got a result which neither he nor the public expected. The arbitrators have decided in favor of the negro firemen, declaring that they should be retained, and going so far as to give them full wages, which they did not have before and the rights of seniority. To be sure, this does not allow them to graduate into the position of engineer, which is reserved for white men only. It is a victory for fairness and justice; and it will be well for those who made the strike to console themselves with the doctrine which they have been taught so assiduously, that inasmuch as negroes are inherently inferior they cannot do as well as white men. We fear that the giving of full wages to negroes will result in excluding them to some extent from employment, as the railroad may have preferred them, when equally competent, because of their inferiority.

One good effect of the Harvard-Yale boat race will be the relief of the financial stringency in the neighborhood of Boston. When Cornell beat Harvard last year the *Harvard Daily Torch* ex-

joiced that the merchants of that city were able to get the money owed them by the Cornell students. If Harvard had won they would have had to wait till fall—or later. We presume that the tailors and hotel men of Cambridge will get their due unless the rule that all money won in betting shall be "blown in" the night of the victory is strictly adhered to. But what will become of the merchants of New Haven? And what will become of the future wives and children of men who have been trained to prefer debts of honor to honest debts?

It is perfectly impossible from five couplets cabled of a long poem to judge adequately of the literary or lyric value of Rudyard Kipling's rimed assault on the Liberal Government's finance bill; but five couplets are enough to make us regret that he has written the poem. The bill puts taxes on the landed property, and that angers the aristocrats, and the poet, too, we are sorry to say. Sympathy with the hard-working classes would give the inspiration for a far worthier poem.

The murder case that is the sensation of the day does not prove the inhumanity of the Chinese, but rather their humanity. When a young woman writes love letters simultaneously to two men she may expect trouble of some sort, for, whether the skin be white or yellow, the blood beneath it is likely to be red.

The people are glad to learn that the Senate is likely to finish its action on the tariff bill this week. Heat shortens speeches if it expands everything else. We may now hope that the conference report will be ready a week or two later. When the report will be ready as Congress takes its flight.

A saner Fourth has halved the number of deaths this year. We make no fight against noisy celebration, but much more limitation of the use of powder by children is desirable; and particularly the prohibiting of Independence noise before and after Independence Day.

INSURANCE

The Pittsburgh Life and Trust Admitted to New York

THE Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, which took over the business of the Washington Life, was last week admitted to New York and will hereafter be permitted to transact business in this State. Superintendent Hotchkiss issued the following statement in this connection, viz.:

The requirements insisted upon were, in substance, that property representing both the reserve and the surplus of the Washington Life Insurance Company remains within the State of New York as security for the performance by the Pittsburgh company of its obligations to Washington Life policyholders under the reinsurance contract; that there be established in the Pittsburgh company a Washington Life fund account, which should substantially separate the Washington Life business and assets from the business and assets of the Pittsburgh company; and that an equitable participation by the Washington Life policyholders in the surplus income of the assets which their premiums had accumulated be, in effect, guaranteed.

A further condition, that the withdrawal of the Pittsburgh company from New York should automatically accomplish the mutualization of the Washington company, was ultimately waived; the superintendent being advised by the counsel of the department that there was much doubt as to the enforceability of such a provision, and the New York law, as recently amended, seeming to give the department full power to seize the assets so on deposit in New York and to administer them for the benefit of the Washington Life policyholders, in case contingencies should arise apparently making this necessary.

Among the advantages given to Washington Life policyholders by the new contract are: (a) a limitation on the expense charges to 13½ per cent. of the premiums, which the Washington Life Insurance Company having usually absorbed the entire loading, that is, about 21½ per cent. of the premiums, is equivalent to an average dividend of approximately 8 per cent. on Washington Life premiums; (b) the entire savings on mortality; and (c) the entire gains from forfeiture and surrender charges. Washington Life policyholders are thus preferred, not only in these particulars, but also for their entire earnings from interest and investment profits. On behalf of the Pittsburgh company, it is stated that an actual analysis of the necessary working expenses of the Washington Life reinsurance business shows that this preference to Washington Life policyholders is entirely safe, fair and equitable to all parties.

The performance of all financial obligations of the Pittsburgh company is fully secured by the deposit and maintenance in New York, subject to the supervision of the New York Insurance Department, of assets covering all of the

equities of the Washington Life policyholders. The maintenance of this deposit is also guaranteed by a sufficient surety bond. More, under the New York State law, the deposit continues the Washington Life Company as a solvent, though quiescent, New York insurance corporation, ready to fulfil its own obligations if the Pittsburgh company fails to do so. Still further, by the contract and under the law, the superintendent is given ample power to supervise both companies, to enforce the reinsurance contract between them, to collect upon the bond, if necessary, and generally to safeguard the interests of the Washington Life policyholders.

The Pittsburgh company brings itself under the provisions of New York law, including the limitations applying to domestic corporations. The management and disposal of its real estate will be subject to the New York department's supervision. It is also provided that the contracts between the two companies cannot be abrogated or amended, save on the written consent of the New York Insurance Department.

As to the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, the New York department having found it to be solvent and its officers having thus co-operated with the department in an effort to secure a satisfactory supplementary contract which would completely protect the Washington Life policyholders is entitled to admission as the thirty-fifth life insurance company authorized to do business in New York.



Vice-Chancellor Howell, of the Chancery Court at Trenton, N. J., has denied the application of Leon F. Blanchard, of Newark, N. J., for an injunction restraining the Prudential Insurance Company of America from making to its industrial policyholders the concessions that were advertised to go into effect on July 1. Mr. Blanchard is the son of the late Noah Blanchard, one of the founders of the company, and is likewise a stockholder of the Prudential. His object in seeking the injunction was that a proper proportion of the unassigned surplus might be diverted from the disposition contemplated by the company and divided among the stockholders. Mr. Blanchard's bill sets forth that the balance of unassigned profits and surplus of \$16,693,690 appearing in the company's annual statement includes dividends in deferred policies, in violation of the law, and it is claimed that \$8,800,000 of the surplus, said to have been derived from deferred dividend policies and held as part of the unassigned surplus, does not exceed the amount to which the stockholders are equitably entitled.

Financial

Trade and Crops

STATISTICAL comparisons made at the end of the fiscal year show how encouraging has been the general improvement in business but comparisons relating to recent months are more interesting. For example, bank clearings for June exceeded those of May by nearly 9 per cent., and those of June a year ago by 43 per cent. Post Office receipts at New York have shown large advances since February. For the quarter just ended the increase was a little more than 12 per cent. June incorporations in the Eastern States represent a capitalization of \$212,500,000, which exceeds the total in any other month for a year and a half. Great activity in the cotton mills is reported, with much new construction in the South. In the steel industry, activity has not been checked by the hot weather. Prices are advancing, and premiums are demanded for prompt shipment. The Harriman roads have ordered 5,200 cars, for which about \$5,000,000 will be paid. Orders for 1,200 by other roads were given last week. Wage increases granted a week or two ago became effective on July 1, and other increases are now announced. In this industry the only retarding influence is that which is due to the strike at the tin plate mills. On the wrong side of the account, also, is an indicated reduction of the cotton crop. The Government's report, published on the 2d, shows that the condition of the crop is 74.0, against 81.5 a month ago and a ten-years' June average of 80.8. Prices advanced at once on the exchanges about \$2.50 per bale. The low condition is due mainly to excessive rains and the boll weevil. A month ago, some looked for a crop of 13,000,000 bales. The estimate now is 11,800,000.

The Lackawanna's Dividend

SINCE February last, the market value of the stock of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company has risen from \$535 to \$680 per share, in anticipation of a special dividend which was announced last week. Stockholders

get 25 per cent. in cash; 25 per cent. more in cash, but applicable at their option to payment for their allotments of stock in a new coal company; and 15 per cent. in stock, on account of the absorption of two small subsidiary roads. Owing to the market price and for other reasons this is a very notable distribution. It is warranted by the company's accumulated surplus, and it is made just at the time when the company has completed arrangements for that formal separation of its coal business from its railroad business which the recent decision concerning the commodities clause of the Railroad Rate law requires. The new coal company, capitalized at \$6,800,000 and organized by leading stockholders and officers of the railroad company, will buy all the latter company's coal at the mines in Pennsylvania. Its stock will undoubtedly be taken (at the allotment of one share for four) by the railroad shareholders, and paid for by half the cash dividend. It will be observed that the railroad company will continue to own its mines and that its stockholders and officers will still control its coal business. This separation in form, however, complies with the requirements of the Supreme Court's decision.

....Among this year's victims of our prevailing method of celebrating the Fourth of July was Arthur Granville Langham, ex-president of the Provident Life Assurance Society, who died at Seymour, Ind., on July 5 from the effects of having had his right hand shattered by the explosion of a cannon cracker.

....Taxes on collateral inheritances received in the last nine months from the fifteen counties in New York which report directly to the State Comptroller were \$4,262,416, against \$3,484,750 in the corresponding months of last year. The tax on one estate was \$300,000.

...The stock transfer tax in New York during the six months which ended with June yielded \$2,431,008, or nearly \$600,000 more than the receipts during the corresponding months of 1908.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1909

No. 3193

Survey of the World

Passage of the Senate Tariff Bill

The tariff bill was passed in the Senate on the 8th by a vote of 45 to 34. Final action was taken a little after 11 o'clock in the evening. One Democrat, Mr. McEnery, of Louisiana, was counted with 44 Republicans in the affirmative. The ten Republicans named below voted against the bill:

Messrs. Beveridge, of Indiana; Dolliver and Cummins, of Iowa; Nelson and Clapp, of Minnesota; Brown and Burkett, of Nebraska; Bristow, of Kansas; Crawford, of South Dakota; La Follette, of Wisconsin.

Members of the conference committee were at once appointed. Members to represent the House were named by the Speaker on the following day. The full committee is as follows:

Senate: (Republicans) Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Burrows, of Michigan; Penrose, of Pennsylvania; Hale, of Maine; Cullom, of Illinois; (Democrats) Bailey, of Texas; Money, of Mississippi; Daniel, of Virginia.

House: (Republicans) Payne, of New York; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; McCall, of Massachusetts; Boutell, of Illinois; Calderhead, of Kansas; Fordney, of Michigan; (Democrats) Clark, of Missouri; Underwood, of Alabama; Briggs, of Georgia.

In the Senate the members were chosen from the Finance Committee by seniority; in the House this rule was not followed. The selections have been criticised, owing to the predominance of Republicans from the East, and some predict that there will be a tendency to support the increases made by the Senate. The changes in the House bill which were voted by the Senate are 847 in number. The Dingley bill was in conference for eleven days. Before the vote in the Senate was taken, Mr. Beveridge and other Republican insurgents gave rea-

sons for their opposition. Mr. Beveridge asserted that the bill did not represent the views of a majority of the Republican party or those of recent Republican Presidents. Mr. Aldrich replied sharply, saying:

"In my long public service in this body and elsewhere I have seen many occasions when individuals who thought themselves wiser than their party associates have made the mistake of believing their own individual views were the views of the majority of their party associates. In this chamber I have seen them change from one side of this aisle to the other. On a memorable occasion in a great convention of the Republican party I have seen prominent Republicans, who like the Senator from Indiana, believed their individual views were the views of the party, rise and walk out of the convention. But the Republican party has gone on. The Republican party is a party of majorities. It is ruled by majorities. The Senator from Indiana does not speak for his party associates. He and his colleagues who will vote against this bill are merely recording individual views. He has no right to speak for the President of the United States. This bill carries out every pledge made by the Republican party. If any Republican Senator desires to vote against it because of his individual views he may do so, but he cannot speak for a majority of the Republican party without hearing a protest from me."

Whereupon Messrs. Nelson, Clapp and Crawford with some indignation criticised Mr. Aldrich's attitude and assertions, Mr. Nelson saying that neither Mr. Aldrich nor Rhode Island could read Minnesota out of the party. During a brief debate in the House, on the 9th, several Republicans resented the Senate's increases, and on the motion to send to conference, 17 voted with the Democrats in the negative. Nearly all of them are from the Middle West.—Action was taken upon many propositions in the Senate during the three days preceding

the passage of the bill. Internal revenue taxes on saloons were so increased that saloons will be added to the system. Provisions for a customs court were adopted, 40 to 47. An income tax was rejected again, 28 to 47. A countervailing duty on petroleum was imposed. This was approved by independent producers of oil. The duty is effective only on oil from countries that tax oil from the United States. Mr. La Follette attacked the proposed new basis of valuation and also the duties on woolen goods, but all of his motions were lost. By unanimous vote the Senate adopted the resolution for submitting to the States an income-tax amendment to the Constitution.—Mr. Aldrich unexpectedly accepted Mr. Clapp's motion that the income of holding companies (derived from the dividends of subsidiary corporations) be subjected to the net earnings tax, altho he said this would be double taxation. It is held that the net income of the Steel Corporation, for example, would be taxed, after the payment of taxes on the net earnings of its subsidiary companies. Many expect that holding companies will be exempted in conference, also that the tax will be reduced from 2 to 1 per cent. Building and loan associations, and religious, labor and charitable corporations have been exempted. In the debate an attack upon the Trinity Church Corporation, of New York, was made, and the corporation was defended by Messrs. Root, Depew and Kean. The exemption of mutual insurance companies is sought. The Treasury authorities have been informed that the constitutionality of the proposed tax will be tested in the courts by powerful corporations. It may be, therefore, that if the tax is passed the collection of it will be delayed.



Federal Control of Corporations In an address delivered at Paducah on the 7th, before the Kentucky Bar Association, Attorney-General Wickersham argued that the organization of corporations doing an interstate business should be controlled by Federal authority. Many, he said, would object to the controlling tendency of a national insurance law, but such a statute would

to him to be the inevitable result of economic conditions, and the enactment of it would logically follow the imposition of the proposed tax on the net earnings of corporations. Pointing out that much of the State legislation designed to "prevent pools and combinations in restraint of trade had proved ineffective as applied in one State to corporations chartered in another, he suggested the enactment of laws providing that no corporation shall be licensed to do business in a State if 50 per cent. of its capital stock is owned or held by any other corporation, domestic or foreign. "The device of the holding corporation," he added, "is the only thing which has made possible the rapid growth of the great Trusts and monopolies, and such a prohibition would go far toward their destruction."—A report of an interview with Mr. Wickersham at Paducah has been published. The questions related to the attitude of the Administration toward business interests, and to the work of Mr. Roosevelt. He said:

"We hope that certain lessons have been taught to the great vested interests of the country, but it remains to be seen how thoroly those lessons have been learned. We hope they have been so well learned that to a considerable extent the axe may be laid aside, but we have it ready to hand if it be needed. . . . This country has benefited immensely by the work of the Roosevelt Administration. There was absolute need of a tearing up of conditions which had come to exist. The work had to be done, and it was done with a thoroughness that was tremendous."

Bad Trusts, he said in conclusion, would be prosecuted vigorously. Lawbreakers would find no favor with the present Administration, but prosecutions would be undertaken only "after the most careful scouting."



Jikiri and his band of Moro outlaws, whom the troops and Philippine constabulary had been pursuing for several weeks, were overtaken on the 5th, near Patlan, on Jolo Island. They sought refuge in a large cave, at the mouth of which they fought desperately until all of them were killed. The troops had been assisted in the campaign by three small gunboats. In the fight three privates lost their lives and

twenty-four in the attacking force were wounded, three of these being officers of the Sixth Cavalry.—Returning from a tour thru Northern Luzon. Secretary Worcester reports that much progress has been made in checking wars among the wild tribes. One tribe of 100,000 has for nearly two years refrained from head-hunting. He sought to interest the tribes in athletic sports as a substitute for inter-tribal wars, and there is a prospect that inter-tribal athletic contests will be accepted. The tribesmen are beginning to build roads and many are turning to agriculture.—In Hawaii, there have been additional arrests of Japanese strike leaders for attacking non-union workmen. The *Jiji*, organ of the strikers, has been restrained by a court injunction from publishing articles which would incite to violence, and in the same order the strikers are forbidden to intimidate workmen or to boycott planters. During the recent visit of a Japanese naval squadron, Admiral Ijichi, the commander, declined to receive two of the strike leaders who sought an interview with him.—Agents of the planters have failed to obtain workmen in the United States, but have engaged several hundred in Portugal.



Cuban Affairs

President Gomez has annulled the contract with German and French manufacturers for rifles, cannon and ammunition. General Guerra, commander of the army, has been directed to make inquiry in Europe and the United States concerning the purchase of these supplies. Manufacturers in this country complained because they were not permitted to bid, and their complaints were sent to Havana by our Government. Before the contract was annulled, a report was published that the orders had been placed in Europe because the Cuban leaders reasoned that, in case of war with the United States, their army could not procure ammunition to fit rifles made in this country.—Congress, which adjourned on the 9th, failed to approve the budget before the date (June 30) fixed by law, because the Senate was engaged in discussing a bill to legalize cockfighting. Therefore the President by decree ordered that the appropriations of the preceding year be continued. On a

later date the budget was approved and the decree annulled, but some hold that the belated action of Congress was unconstitutional. The bill to legalize cockfighting was passed and has been signed.—Representative Monleon denounced Speaker Ferrara in the House. The Speaker sent a challenge and a duel was fought with swords, on the 3d. Both men were wounded slightly.—The *Medical Record*, published in New York, asserted recently that yellow fever was prevalent in Cuba and that the authorities concealed its presence by calling it pernicious malaria or malignant jaundice. This is denied with indignation by the authorities, who say that no case has originated in the island for more than a year, and that only one case (that of a traveler arriving from Mexico) has been found there during that time.—Altho the crop of sugar is the largest on record and the prices received for it are satisfactory, credit is greatly restricted and it is very difficult for planters to borrow money. This is said to be due to lack of confidence in the stability of the new Government.—The lottery bill has been signed, but there is a quarrel about the management. Senator Delgado, who was appointed director, promptly resigned because the Secretary of the Treasury had appointed all the other lottery officers without asking for his advice.



Rico Porto

Congress at Washington having failed to pass the bill suggested by President Taft, the new fiscal year in Porto Rico opened with no legal provision for the payment of insular expenses. The local Government is cutting down expenditures, and is promising that salaries shall eventually be paid. Many American school teachers have sailed for home in the States. Forty arrived in New York last week. They assert that public sentiment is noticeably hostile to the United States in some parts of the island.—The population of Porto Rico is estimated to be 1,043,800. Recent reports show that great progress has been made in suppressing the disease commonly called anæmia. There were only 1,758 deaths from this disease last year, against 11,855 in 1901, when the Anæmia Commission began its work.



THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER HOME AT BEVERLY, MASS.

Revolutionary Movement in Colombia

Troops stationed at Barranquilla, the most important commercial city of Colombia, turned against the Government, on the 4th, capturing the forts and public buildings. Their possession of the custom house gives them a considerable advantage, because about four-fifths of Colombia's imports are received at Barranquilla and its neighboring seaport, Savanilla. Among the prisoners taken were the commander of the Colombian army and the Governor of the province. There was little resistance, the people being in sympathy with the revolutionists. The revolt was against the authority of the absent President (General Reyes) and General Holguin, who is ruling in his place. It was said to be in the interest of Gonzales Valencia (formerly Vice President), but he has issued a manifesto expressing his disapproval of the uprising. The Government declared martial law and has sent troops to Barranquilla. With the consent of General Holguin, a non-partisan organization of the friends of peace will urge the revolutionists to lay down their arms. On the 9th, he sent the following telegram to a Paris newspaper:

"The revolution occurred at Barranquilla, leaving all parties outside the outbreak and not asking the revolutionists to lay down their arms. The Government troops are collected for the maintenance of order. The Government must very respectfully ask Europe for funds to

assure the regular payment of the Colombian debt."

There are signs, however, that the uprising will not be confined to the northern city. There is discontent in the southern provinces, and some think a general revolution is at hand. President Reyes, now in Paris expresses the opinion that the outbreak was purely local. Valencia, he says, is his friend.—The President of Argentina, as arbitrator, has announced his decision concerning the disputed province of Acre, which Bolivia sold to Brazil. It partly sustains the claim of Peru, to which about half of the province is awarded. Because of this decision, a mob of Bolivians, on the 9th, attacked the Argentine legation in La Paz, and troops were required for the protection of the Argentine Minister.

British Suffragists

The Women's Freedom League, which was organized for the purpose of carrying on the agitation for woman suffrage by less violent methods than those of the suffragettes, has scored a tactical point in getting a petition received by the Home Office. This they accomplished by going to Buckingham Palace and attempting to see the King. King Edward declined to receive them on the ground that it was unconstitutional for the sovereign to receive in person a petition for an amendment of a law, and referred

them to the Secretary of State for the Home Department as the constitutional channel for such communications. In accordance with this the delegation from the League, headed by Mrs. Despard, sister of Gen. Sir John D. French, addressed themselves to the Home Secretary, the Right Hon. Herbert J. Gladstone, who received them courteously and expressed his personal opinion that the matter would be finally settled in a way satisfactory to the petitioners. In reply to the argument that Premier Asquith had acted illegally in refusing to receive their petition, he said that the question had not been raised for 250 years and would have to be settled by the courts. It was impossible for any individual minister to receive a deputation whenever he was asked to do so. Deputations from the Freedom League watch at the different entrances of the House of Commons when Parliament is in session in the hope of catching the Premier. Since they do not make a noise or attack the police they cannot be arrested, but stand as silent sentinels all night even in the fog and rain. The band of four set to watch Mr. Asquith's official residence in Downing street succeeded in catching him and forced a petition into his hand. As they refused to leave they were arrested. Nothing is likely to be done with the 116 suffragettes who were arrested on June 30th for trying to get into the House of Commons. Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Haverfield, the leaders, were sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 each or spend a week in prison, but sentence is suspended until the appeal on the question of the right to petition the King or his ministers is settled in a higher court. Miss Wallace Dunlop, who was sent to prison for a month for posting notices on the walls of the Houses of Parliament, secured her release after five days by adopting the tactics of the Russian political prisoners. She organized a hunger strike and after refusing food for ninety-one hours was discharged.



The Assassin's Defense

Madha Lao Dhingra, who killed Sir Curzon Wylie and Dr. Lalcaca, at the reception of the Imperial Institute, posed as a patriot and martyr when arraigned

in the Westminster Police Court. Before being committed for trial on the charge of murder he was asked if he had anything to plead in defense of his act, and he made the following statement:

"I don't wish to say anything in my defence, but simply to prove the justice of my deed. As for myself, I don't think any English law court has any authority to arrest me and detain me in prison or to pass a sentence of death upon me. That is the reason I do not have counsel to defend me.

"I maintain that if it is patriotic for Englishmen to fight against Germans if they were to occupy this country, then it is much more justifiable and patriotic in my case to fight against the English. I hold that the English people are responsible for the murder of 80,000,000 of my countrymen within the last fifty years. They are also responsible for taking £100,000,000 every year from India to this country.

"I also hold the English responsible for the hanging and deportation of my patriotic countrymen who do just the same as the English people here are advising their countrymen to do. If the Germans have no right to occupy this country then the English people have no right to occupy India, and it is perfectly justifiable on our part to kill an Englishman who is polluting our sacred land.

"I wish that the English people would sentence me to death, for in that case the vengeance of my countrymen will be all the keener. I put forward this statement to show the justice of my cause to the outside world, especially to our sympathizers in America and Germany."



The Retirement of Prince Bülow

The financial bills which caused the resignation of Chancellor von Bülow and have occupied the attention of the Reichstag for the past eight months were voted on July 10. Very little is left of the Government's proposals as originally presented, for the coalition of the Conservatives and Clericals took the matter in their own hands and prepared a series of revenue measures quite regardless of the wishes of the Chancellor. The budget as passed is expected by its advocates to bring in additional revenue of \$125,000,000 a year. The inheritance tax on which Prince Bülow insisted was entirely omitted from the bill. The tax on the unearned increment in land values, which is a prominent feature of the pending British bill is postponed for two years, at which date a bill for that purpose is required to be introduced. A new stamp tax is imposed on checks, stubs for the renewal of dividends, and coupon sheets, and the stamp tax for the issue of

new stocks and bonds is raised. The duty on tea is quadrupled and is raised on coffee, effervescent wines and cordials. Beer, tobacco and brandy will bear heavier taxation. All the radical parties in the Reichstag voted against the bill. Prince Bülow was not present when the bill was passed, but the Government was represented by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, Secretary of the Imperial Home Office, who said that the financial bill as amended would be accepted by the Government only because of the immediate necessity of putting the finances of the empire in order, so that national business could be carried on out of the revenues rather than by promises on the future. Dr. Von Heydebrand, leader of the Conservatives, expressed his regret at the retirement of the Chancellor and denied that the action of his party was taken with that in view. The Emperor is consulting his friends as to the choice of a new Chancellor. Prince Bülow has recommended as his successor the present Vice-Chancellor.

The March to Teheran

The vacillating policy of the Shah has brought chaos upon Persia. Three armies, two revolutionary and one Russian, are now marching against the capital, and he has no troops on whom he can rely and no money to procure them. He has signed the new electoral law, but it is not yet promulgated and his ministers are so divided as not to appoint them. The Bakhtiari tribesmen in their march from the south were led by Sardar Asad, who declared his intention of entering Teheran to see that the constitution was put into effect. He was met at Kurm by the Russian and British Consuls-General from Ispahan, who endeavored to persuade him to abandon his plan, as the Shah had, under pressure from the Russian and British Governments, re-established the constitution and called for a legislative assembly and that if a revolutionary force should attack the capital it would destroy all hopes of popular government. Sardar Asad declared that the people no longer trusted the Shah and proposed to take matters into their own hands henceforth. The Consuls General then formally warned him that a persistence in his course would necessitate foreign intervention.

In spite of this ultimatum he continued his advance and a few miles from Teheran came into conjunction with another band of constitutionists marching from Kazvin under Sitahdar Je. The object of the revolutionists is presumably to dethrone the Shah and prevent the country from falling into the hands of the Russians. The only protection of the capital against the armed bands investing it or the disorderly element within it is a small force of Russian and Persian Cossacks under a Russian officer, General Liakhoff, and it is uncertain which side these would take in an emergency. On this account a considerable force of Russian troops have been dispatched from Baku to occupy the capital. They landed at Enzeli, the seaport of Resht, 180 miles northwest of Teheran.

The Dutch Election

The elections held on June 11 and 25 for members of the Dutch Lower House resulted in a victory for the Clerical Right. The Socialists lost a few seats and the Liberals more. This result is due chiefly to the superior organization and harmony of the Clerical parties. There are three of these, first and largest, the Catholics; second, the Anti-Revolutionary party, composed of Calvinists, the third, the Historical Christian party. The last is the aristocratic group of moderate reform, joining with the Clericals out of fear of the Socialists. This also is the leading principle of the Anti-Revolutionary party, which was organized by Dr. Abraham Kuyper, for opposing what he considers a revolutionary movement for the destruction of all religion and society. This party is the only one that has gained much in the elections, and will have at least 20 seats in the new Chamber. The Clerical coalition as a whole will hold about 60 seats out of the 100. It is probable that there will be no change in the administration for the present. Premier Heemskerk is a member of the Right altho he succeeded Dr. Kuyper in 1895, when a Liberal movement deposed the latter of power on account of his rigid ecclesiastical views. The Heemskerk Government, while following the same general policy, has been

somewhat moderate and conciliatory. The Radicals in the recent election were divided and wasted their strength fighting each other, in some precincts there being four or five candidates of the Left, ranging from Liberal to extreme Socialist. The main object of the Left has been universal suffrage, which is now likely to be postponed indefinitely, altho the Anti-Revolutionary party favors giving a vote to the head of every family. All parties are pledged to do something for old-age pensions or insurance, the Anti-Revolutionary party favoring compulsory State-aided insurance. This and the Catholic party advocate a higher tariff in order to diminish direct taxation. This involves a question of international politics, for if Holland ceases to be virtually a free trade country, it will interfere with German commerce by way of Rotterdam. Now that the Queen of the Netherlands has an heir, the people have less dread of future absorption by Germany.

✱

Spanish Morocco

The weakening of the power of the reigning Sultan of Morocco has permitted disorders to arise in various parts of the country which bring about conflicts between the natives and the European Powers interested in Morocco. The Riff coast, on the Mediterranean, west of Gibraltar, which is Spain's sphere of influence, is now the scene of conflict, due to the attempts of fanatical natives to stop railroad construction. Spanish workmen on the railroad near Melilla were recently attacked by 4,000 Moors and four Spaniards were killed. The Governor of Melilla dispatched a military force to the spot and dispersed the Moors after a sharp conflict, in which one Spanish officer and seven soldiers were killed and others wounded. A cruiser and a transport have been sent from Spain with six battalions of infantry, three batteries of artillery, and a squadron of cavalry, and other reinforcements will follow. An embassy from Morocco was, at the time of the outbreak, in Spain negotiating for the settlement of the questions in dispute between the two countries. The result of the affair will be probably the extension of Spanish power in Morocco, and the coast from Melilla to Ceuta will be occupied by Spanish troops.

State vs. University Controversy in Germany The appointment of Dr. Mahling, of Frankfurt-a-M., an efficient man in practical church work, but entirely inexperienced in academic life, to the leading chair of practical theology in Germany, that in Berlin, as the prospective successor of the veteran and venerable Kleinert, and doing this against the wishes of the theological faculty itself, is bringing into an acute state the tension that has been growing between the state authorities and the university faculties, particularly the theological for years, and this appointment has led to a vigorous debate in the Reichstag. At bottom there is a deep-seated difference of principle at stake. The university men insist that only the scientific prominence of a man and his scholastic attainments shall make a man an acceptable candidate for a university professorship, no matter what his theological doctrinal position may be, conservative or advanced; on the other hand, the government insists that the so-called Parity Principle (*Paritätsprinzip*), according to which representatives of both schools of theology shall hold chairs in the leading theological branches, shall be enforced and that now in the case of Mahling a conservative has a right to appointment, even if his literary activity has not been exceptionally prominent, since the last appointment to a Berlin professorship of theology was that of the advanced Dr. Deissmann, of Heidelberg, as the prospective occupant of the chair of Bernhard Weiss. The "Mahling" case is being discussed by the entire press of the Fatherland and all are taking sides. The University men fear for those greatest principles of academic life, the great *Wissenschaftlichkeit* and the *Lehrfreiheit* at the famous institution, if men are to be appointed merely or chiefly for their doctrinal positions; while the rank and file of the church, which is largely conservative, insist that the theological chairs shall not be regarded as the booty of the radicals, and the government is trying hard to satisfy both parties, but seemingly is unsuccessful, especially as it does not consistently adhere to its "parity principle," e. g., the theological faculty in Greifswald being without any representative of liberal theology at all.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration of 1909

BY GENERAL JAMES GRANT WILSON

First Prize, 1909, Hudson-Fulton Celebration, New York

TO the citizens of the metropolis of the New World, as well as those of the most important and populous State of our Union, the event of greatest interest in the history of American discovery next to that of the continent itself by "the world-seedling Genoese," is the discovery of New York Bay and the exploration of the Hudson River. Indeed, apart from its local interest, the story of Henry Hudson's voyage in the "Half Moon" is so full of romantic interest that we never weary of its repetition, but turn to it with ever-enduring pleasure. Yet historical exactness compels us to ask: Was the English captain the first of European navigators to gaze upon the beautiful prospect of our peerless lower bay and river, of forest-covered Manhattan, and the noble Palisades? All can heartily sympathize with Washington Irving's sentiments when, express-

ing his indignation against those writers who sought to deprive Columbus of the great glory of his discovery, he said: "There is a certain meddlesome spirit which in the garb of learned research goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies."

Although there is ample evidence for believing that Hudson was preceded in the discovery of the river that bears his name by Giovanni de Verrazano, an Italian, at the time (1524) in the service of France, and

also, a year later, by Esteban Gomez, a native of Cadiz, sailing under the flag of Spain, also that Captain Hudson was not entirely ignorant of the existence of the river it is supposed he was looked upon as the original explorer three centuries ago, still we may cling with considerable reason to the impressions of our ancestors. And altho it is even possible that the



Scandinavians, and other ancient navigators may have seen the beautiful bay and river before Saxon Harold fell at Hastings, the discovery of Henry Hudson possesses over all the other who

of its occurrence to the present day: of bearing fruit immediately in trading voyages begun the very next year; in temporary settlements upon the banks of the magnificent river within five years



OFFICIAL POSTER OF THE COMMISSION

Copyrighted by the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, 1909

may have caught a glimpse of their waters the unquestioned advantage of having been carefully made and circumstantially reported; also of having never been lost sight of from the date

after it had thus become known to the world, and, finally, in regular colonization and permanent occupation by a civilized people through a period of three centuries. It will therefore never lose

its historical importance and honor we shall ever be justified in regarding with deepest interest the arrival of Hudson and the "Half Moon" in September, 1609.

It is a curious circumstance that the place and date of birth of Columbus and Hudson are unknown. While Genoa claims the former as her son and London the latter, neither city possesses any evidence to prove the truth of their claims. The Englishman belonged to a family that counted among its members another Henry Hudson, believed to be his grandfather, who was an alderman of London, and, with Sebastian Cabot, among the founders of the Muscovy or Russian Company, which was intended to promote the discovery of a northerly passage to China. From its establishment in 1555 till 1607, when our explorer first appeared upon the scene as a captain in its service, several other Hudsons were prominent in the councils of the company, or engaged in its explorations. Educated in the company's service and familiar with its aims, Henry Hudson was entirely devoted to the problem of a northerly passage to China, and the various discoveries that he made were the outcome of this original idea. Of his

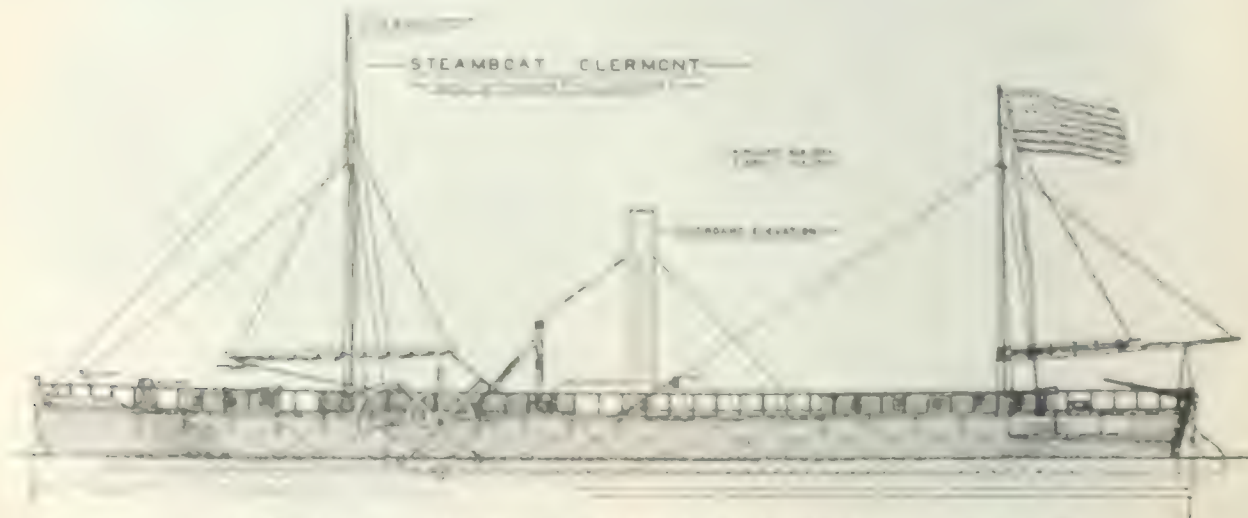


plate engraving.

four voyages of which anything is known, the first two were made for the Muscovy Company, and the third for the Dutch East India Company, he having accepted a commission to command an expedition in search of a northeast passage. An existing copy of the contract shows that he signed his name Henry Hudson, and that in the body of the instrument he was also named Henry, also that an interpreter was

required, as he did not understand Dutch. *For passage, may I be permitted to protest against his being called "Hendrick," as if he were a Dutchman, whereas he could neither read, speak nor write their language?* Again baffled by the severity of the Arctic season and fields of ice, as on his two previous voyages, Hudson sailed for the coast of America. On Wednesday, September 2, 1609, at five o'clock in the afternoon, the "Half Moon" cast anchor in a "great lake of water, as we should judge it to be." Hudson had found the Lower Bay, and later ascended the river to Albany.

Not long after, in June, 1611, the explorer closed a life of heroic adventure amid the very regions that had tempted him so often to daring endeavor.



CLERMONT, THE FIRST STEAMSHIP, BY ROBERT FULTON, 1807.
A reproduction of the ship will be a feature in the Hudson-Fulton celebration.

ors. The manner of his death was barbarous, being set adrift with his son by the mutinous crew in an open boat, amid the ice fields of Hudson's Bay, as seen in Hon. John Collier's painting, yet it was not perhaps an inappropriate close to a career such as his, and in this respect resembled that of the Dutch Arctic navigator Barentson, whose exploits doubtless contributed to arouse Hudson's ambition. In the words of Bancroft: "What became of Hudson? Did he die miserably of starvation? Did he reach land to perish from the fury of the natives? Was he crushed between ribs of ice? The returning ship encountered storms, by which, it is probable, Hudson was overwhelmed. Alone, of all the great navigators of that date, he lies buried in America; the gloomy waste of waters which bears his name is his tomb and his monument."

As in the case of Henry Hudson and the earlier discoverers of the river that bears his name, so it was with the American artist and inventor, Robert Fulton (1765-1815), and the introduction of steam applied to navigation. The priority of the experiments made by Fitch, Rumsey, Roosevelt and Stevens does not deprive Fulton of the distinction and glory which is popularly and properly accorded to him as "The Father of American Steamboating." The poet Halleck told me that as a youth on his first visit to New York in August, 1807, he saw the departure of the "Clermont" on her pioneer trip to Albany, standing among the thousands of spectators who cheered the steamboat as she left the wharf near the foot of Tenth street. Five years later Halleck paid fourteen dollars for a ticket to Albany and return, in Fulton's third and greatly enlarged and improved steamer known as the "Paragon." In 1815 Halleck, who had become acquainted with Fulton, saw him placed in the Livingston vault in Trinity Churchyard in the presence of a larger number of national, State, and city officials than had ever before been assembled at a New York funeral.

During the winter of 1904-5, the late Robert B. Roosevelt, uncle of the ex-President and African hunter, invited a score or more prominent gentlemen of New York to meet at his Fifth avenue home for the purpose of considering the

propriety of celebrating the ter-centenary of the discovery of the Hudson River. About the same time another group of influential New Yorkers met together with a view to organizing for the object of commemorating the introduction of steam navigation in 1807 on the same river. Ultimately it was wisely decided to combine the two movements and hold the united celebration in September, 1909. In accordance with this plan the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission was appointed by the then Governor of the State and the present Mayor of the City of New York. The commission to arrange for the "Commemoration of the Ter-Centenary of the Discovery of the Hudson River in the Year 1609, and of the first use of steam in the navigation



THE "HALF MOON."

Which will be reproduced for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. From an old print

of said river by Robert Fulton in the year 1807," was permanently organized December 5, 1905, being incorporated by Chapter 325 of the Laws of 1906 of the State of New York. Its board of trustees, who give their services, have held monthly as well as special meetings for more than three years, and prepared the following program, which is, of course, subject to changes and modifications in details.

Saturday, September 25, and Sunday, September 26, 1909, are set apart as Religious Service Days for those who are accustomed to worship on Saturday and Sunday. On the afternoon of Saturday the formal reception of foreign and United States naval vessels will take



THE STATE ARRIVING OFF MANHATTAN ISLAND, SEPTEMBER 11, 1609.

place. The "Half Moon" and "Clermont" will also pass up the Hudson, anchoring off Riverside Park, south of Grant's Tomb, where an evening reception and pageant will be given. An interesting incident of the celebration may properly be mentioned. The people of the Netherlands, under royal auspices, are constructing an exact reproduction of Hudson's ship to be presented to the commission, manned by a crew in the Dutch costumes of 1609, while a faithful facsimile of Fulton's steamboat is being built in New York.

Monday, September 27, the "Half Moon" and "Clermont" to take position in line of American and foreign naval vessels.

Distinguished guests to disembark and be officially received.

General decoration of public and private dwellings from New York to the head of the Hudson River.

Opening of exhibits of paintings, engravings, books, models, medals, antiques, relics, etc., by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Public Library, the Hispanic Museum, the New York Historical Society, the American Geographical Society and similar in-

stitutions thruout the State. The exhibitions in some of the above institutions are expected to be the most interesting ever seen in this country.

On Monday, or some succeeding day, there will be a remarkable display of flying machines and a prize of *ten thousand dollars* will be awarded to the aeronaut who, with a mechanically propelled airship, sails over the course from New York to Albany, traversed by the "Clermont" a century ago, in advance of his competitors.

Tuesday, September 28, Historical Parade in the City of New York. The procession will consist of floats and tableaux representing the principal events in the history of the city and State for three hundred years. This parade is expected to be repeated on a later day in Brooklyn.

In the evening, at 8 o'clock, the official literary exercises will be held in the Metropolitan Opera House and in the new Brooklyn Academy of Music, in which orations will be delivered by the President of the United States, the Ambassador from Great Britain, the Minister from the Netherlands, the Governor of New York, the Mayor of the city, and other gentlemen of national reputation.

Wednesday, September 29, will be devoted to the dedication of memorials and parks along the Hudson River and to general commemorative exercises thru-

voked to participate in like manner by establishing parks or other public memorials. The commission is informed that monuments to Henry Hudson and Wil-



HUDSON'S LAST VOYAGE

From the painting by Hon. John Collier in the Tate Gallery, London.

out the State. It is expected that Inwood Hill Park and Verplanck's Point will be acquired in season to be dedicated, also that the civic pride of various communities along the Hudson will be in-

flamed the Silent, and tablets to the Founders and Patriots of New York on Fort Tryon will be ready for dedication. Commemorative exercises will be held thruout the whole State, and in this city

by Columbia University, New York University, College of the City of New York and various other educational and historical societies of New York and Brooklyn.

Other features of Wednesday's program will include aquatic sports on the Hudson River designed chiefly for friendly competition between the crews of the foreign and American naval vessels which can be seen from Riverside Park, also motor boat races and such other contests as may be desirable, both at New York and Yonkers; a reception to distinguished visitors from abroad at West Point during the day, and in the evening an official banquet.

Thursday, September 30, the great military parade will take place. It is expected that not less than 25,000 troops will participate, consisting only of the United States Army, the United States Navy and Marine Corps, the New York National Guard and the Naval Militia, with the Cadets from West Point and the Naval Academy. An evening reception for the official guests at the headquarters of the Department of the East, on Governor's Island, is suggested as the closing event of the day.

Friday, October 1, is appointed for the interesting naval parade, when it is expected that more than a score of splendid warships will convoy the "Half Moon" and "Clermont" up the Hudson as far as Newburgh. Simultaneously with the advance of the South Hudson Division a counter procession of smaller naval vessels will leave Albany for Newburgh, the two divisions meeting and holding appropriate ceremonies. Here the "Half Moon" and "Clermont" will be transferred, and on Saturday be conveyed to Albany by the North Hudson Division, the other division returning to New York.

Saturday, October 2, is designed for a general carnival day in New York City and thruout the State, it will be peculiarly the children's day. The celebration will conclude in the city with an evening carnival parade, which is expected to exceed in beauty and interest anything of this character ever seen in the Old World or the New. The carnival parade, it is proposed by the commission, shall be repeated in Brooklyn during the following week. Brilliancy will be added to the general spectacle by the illumination of the fleet, as well as of public and private buildings, and a grand pyrotechnic display. At 9 p. m. it is designed to have a chain of signal fires from mountain tops and other eligible points along the Hudson from New York to Troy lighted simultaneously.

Beginning with Sunday, October 3, a week will be devoted to celebrations in the cities and chief towns of the Upper Hudson, at which the North Hudson Fleet with the "Half Moon" and "Clermont" will anchor, arriving at Troy on Saturday, and concluding the two weeks' Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

The historical pageants which were so much admired at the Philadelphia and Quebec celebrations of last year, and during the past two decades in different countries of Europe, will be a prominent feature of the New York City program. They will doubtless prove to be among the most attractive features of the celebration. The pageants will be seen during the first week upon a great float anchored nearly opposite the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, in Riverside Park. An Indian village will be reproduced, in and around which interesting incidents and scenes connected with the early history of the metropolis will be faithfully represented.

NEW YORK CITY



Rudyard Kipling

BY F. H. G.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY RALPH WALTON TRENKLE

He is the Dinger and the Ding,
He is the Dinger and the Dong,
He is the Thumper of the Thing,
And he the Thing that Thumps a Long.

The Federation of Europe

BY SALVATORE CORTESI

THE Eternal City has just inaugurated the first Congress for the Federation of Europe, thus intended to give peace and good will to the peoples of the ancient Continent.

The Congress was promoted by Sir Max Waechter, of England, whose devoted work toward this object is well known and appreciated, and was organized by a committee, headed by

Prince Orazio di Cassano - Zunica.

The name of the latter is by itself a sufficient earnest of the work and object to be reached. Altho descended from one of the most ancient and noble families of Italy, he has expended a good deal of his activity in journalism and in taking part in congresses and conferences on comparative law, statistics, agriculture, international law, etc. He has been present at 219 of the latter, participating in their discussions and presenting interesting reports, spending nearly 200

days each year traveling and in 1892 alone crossing the Channel 126 times. He is one of those versatile intelligences which have expanded in almost all directions, so that, while he has built a house to resist any earthquake shock, he has led peasants' strikes to defend their rights against the usury of the proprietors. He began life as a brilliant cavalry officer and is now "Peaceologist"—a word coined in Paris.

This is the more remarkable because his family has descended from the cadet branch of the King of Navarre, which, after having defeated the Moors in Spain, came to fight in Italy under Charles V.

Prince Cassano's idea, which predominated thruout the Congress, is to accomplish the Federation of Europe, not thru

utopian projects, but by uniting the different nations in all those interests which are common to themselves.

Of course, there is nothing new under the sun, and the idea of federation is as old as humanity itself. We have mention of it in Tacitus and Herodotus and in the history of the wars of Alexander and Cæsar. The Crusades were an example of this principle applied to the military forces of different countries in the Middle Ages, and can be compared to the action of the European Powers in China when they all sent contingents

under Marshal von Waldersee, or when the fleets of the European countries made a naval demonstration in Greek waters under the command of the Italian Admiral Canevaro, or when England, Russia, France and Italy collectively occupied Crete, or, finally, when all the different European States contributed to form the International Macedonian Gendarmerie under the command, first of General De Giorgis, and then of General



PRINCE DI CASSANO-ZUNICA,
President of the Congress of Rome for the Federation of Europe.

Robilant. These federations, however, were in the history of the world momentary and restricted to a certain object. The Papacy often dreamed of the union of all the peoples of the globe under a unique authority, and Victor Hugo expressed the same view when he said: "I would be a citizen of the United States of Europe while waiting to be a citizen of the United States of the World." Among the practical examples of federation, aside from the United States of America and the German Empire, Switzerland is the most interesting because it comprises three races of absolutely distinct nationalities, which have been for centuries antagonistic, fighting for supremacy, and even now these races outside of the republic are waiting the moment for a decisive struggle.

There is no one acquainted with European affairs and feelings who does not understand that what has been possible for Switzerland to accomplish is absolutely unrealizable if an attempt were made to apply it to the whole Continent. There is, therefore, no question of an immediate European Federation from the point of view of a political union of the different states. The efforts of the Congress and of all lovers of peace, however, aimed to facilitate in every possible way international agreements and conventions in the fields of commerce, labor and law. The best example of this tendency of the human mind toward extending the borders of the community is perhaps given by Italy, where, in the Middle Ages, we find the country divided into communes, almost each village being a state in itself and some small towns such as Pisa and Amalfi acquiring the position and the strength that in our days are enjoyed by the Great Powers. Later these communes joined into regions dividing the Peninsula and its main islands into several states until finally the idea and the feeling of nationality unified the whole country. Why should this process not extend, passing from the nationality to the race so as to unify in Europe all the Latins, next all the Teutons, next all the Slavs, all the Scandinavians, and all the British? Once this step is accomplished it will be easier to pass from the federation of the races to the federation of the Continent.

A European Zollverein has been sug-

gested, thinking that a unification of duties and tariffs would be the best means to approach the union on other points. This was also the opinion of Sir Max Waechter, but the Congress of Rome has not supported such a proposition, realizing that the conditions of industry and trade are far from being ripe for a reform of this kind. Indeed, this desire for protection is not only strong between state and state but even between town and town, which thru local duties try to prevent the incoming of outside cheaper wares which would kill the home produce. Thus we see for instance Venice raising the *octroi* on furniture in order to protect the traditional Venetian hand-made wooden goods against the machine imitation from Milan. Other proposals which the Congress of Rome did not consider practical for the moment were those suggesting that the whole of Europe should have only one Minister of Foreign Affairs and only one Minister of War and Navy. The differences, jealousies, ambitions existing among the states of Europe are too well known to need any explanation why anything of the kind is for the moment absolutely out of the question. No one, in fact, can possibly imagine England giving the supreme command of her navy to a German admiral or Germany allowing her army to be headed by a French general, or Austria entrusting her foreign policy to a Russian statesman.

The Conference, therefore, took the only practical methods—namely, those of strengthening and multiplying the agreements among the different states on questions common to all. First come the agreements and conventions concluded at the two Hague Peace Conferences, which will lead the way to more important and more extended understandings at the next Peace Conference of 1915. Before and after the Hague there have been a series of international connections which, according to the opinions expressed in the recent Congress of Rome, should lead to the much desired European federation, and then to a greater one embracing the whole civilized world. In the same way that it has been possible to establish the Universal Postal Union, sitting at Berne, the International Telegraph Convention of St. Petersburg, the International Institute of Agriculture in

Rome, the International Colonial Institute at The Hague, the International Accord for the Protection of Authors' Rights, the International Sugar Convention of Brussels, the Latin League, ensuring the same coinage to France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece with free circulation, and several scores more of the same type, not to mention the Red Cross, many others might be concluded, thus gradually reaching a point when there would be no question on land or sea over which two or more countries could possibly fight, as for every difference there would be laws already agreed upon and courts to apply them.

Among the suggestions made for new international agreements there are a coinage common to all, a unification of weights and measures, the adoption of an international postage stamp, a uniform telegraph rate, the acceptance of the same laws to protect laborers both with regard to the amount and kind of work and with regard to wages, the mutual

recognition of university degrees, and so on.

Thus a movement has been started receiving the support of public opinion in the most enlightened circles of the Old Continent, which nothing will be able to stop, and altho difficulties of all kinds will have to be overcome, due to habits, traditions and atavic dispositions, it is destined to triumph in the end. Of course it is very difficult to make predictions, but the most fairminded supporters of these ideas believe that the twentieth century will not expire without seeing under one form or another a kind of federation or confederation of Europe, brought together for peaceful purposes, and not, as some people think, under the pressure of the American Peril on one side, or the Yellow Peril on the other. By that time, it is thought, the education of the peoples will be such as to render armed conflicts impossible, compelling the various opposing claims to be submitted to and decided by impartial courts.

ROME, ITALY.



Clyde Fitch: A Critical Appreciation

BY MARTIN BIRNBAUM

[Mr. Birnbaum is a native of Hungary, educated at the College of the City of New York, and has always been a student of music, art and letters.—EDITOR.]

CAPTAIN WILLIAM G. FITCH, the father of the playwright, always hoped that his only son, William Clyde, would become an architect. But at Holderness School in New Hampshire, and later at Amherst College, the young fellow neglected Euclid and Brunelleschi for his editorial venture, *The Thunderbolt*, and his marionettes, puppet shows and amateur theatricals. The captain was alarmed at the bent of his son's mind, and it was only after persistent persuasion that he consented to allow him to start on a literary career.

Young Fitch settled in New York City and led a picturesque existence, but his "Sturm und Drang" period was a comparatively mild one. The privations he suffered were not the distressing ones

usually incident to the commencement of an artistic career. To go to the theater night after night, and sit, like Charles Lamb, before the green curtain that veiled a heaven to his imagination, to watch the passing pageant, to be carried into a world of fantasy, soon became an absolute necessity. He could not afford to frequent the parquet, buy antiques and yield to luxurious tastes in matters of dress at the same time. Fabulous royalties did not flow into Fitch's wonderful studio at the old Sherwood in those days, and when a coveted tapestry or a pink marble font was put up for sale his valet had to be consulted before it could be secured. Unfortunately Antoine's salary had already been paid or became due precisely when one of these treasures was discovered, and it was no

easy matter to convince the valet of the advisability of lending his wages, even upon compound rates of interest, to his enthusiastic young master.

Fitch was then, as he is now, a very



CLYDE FITCH.

After an unpublished drawing by Gordon Grant.

distinct personality. He surrounded himself with a sympathetic *entourage*, to which he remains a boy who wouldn't grow up—like Peter Pan. He loves children, knows how to handle them, reason with and reward them, and at the rehearsals of works like "Her Own Way" or "The Girl Who Has Everything" he succeeds in making little artists of them. His houses are charmingly decorated with marble cherubim and Della Robbia bambini; fascinating little winged figures support shields and garlands on the terraces; his beautiful garden boasts of a lovely temple to Cupid; the happy dancing and singing children of Donatello and other artists of the Italian schools smile down at the visitor from lunets and niches in the walls; even his dinner table is adorned with exquisite angels of Capo di Monte porcelain, and his first book, "The Knighting of the Twins," which

was published in 1891, is a collection of stories for children and unsophisticated grown-ups. It is in this modest volume, with its sweet and tender fancies, that we find the real Clyde Fitch. His only novel, "A Wave of Life," appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine* during the same year. This book, as is often the case with early literary attempts, is to a certain extent autobiographical. But in the novel, which is a crude, immature work, he wears a mask, whereas "The Knighting of the Twins" has behind it the charm of his delightfully original and evasive personality. While trying to earn an independent livelihood, he also tutored children, gave subscription Browning readings, contributed jokes to funny papers and verses to magazines. Finally he wrote a one-act comedy of college life entitled "Betty's Finish," which was produced with some success by the old Boston Museum Company on December 29th, 1890. His real career as a dramatist, however, may be said to begin with "Beau Brummel," the play which he wrote for the late Richard Mansfield.

In 1890, Mr. Edward A. Dithmar, formerly dramatic editor of the *New York Times*, a common friend of the two artists, on learning that Mansfield was anxious to appear in a play dealing with the life and times of the famous Beau, introduced the men to each other, and the meeting resulted in a commission for Fitch. He was entirely in sympathy with the subject, being an elegant young dandy himself, only, as his inimitable friend, Max Beerbohm, would say, a dandy anxious to follow a less arduous calling. The first performance took place at the Madison Square Theater on May 19th, 1891. Fitch was only twenty-six years old at the time. It achieved a noisy triumph, ran thru the summer for over a hundred nights, and always remained the most popular play in Mansfield's repertoire. It must, of course, be conceded that Mansfield exercised the very important privileges and powers of a supervising actor-manager, but the responsibility of the work rested on Fitch's shoulders, and any one familiar with his later plays can recognize thruout the rudimentary earmarks of Fitch's work.

He now felt justified in abandoning all other forms of literary endeavor, and

henceforth he devotes his energies and remarkable activity to playwriting. As might be expected, he yielded to the temptation to produce a number of plays similar in style and treatment to his first success. He also translated and adapted a large number of plays of the French and German playwrights, dramatized novels, and collaborated with other men. The best of these plays are not merely dry translations or slavish imitations of foreign works. Fitch remodels the figures, endows them with new life, transforms foreign characters into genuine American types, and is often entitled to the credit of original creation. This work gradually improved his technique, the immaturity of his manner disappeared, he became a master of stagecraft, and a writer of simple, fluent dialog. Much of it is acknowledged to be poor, flimsy hack work, to some of which he never signed his name, but if it is urged against him that a serious playwright would have employed his talents to more artistic purposes, he might reply as Sheridan once did when rebuked with the same charge, in Dr. Johnson's couplet:

"The drama's laws, the drama's patrons give,
And those who live to please, must please to live."

If the critic suggests that the favorable opinion of his audiences has meant too much money in the playwright's pocket, Fitch, who is above all things a typical American in spirit and a child of his age, smiles blandly and complacently admits it. He is not forced to affect the fastidious superiority of those men who appeal to a small group of people. Financial success undoubtedly gives him keen pleasure. It means Gobelin tapestries, paintings by Boucher, Natier and Mignard on his walls; rare and carefully selected books on the shelves of an intensely interesting library, especially rich in memoirs and personalia—for his great passion is the study of human nature; it means a country place saturated with the atmosphere of Italy, and fine gardens, where he satisfies a love of nature which has been intensified by town life; it means automobiles, annual trips to the unknown corners of Europe and a thousand other long wished for things, but it does not necessarily mean a debasement of ideals. No one who has heard Fitch

speak with passionate earnestness of his work, in that convinced but not flagrantly egoistic way of his, will doubt his sincerity, and it is to his credit that on studying his artistic evolution we find him doing his most serious work after he has won his public, when his contemporary fame is established, and the Fitch play has become a byword in theatrical parlance for amazing industry, bewildering theatrical device and dexterity.

In his early original plays such as "A Modern Match," "The Moth and the Flame" and "Lover's Lane," Fitch used many old-fashioned dramatic conventions, but there is already a well-defined promise of finer work. He abandoned hackneyed stage phrases, filled his work



MAX BEERBOHM'S CARICATURE OF
MR. FITCH

From the "Chap Book," Copyright 1914 by Stuart & Kimball, Duffield & Company, Inc.

with technical innovations and touches of realism, gave evidences of keen insight into human motives and emotions, and of a remarkable instinct to chronicle the minutest details and circumstances of the life he saw around him.

While still trying his wings he had time to amuse himself by writing imaginary dialogs and short satires in the shape of letters, some of which appeared

first in the lamented "Chap Book," and were subsequently included in two entertaining little volumes entitled "The Smart Set" and "Some Correspondence and Six Conversations." These two books are in Fitch's latest manner. The dialog thruout preserves a fine colloquial air which has always been the despair of his rivals. His touch is sure, his characterization precise and admirable. He writes with an apparent speed which gains for his letters and conversations a spontaneity, freedom and liveliness rarely present in deliberate composition, and when we have finished these books we are not unprepared for "The Climbers," which effaced the memory of his early transgressions, and marks a step in Fitch's advance to his present position in the field of dramatic literature.

"The Climbers" opens with a scene which is distinctly Fitch's. To start a play with a party of women returning from a funeral was so daring that it was with difficulty that a manager could be found willing to put it on the boards. Since its very successful production, however, in 1901, his audiences invariably expect some example of this bold pictorial originality. He rarely disappoints them, for his power of invention seems unlimited. At times he allows himself to be too amusing. He hesitates at nothing and occasionally goes beyond the verge of daring. His first nights have an air of gaiety, of delightful expectation. We never know what may or may not happen on those festive evenings. In "The Way of the World" (a title which had been used by Congreve for one of his masterpieces) we were guests at a baby's sensational christening; in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine" we were on the wave-tossed deck of an ocean liner; in "The Girl with the Green Eyes" we were shown the Apollo Belvedere, surrounded by a group of peppermint-eating Cook's tourists; in "The Girl and the Judge" there was the famous folding-bed scene; "The Cowboy and the Lady" had the mirth-provoking cure for cursing; "Her Great Match," the convenient lovers' corner, moonlit at will, and so on thru the long list of plays. These are, after all, only samples of his admirable stagecraft, clever and effective devices for catching the attention of the public,

but Fitch does not always stop there. The opening scene of "The Climbers," for instance, is a sharp satire on the insincerity and heartlessness of certain shallow types represented by Mrs. Hunter and her daughter Clara. Fitch's dialog, frequently epigrammatic, has here an unique flavor. The figures are etched with a caricaturist's fine unerring instinct for the important details, and a clear, full outline. All have the modern sparkle. Fitch seizes the salient features, fastens on particulars, knows what to ignore and what to exaggerate. The deck of the Atlantic liner on which Geraldine returns to America is filled with an immensely entertaining crowd of sea-sick voyagers, each one an admirable portrait, drawn in a masterly fashion with the fewest possible strokes. The stage vibrates with life. Everything moves with a splendid dash. The whole scene is so startlingly original and animated that it creates an enthusiasm which blinds one to the fact that very little of it is really necessary for the development of the play's rather obvious central idea.

Not infrequently we find the main situation interfered with by such scenes in order that his audience may be amused. In "Her Own Way," for instance, he is indifferent to the cause which brings the hair-dresser into the action, and many of her entertaining speeches are adroit interruptions of the narrative, unfortunately at critical points. Congreve, the great model for all writers of English comedy, often sins in the same way, hindering the progress of his play for the sake of introducing his brilliant, highly polished shafts of wit and sarcasm. The incidental sketches are often more interesting than the plays themselves. Fitch is too ready to agree with ever-youthful Laurence Sterne, who wrote, in "Tristram Shandy," that digressions are "the sunshine, the life, the soul of reading." But play writing is not novel writing, and the fault is a serious one, altho it is the outcome of an exuberant fancy and endless fund of ideas which are among his greatest virtues. While writing he cannot keep pace with the abundance of material with which his brain is teeming. He often puts astonishingly good things into parentheses, and sometimes whole new plays spring to the surface. On the

margins of the manuscript of "Her Own Way" there are already notes and hints for the scenes of that curiously constructed, baffling little play, of vagabond quality, entitled "Glad Of It."

In his latest work, however, Fitch has succeeded in avoiding this error of distracting the listener, and in the treatment of the plots of "Her Great Match," "The Woman in the Case" and "The Truth" he has made an advance on anything he has yet done. His powers are becoming more symmetrical, and the last-mentioned play is a fine example of his ability to invest a play with an air of reality and sincerity. He has learned that sound logic and straightforwardness are not incompatible with effective theatrical situations. The fact is that the level of his recent original work is unquestionably high. The metropolitan critics, however, with a few notable exceptions, treat him with scant respect, and are either purposely or hopelessly undiscerning. They dismiss him as a merely clever man tainted with commercialism, as a writer of ungrammatical English deformed with slang, and a creator of vulgar characters; or, they employ that barren kind of criticism which finds fault with a dramatist for not writing like some other man. We have already touched upon the first charge, and it is a simple matter to answer the second by pointing to the language of Molière, which is at times full of inaccuracies and defects. The language of the theater need not always be correct. Indeed an error of speech, a slang phrase or a colloquialism often breathes the breath of life into a character.

The charge of vulgarity is for the most part also the charge of stereotyped criticism. To arraign Fitch because some of his characters are not refined types but ordinary people is as unjust and absurd as it would be to impute to Dryden the obscenity of his. Even the gross passages in the plays of Congreve and Wycherly must not be judged too hastily. It is necessary to take into consideration the unrestrained license of the period and the then existing revolt against the restraints of Puritanism. That is what Lamb and Hazlitt did with exemplary tolerance. The obscene gallants and profligates, the loose, unblushing

women, the artificial characters of Congreve's "Way of the World" or Wycherly's "Country Wife," are what Fitch would call, "human documents," and it is his aim to give us equally faithful portraits of contemporary types. "I feel very strongly," said Fitch, in his lecture on the "Drama," delivered at Yale University, "the particular value—a value which, rightly or wrongly, I can't help feeling inestimable—of reflecting absolutely and truthfully the life and environment about us; every class, every kind, every emotion, every motive, every occupation, every business, every idleness."

Scheming lawyers, ruined brokers, shop girls, and elevator boys, petulant, jealous women, custom house officials, jail keepers, creatures of the "Tenderloin," physical culturists, matrimonially inclined English lords, honeymooning couples, bridesmaids, bridge-whist and bicycle fiends, tomboys, cowboys and nasal deacons, all find a place in Fitch's gallery. This is the sort of kaleidoscope Max Beerbohm was thinking of when he wrote that Fitch was a man who conceives mankind as a crowd of showy types. But besides having a theatrical value these figures have a certain genuine sociologic interest, and in them Fitch's technique and nimble wit find many excellent motives. He has been flattered by imitation and parody, but no one will deny that in these things he remains inimitable. His portraits often appear to be improvisations, but they are really based on a fine and serious technique, the more potent because it is unobtrusive. He notes familiar gestures, seizes vivid moments and fugitive details, brings out hidden weaknesses of average people with the rapid spirited, convincing notation of Arthur Schnitzler, the gifted Viennese playwright. It is a kind of snappy, artistic reportage, joined with fine flashes of insight. Unfortunately, the patience of selection often deserts him, where it means leaving out one of these humorous sketches from the scheme of a particular play, and it is not surprising that occasionally his customary taste fails him when searching the unexplored wealth of material around us. Fitch, however, does not countenance or condone the weaknesses of his

characters, nor does he give poignant expression in so-called problem plays to subjects never mentioned in polite society. He is a genial satirist, perhaps not sufficiently scathing or impertinent, whose

are absent from the work of a man who, in the consciousness of power, is tempted to undertake such tremendous artistic duties, and it is not difficult to find weak spots in his plays. The actual writing is



THE HOME OF MR. FITCH, AT GREENWICH, CONN.

irony, free from bitterness, has unjustly been mistaken for sympathy.

The serious, infinite pains which he takes with the minor branches of his work is further evidence of his artistic purpose. Like the late Victorien Sardou, he has acquired an intimate knowledge of all the secrets of modern stage mechanism and illusion, and he brings his knowledge to bear on every detail. Fitch looks after the entire *mise-en-scène*; the historical accuracy of all costumes, furniture, scenery and accessories; he arranges color schemes; he rehearses every minor rôle, and spends valuable time with upholsterers, dressmakers and scene painters; he even attends to the printing of programs, and not infrequently to the entr'acte music. All this because he considers himself responsible for the success or failure of his work in whole or in part. It is quite natural that academic niceties

done at fever heat, sometimes in his study, sometimes at rehearsals, often in moving trains, or even while listening to music, to which he is keenly devoted. His energies seem to be stimulated by the presence of human beings. While it is true that at times he overstrains his fertility, it is to be hoped that his frank touches, his spontaneity, the sprightliness and juvenile audacity of his apparently improvised scenes will not disappear, as the result of more painful execution. If only the "damned plots," which dear Elia could never find, and which he once whimsically threatened to omit altogether, would come to Fitch in less splendid profusion, it would perhaps be easier for him to restrain his youthful impetuosity. He knows that there is plenty of room for improvement, but new work has an irresistible fascination for him, and, instead of perfecting the old play, he de-

termines to improve upon it in the next. That is the secret of his comparatively slow evolution. The wonder of it all is, that his work in these incredibly busy years has reached such a high level, and that there is such an astonishing advance over the early plays.

Until quite recently, Fitch's plays existed only to be acted and not to be read. In this and many other respects there is a curious analogy between his work and that of Thomas Heywood, the most prolific playwright of the first half of the seventeenth century. The "prose Shakespeare," as Lamb in his pardonable enthusiasm called him, is said to have had a hand, "or at least a main finger," in nearly three hundred plays. In the prefaces to the comparatively few printed works he repeatedly proclaims himself faithful to the stage, and states that it never was his ambition to be "voluminously read." Heywood recognized the antagonism which exists between the literary and the dramatic, or, rather, theatrical, elements of his profession. If the publishers had been in the habit of printing his work shortly after its stage production, he would possibly have paid more attention to its enduring form and less to its mere theatricality. The same remarks are peculiarly applicable to Fitch, who is famous for his ability to direct and manage rehearsals, and it will be interesting to consider his future work from the strictly literary point of view, now that a uniform edition of his plays is being issued.

In one important particular many of the plays of Fitch and of other modern playwrights differ from those of Heywood and the other English dramatists. Today plays are generally written for stars, and these important personages try to force the playwright to subordinate everything to the display of their virtues. Fitch's ability to furnish excellent media for the exploitation of their peculiarities is indeed one of the reasons why they are so eager for new pieces from him. He is eminently happy in seizing upon the chief talents of an actress who is to be ushered into the existing galaxy. He balances and tunes the rôle to her ability with such fine skill that she immediately becomes established as an actress possessing rare insight and perfect technical skill. Even secondary char-

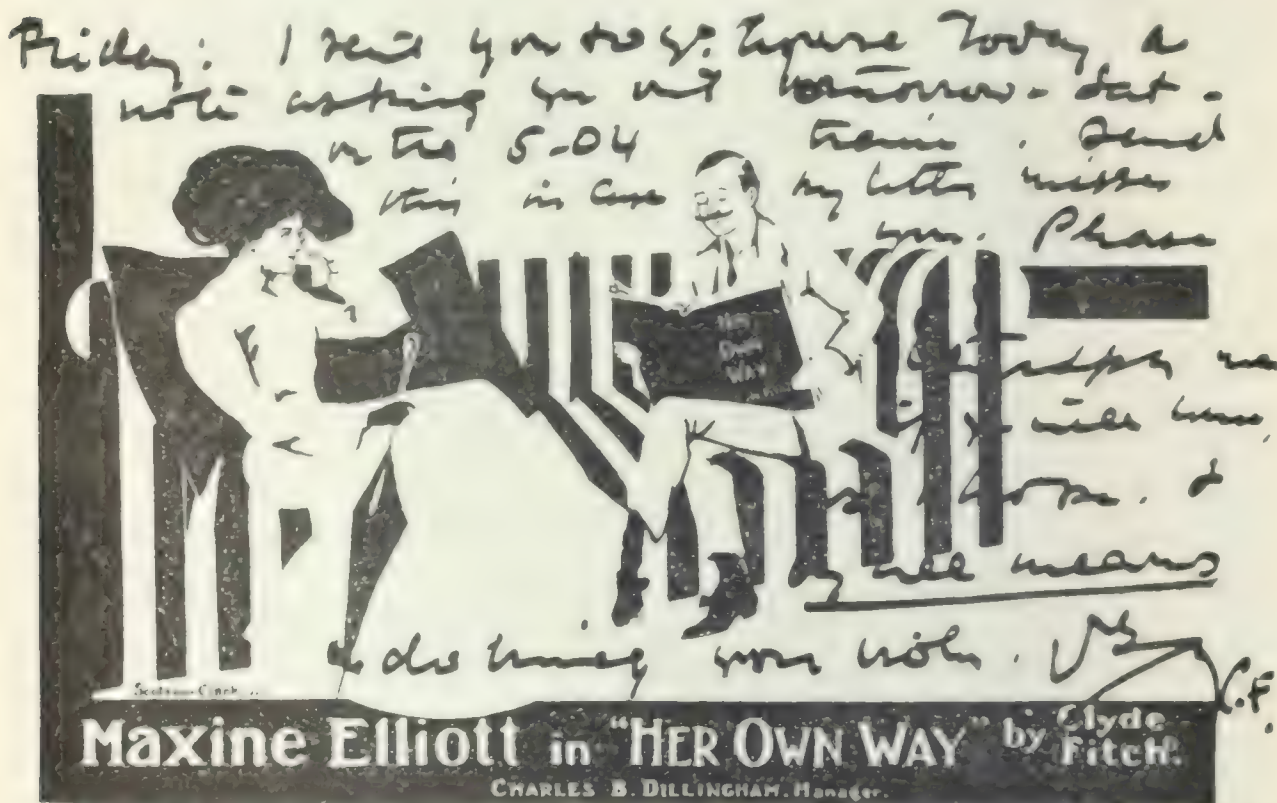
acters are often developed with particular actors in mind. It is, perhaps, not impossible to write a great drama in this way. The artistic dangers and pitfalls, however, are many, and they are well exemplified in that fantastic work, "Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines." That might have been a pure comedy of the superficial foibles and oddities of life in the bustle and waterfall period, centering around a prima donna; instead of which Fitch wrote a wayward, entertaining, intractable play for the display of Miss Ethel Barrymore's many charms, but something which it would be fruitless to attempt to classify as comedy, extravagant buffoonery, or very serious drama.

In his recent plays, however, the star's part no longer dominates every scene. In "Her Own Way," for instance, the so-called villain's part really outshines the leading rôle. The forceful, unscrupulous Sam Coast, ill-bred, vulgar in speech and deportment, but sincere in his deep passion for Georgiana, is contrasted with the girl's weak, irresolute brother. Fitch with great skill put a dash of something fine into the fiber of this ordinary bounder, and the figure is so real that he commands our respect in spite of the trickery to which he resorts in order to win the girl he loves. This is undeniably one of the finest studies on the American stage, and one of which any dramatist might justly feel proud. Another graphic type, splendidly delineated, is the Duke in "The Coronet of the Duchess." It is a portrait of consistent, indisputable vitality. The dextrous commingling of all the essential characteristics of a representative class of young Englishmen is a particularly notable achievement for the American dramatist.

Fitch's captivating studies of femininity are, if anything, even more remarkable. First, one thinks of Jinny, "The Girl with the Green Eyes," which John Corbin, one of our most discriminating critics, has described as "the most intimate, subtle and forcible character study yet seen in our drama." Then there is that exquisite embodiment of all that is adorable in American womanhood, Joe, in "Her Great Match." The atmosphere of many scenes in that charming poetical fantasy, its grace, lightness and refinement, its delicate strain of pure senti-

mental fragrance, deserve the highest praise. His latest and finest play, "The Truth," shows his power of penetrating psychological analysis. Hailed in Boston as the greatest play ever written by an American, and consequently damned with faint praise in New York, the success of

Mrs. Sterling to this woman, and then successfully appeals to her nobler instincts, imploring her to avert a tragedy and to forego a triumph over her rival! We also recall with special pleasure those charming normal American girls, the stubborn Geraldine, and Sylvia, "the girl



THE CLYDE FITCH PICTURE POSTAL CARD BY SCOTTEN CLARK

this play in all European countries was unique and inspiring. The theme of "The Truth" lends itself to the exhibition of his finest characteristics. Taken in connection with certain passages in his other recent work it shows that Fitch is now concerning himself with abstract ideas and the deep, final things of life, besides providing us with capital entertainment. On the other hand, as if to remind us of his wide range, he has written "The Woman in the Case," a melodrama in the best sense of that much abused term. This is one of Fitch's most vigorous and logical works, and the technique is as sustained as Pinero's at its best. Here we must also mention Miss Godesby, one of the Climbers, a subtle yet spirited portrayal of a nervously elegant woman, with a streak of vulgarity, the kind of type Fitch excels in rendering. What a fine scene is the one where Warden inadvertently reveals his secret love for

who has everything"; the sweet, homely, lovable woman, whose son wins the hand of the latter; the impossible Mrs. Carlev, a modern counterpart of Congreve's Lady Wishfort; and the estimable Grand Duchess of Hohenhetstein, a character charged with intense tenderness, who won our homage and drew tears, when Madame Cotrelly played the part. These are all studies of fine fidelity, drawn from every station and plane of life.

It would be very easy, by quoting from many other plays, to add to the above list and yet give no adequate idea of Fitch's talents and fertility. It is unnecessary, however. Surely we are justified in expecting something truly fine—at least, a great social satire—from a man who, while still young, and before his productive force has been fully spent, has achieved so many things which the critic's appetite of censure must exempt. Moreover, this brief notice of the man

and his work cannot from the nature of things be at all final, for Fitch is still in one of his transitional stages. He is always advancing and no longer in the old, rather circumambient way. Even his harshest critics will admit that he has succeeded in crowding his mass of work with many delicious scenes, and things of permanent value and abiding interest. It is true he has never realized a lofty, universal conception. He has, as yet, given us no play completely flawless or perfect-

ly rounded. He must still be judged in the bulk of his work and not by a single play. If, however, he will keep on overriding barren, captious criticism, and will not let his powers be crushed into extinction by it, if he will curb the impulse to start on a fresh track too often, and try faithfully and fearlessly to perfect his work, according to the high artistic standards and ideals which we believe are his, there can be but one result.

NEW YORK CITY.



Men We Are Watching

BY A WASHINGTON JOURNALIST

Senator Jonathan Prentiss Dolliver

IN discussing some of the schedules of the new tariff bill, during the extra session, debate in the Senate ran fast and furious. Some of the strong men of the Senate wholly forgot their pristine positions and dashed frantically upon their quondam leader, in defense of convictions antagonistic to the decreed course of events. Naturally they attracted wide attention—none more than Dolliver, of Iowa. He is a tremendous man, with a tremendous voice and tremendous energy. He is a quick thinker on his feet, a graceful—but especially forceful—speaker, with ready wit, omnific defiance, and a temper which does not always stand upon the order of its going.

Senator Dolliver knew all about tariff revision before it began, for he was on the Ways and Means Committee of the House when the Dingley tariff was fought out. So he was not alone in expecting to see the name of Dolliver fill one of the vacancies in the Senate Finance Committee—vacancies which were filled just before consideration of the present revision began. But it wasn't there, and Dolliver had to resort to the floor of the open Senate to ventilate his views upon some of the doubtful intricacies of the present bill. Whether right or wrong, he did it magnificently.

Senator Rayner, in one of his brilliant explosions, in the Senate, referred to

Dolliver's most extended effort in this way:

"The greatest act was that performed by the radiant nutcracker from Iowa. I have seen the Senate and the House held for hours upon great constitutional and governmental questions by men of eloquence and power, but any man who can throw his emotions into the woolen and cotton schedules and captivate the Senate for two days by the charms of his



JONATHAN PRENTISS DOLLIVER

oratory and the sparkling humor of his repartee deserves the admiration of posterity. It was an intellectual athletic achievement that has hardly ever been equaled upon the floor of this chamber."

Personally Senator Dolliver is one of the most agreeable and attractive of men. He has good build and presence for a fighter and is ready to fight whenever the signal sounds; but no man is better satisfied with peace or readier to meet one half way who comes under an olive branch. He has a strong, warm hand-clasp, a good democratic greeting and a hearty laugh always on duty, in spite of his black hair and flashing eyes and tendencies according—borrowed from Virginia, where he was born just beyond a half century ago. He is a lawyer by instinct and education and never held a political position till he began his career in Congress. He served nearly twelve years in the House and for the past nine years has been a member of the Senate.

No one ever tires of watching Senator Dolliver.



Senator William E. Borah

Into the intricacies of tariff debate there was drawn discussion of an income tax, thru amendments offered to supply the revenue which it was claimed the present bill will fail to produce. In deference to previous findings of the Supreme Court, these amendments called for deep constitutional consideration. That is evidently to be one of Senator Borah's strong points, and he grasped the opportunity. It was not the first time, tho he is one of the new men—elected to the Senate in 1907—for he has already taken part in several profound constitutional discussions, securing for himself thereby a position on the Senate Judiciary Committee and suggesting the possibility—one hears it whispered among the Senators and in the press gallery—that the long felt want of a successor to Spooner may yet be filled. His speech on the constitutionality of the income tax was one of the ablest arguments in its favor to which the Senate has listened in a long time. It elicited a long reply from Senator Sutherland, another conspicuous constitutional authority, resulting in a most valuable legal discussion of the mooted question.

Senator Borah was born in Illinois, forty-four years ago, and began practicing law in 1890, devoting his time exclusively to his profession till he was elected to the Senate. He has naturally confined himself largely to legal discussion, since then, while getting his bearings on gen-



WILLIAM E. BORAH.

eral legislation; but in the meantime he has succeeded in creating an exceptionally favorable impression as a keen, clear thinker; broad-minded, level-headed, "safe and sane," and a distinct addition to the Senate.

He is not a large man, but dignity and imperturbable poise give him command of the situation, when he is on his feet. His voice is unusually clear and penetrating without effort. He speaks easily. His language is graceful, concise and effective. There is nothing of the tornado about him. Even his mass of long brown hair and bushy eyebrows fail to overcome the impression of cordial, frank good nature, emphasized in the rest of his face—a peculiar face, usually dominated by a smile instigated by characteristic friendliness. But when the Senator is on his feet, his eyes intense

with earnestness, the hair falling over his forehead, energy and confidence, without excessive demonstration, in every gesture, the real strength of the man appears and the promise of what he will yet be in the Senate. He has the instincts and proclivities of a real Senator, and is one of the new element who will repay watching thru years to come.



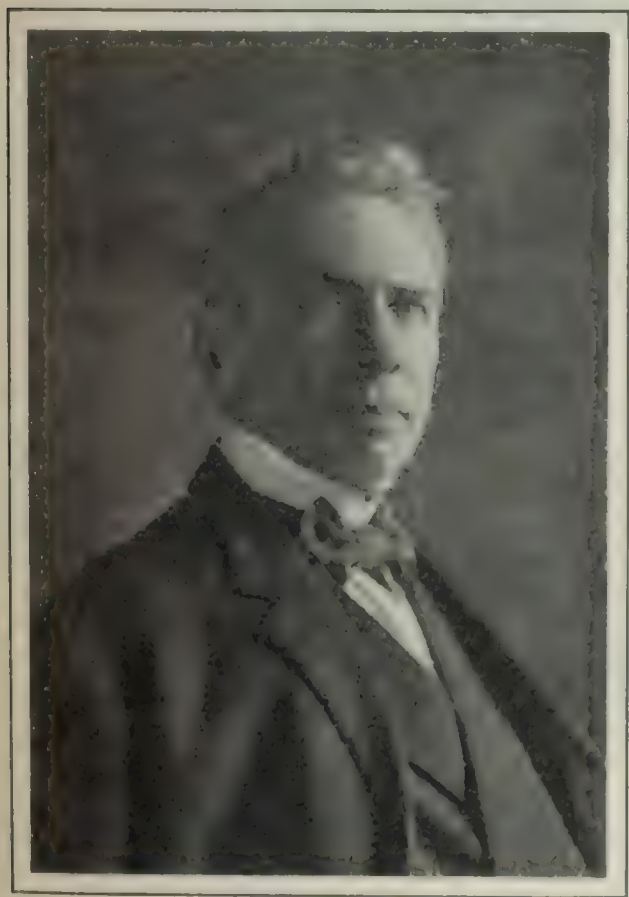
Senator William Alden Smith

The Minute Man of the Republican side of the Senate, when the band begins to play, is Smith, of Michigan—William Alden Smith. Physically he is one of the small men, but he is a fighter, and when it comes to the courage of convictions he is one of the largest men in the Senate. He asks no quarter and gives very little till he is safely victorious. He has taken advantage of several opportunities, dur-

worth telling again, if one is trying to pen-sketch Smith, of Michigan. Senator Smith was then a member of the House and was one of the commission sent down to investigate conditions in Cuba. The Spaniards were not particularly pleased and not over-zealous in affording easy means for research. The delegates were over-protected by a military escort whose duty, it seemed to Smith, was to prevent their finding out anything; so he slipped the guards and began investigating on his own account. His escape was discovered and five soldiers were sent to round him up. They found him and began firing volleys of words which he could not understand, but to which he replied in vehement Michigan. Unable to move him that way the five soldiers got in front of him with fixt bayonets and began to advance. Smith was only armed with an umbrella, but he drew it manfully and fell upon those five soldiers and put them all to flight. It was the first battle of the Spanish war, and *the American* was victorious.

That was, is, and will be, Senator William Alden Smith, of Michigan. He is on his feet in an instant when words are required, and he has them at his tongue's end—good ones, well put together, saying unmistakably what he means, with a vigor and earnestness which always remind one of the first battle of the Spanish war. But socially Smith is one of the most delightfully cordial and courteous men to meet. He is as earnest in expression of his friendship as he is of his disapproval, and as reckless of distinctions in following the dictates of his convictions. He will attack the mightiest in the Senate as cordially as he will shake hands with the commonest of us who may seek a word with him. He has a peculiar face, which easily lends itself either to friendliness or antagonism. His clear gray eyes look either way with impunity. His iron-gray hair, cut rather long and parted well on one side, is always brushed close to his head to keep it from flying about too much in spontaneous encounters. His movements are quick and vigorous.

Senator Smith was born in Michigan, in 1850, and admitted to the Bar there in 1883. But he began public life earlier, for he was once a page in the Michigan



Copyright, 1908, by Harris & Ewing

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.

ing the tariff debate, to stand for his principles in a way which made the galleries long for the right to cheer. The old story of the first battle of the Spanish war is so thoroly characteristic that it is

House of Representatives. He began a vigorous newspaper career still earlier, and has never dropped that youthful newspaper affinity. He is now chief owner of the *Grand Rapids Herald*—the leading morning paper of Western Michigan. He served fourteen years in

the National House of Representatives before he was elected to succeed General Alger in the Senate. He may not be a leader, yet, but he is a good man to have on your side, for he will speak right out in meeting for what he believes. He is not afraid.



The Industrial Department of a Railroad

BY IRA H. SHOEMAKER

INDUSTRIAL AGENT OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD CO.

IN the course of development of any large business there comes a time when the work must be systematized by departmental organization and the placing of skilled men at the head of each division, with the expectation that the attention and energy thus centered on each department will result in greater efficiency and activity.

Railroad companies probably have the best organized business system in the world. A president is at the head and various departments are established to facilitate the handling of the different branches of work. The industrial department is one of the late features being specialized by railroad companies, and altho born of a somewhat selfish motive on the part of the railroads, it has proved of value to the general commercial world, and its usefulness is rapidly increasing as its methods become better known. In the old days when

manufacturers started a new enterprise, the chief question considered was power, and usually a waterfall was sought and the mill located at that point. Time has brought about a change. Railroad transportation has revolutionized not only passenger travel, but also the methods of manufacturing, and today the chief things thought of in determining the location of a manufacturing plant are: At what point can the desired raw materials be procured at the lowest freight rate; in what territory can the manufactured product be marketed with the best sales results; which road offers the best transportation facilities; what is the supply of labor, both skilled and unskilled; what are the living expenses, the tax rates, the banking facilities; is the power furnished to be uniformly depended upon; can electric energy at this point be supplied at a lower cost by water power than by coal as a fuel. All these prob-

lems must be solved by the prospective manufacturer of our time before he can select a location combining the maximum of advantages with the minimum of disadvantages.

While the manufacturing interests realize that this question of location is an important one and has much to do with the ultimate success or failure of their enterprise, yet it is almost impossible for the average business man, because of lack of time or opportunity, to collect sufficient data of a reliable and helpful nature. This is where the industrial department of a railroad steps in.

The railroad organization naturally embraces specialists in many lines. There are departments of traffic, transportation, engineering, accounting, mechanics, geology, etc. All of these contribute their quota to the assistance and furtherance of the industrial department. The traffic department supplies on an instant's notice any kind of data required in regard to rates. The transportation department is always ready with prompt and useful information as to movement of trains. The engineering department co-operates in the matter of sidetracks. The accounting department facilitates the adjustment of claims. The mechanical department offers valuable suggestions to manufacturers with reference to equipment. The geologist supplies the analyses of ores and minerals. In addition to these various departments there are hundreds of agents represent-

ing the railroad company in the local territory, as well as a large soliciting staff in foreign territories. Every man is trained to be alert in anything industrial. From one end of the line to the other the railroad company's representatives feel the thrill and interest of the industrial movement. Monthly and sometimes oftener the agents are called upon to report fully all the industrial conditions at their respective stations. All of these records are carefully tabulated and kept on file for future use. New things are continually arising and each one becomes a part of the great system of exploiting the resources of the country.

The conscientious industrial agent will not try to locate an enterprise which he believes is not adapted to his territory, because in so doing he would not accomplish the result desired by the railroad company; for if the industry should not be successful there would be no resultant traffic, and the railroad company would be subjected to continual annoyance on the part of shippers for the adjustment of rates so as to keep the industry alive, and in case of a failure on the part of the industry, it would be a poor advertisement for the railroad. Thus it will be seen that while the desire of both parties is in a measure selfish, the industrial agent must keep in mind both sides of the question, knowing that the profits to the railroad will be in direct ratio to the success of the industries along its lines.

ALBANY, N. Y.



The Standards of Animals

BY BOLTON HALL

THE dog killed half a dozen sheep. Said he: "That is quite natural; I am only doing what any dog would do."

The street car company ran only half enough cars. Said the director: "The dividends are in the straps; all the lines do that."

The merchant arranged for a rebate on freight. He said: "That is business; I am only doing what any merchant would do."

The dog was condemned as a public nuisance and shot.

NEW YORK CITY

The Industrial Struggle

BY W. J. GHENT

Author of "The American Economy," "Money and Labor," etc.

THE fierce struggle for bread forces an increasing number of persons into labor. The proportion of the whole population gainfully employed was 34.7 per cent. in 1880, 37.2 per cent. in 1890, and 38.2 per cent. in 1900. While during the last decade the population increased by but 20.7 per cent., the number of occupied persons increased by 22.3 per cent. Such is the stress of the battle that fresh recruits are constantly demanded, and the cradle and the grave, as General Butler reported of the defense of Petersburg against General Kautz, are robbed of about equal proportions to maintain the conflict.

The old, it is true, find greater difficulty in securing steady places in the ranks; and they tend more and more to become the scavengers and pariahs of the great industrial army, who must pick up a living as best they can. For only the strong and energetic are accepted for the hard and courageous tasks, while the tasks requiring nimble fingers or alert eyes are more and more given to young

greater service. But those out of whom the greatest profits can be wrung are eagerly accepted for the ranks. Women are drawn from their housework, and children from their studies and their play. Since 1880 women in employment have increased by 32.8 per cent., since 1880 by more than 100 per cent. Considerably more than one-sixth of all children between ten and fifteen years of age were employed in 1900, an increase since 1880 of 56.5 per cent. The percentage of all children at work was 16.8 in 1880; in 1900 it was 18.2. All is grist that comes to this capitalist mill, if only it can be ground into profit.

The gainfully occupied part of the population, according to the census of 1900, numbered 20,973,233 persons. On the basis of their occupations, I have here arranged them in four main classes and seven sub-classes or general groups. The capitalist class, the operative farming class, the professional class and the working class are the main divisions, and two of these are further classified.

OCCUPIED PERSONS BY CLASSES.

Excerpt from the census volume on Occupations, Table No. XXXII-XLIII.

Occupational Class	Per cent of increase	No. 1900	No. 1880	Per cent of total	Sex
Capitalist class—					
Executive, managerial, and business occupations	74.9	10,428,008	7,838,004	50.0	50
Professional occupations	11.1	1,292,008	602,000	6.2	1.0
Total, capitalist class	86.0	11,720,016	8,440,004	56.2	51.0
Operative farming class—	22.7	4,085,008	3,311,000	19.5	4.0
Farming, stock raising, and forestry	7.9	1,005,008	1,110,000	4.8	0.0
Working class—					
Manual and mechanical	13.3	3,813,008	3,095,000	19.6	17.0
Transport and communication	1.0	1,005,000	1,005,000	5.3	0.0
Domestic and household	10.3	1,275,000	1,005,000	6.4	0.0
Service and minor	11.7	1,995,000	1,205,000	10.0	14.0
Total, working class	36.3	8,088,008	6,310,000	39.3	31.0
Total, all classes	38.2	19,808,024	14,750,004	95.5	82.0

*This estimate of the growth of each branch is approximately correct, although based on data taken from several different sources.

women and children. Thus the old, though under the same stress of need as the others, must hang upon the flanks of the strong, permitted to do only the meanest and most unremunerably recompensed tasks, all the while wistfully looking for an odd chance to be of

Of the four main divisions, or classes, three have more than held their own in relation to the total. The operative farmers—including owners, tenants and managers of a wide range of rural industries—alone have fallen back. The figures would be still more unfavorable for

them but for the increase of tenantry; for the owners themselves, who constituted 14.4 per cent. of the occupied population in 1890, declined to 12.7 per cent. in 1900. They operated 74.5 per cent. of all farms in 1880, 71.6 per cent. in 1890, and only 64.7 per cent. in 1900. Tho farm laborers and share tenants gained considerably in numbers, it is evident that agriculture and its related industries support a relatively decreasing population. The value of the rural product advances by enormous strides; in the ten years between 1889 and 1899 it increased by 92.2 per cent. But the number of persons occupied thereby, tho increasing absolutely, fell from 44.3 per cent. of the total of occupied persons in 1880, to 37.68 per cent. in 1890, and to 35.71 per cent. in 1900. Doubtless the improvement of machinery has had much to do with these changes. Dr. H. W. Quaintance, in his monograph on "The Influence of Farm Machinery on Production and Labor," shows that the average relative displacement of labor in producing eight of the nation's main crops has been 42.5 per cent. in something like a half-century. Agriculture is rapidly following in the wake of factory production, and bringing forth a constantly increasing product by a relatively decreasing number of workers. Like factory production, further, it is creating a class of magnates at the expense of a class of proletarians.

On the face of the census figures the farm laborers have increased by the notable percentage of 44.7. The figures given for this group in the foregoing table are not identical with those of the census volume. A conjectural separation of employers and employed in some of the lesser groupings has been made here, causing some slight differences in the total. Doubt, however, is thrown upon the rate of increase given above by the warning of the census officials that a mistake was probably made by the enumerators of 1890. The correction of this alleged mistake would just halve the rate of increase, leaving it at 22.4 per cent. The discrepancy is not so important as it might otherwise be, since the fact that farming land is coming more and more to be operated by landless workers is attested by other figures, about which there

is no dispute. Farm tenantry increases, steadily and generally. In 1880 tenants operated 25.5 per cent. of all the farms in the United States, in 1890 they operated 28.4 per cent., in 1900, 35.3 per cent. With two or three insignificant exceptions, every State and Territory shared in this increase. Ownership declines relatively, tho slightly increasing absolutely, and every year sees a greater number of farms operated by non-owners. The "cash tenant" may be indulgently regarded as a small capitalist in his way, but the "share tenant" is no other than an agricultural proletarian. For all practical purposes the group of agricultural laborers should be made to include the "share tenants." Were this done, the group of propertyless farm workers would be swelled by 1,273,366.

Of the capitalist class, the "big fellows" have gained ground, while the "little fellows" have lost. The latter are not maintaining their relative strength, and are destined to a continuing decline. The professional class, on the other hand, has slightly advanced its numerical standing. But it is exceedingly doubtful if it has advanced its fortunes. Few phases of modern industrial life are more pathetic than the yearly outpouring of thousands upon thousands of aspiring candidates for place and honors from the professional schools, their tumultuous invasion of the callings for which they have been trained, and their eager quest for work. To these thousands are added other thousands, many of them half-fledged and inefficient, from the correspondence schools.

"Every gate is thronged with suitors, all the the markets overflow."

and yet month by month the throng swells in volume, and the rivalry becomes keener and more desperate. Such is the manner of their hiring generally, that not many of them, however idle, would appear in the census records of unemployment. The lawyer waiting for a litigant, the physician for a patient, are of course, gentlemen "practising their professions," and must not be confounded with the common workman looking for a job. And yet it may truly be said of any one among tens of thousands of them that in a year he suffers a greater duration of enforced idleness than the most

luckless day laborer. In some of the newer professions which are being constantly created, particularly in those wherein marked engineering or mechanical skill is required, there is at first a demand sometimes greater, and often at least equal, to the supply. But here again the chance of success acts like a magnet, drawing aspirants from all quarters, and soon there is a glut. With the increasing competition for employment, moreover, the rewards for professional services generally decline, and excepting the fortunate few who bear to the rest of the class something of the relation which the industrial magnate bears to the day laborer, the professional worker must accept what he can get. Less and less can he dictate his terms.

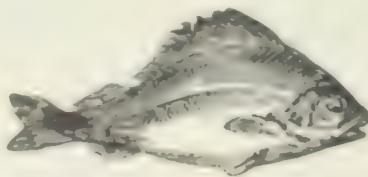
Of the working class, two of the general groups—the manufacturing and mechanical workers and the domestic and personal workers—have lost ground. But the class as a whole has notably increased its numbers. On the farm as in the city there is a progressive divorcement from ownership. It is reasonable to suppose that by the end of the decade the working class will constitute about three-fourths of the occupied population.

With this increase in numbers on the one hand, the improvement of machinery and the consolidation of industry on the other, there follows an increase of unemployment, and a decrease of wages, actual if not nominal. The workers produce values which are not returned to them in wages; with what they get for their toil they can buy back but a fraction of what they produce. There thus comes about a glut in the volume of commodities. Not that at any time there are more shoes or gowns or measures of wheat than are needed and desired by the working men and women of America. There are probably not. But there are

always on hand more than these men and women can buy. They get one price for producing goods, but they must pay another and greatly augmented price to buy these goods. This glut in the volume of commodities is relieved only by shutting down production or by exportation; and when exportation declines there is a consequent decline in employment and wages. The shutting off from our manufacturers of any of the important fields to which they now export goods would produce an industrial crash with frightful consequences.

Viewing the growth of wealth in the hands of a small group of capitalists, will the workers, increasingly preponderant in numbers, continue to acquiesce in it? And experiencing among themselves at the same time a keener rivalry for employment, a lowering of wage-rates and an ever-declining security of livelihood, will they not collectively strive for a social system which promises them a complete control of industry and an immunity from want? They have the ballot, and it is not to be supposed that it can be taken from them. What they have heretofore lacked is a common will. Those among them who have developed a consciousness, more or less partial, of common interests, have for the most part heretofore contented themselves with "that poor, pathetic weapon, the strike." But with the strengthening of employers' organizations and the appearance of masses of unemployed who are willing to work at any wage, the strike fails as a means of securing the workers' demands. More and more the workers come to see that the ballot, wielded not in behalf of one or the other of two contending camps of capitalist owners, but as a weapon of working-class interests, in accord with a working-class policy, is the one and only means of gaining their ends.

(From *Future Cities*)



Oxford Contrasts

BY ALAIN LE ROY LOCKE

[Mr. Locke is the first Negro to win a Rhodes scholarship. He won the honor when a senior at Harvard in competitive examination over seven contestants. His father was a lawyer and his mother a public school teacher. This article was written last year while Mr. Locke was in his first term at Oxford. He comes from Philadelphia.—EDITOR.]

IT cannot be too strongly emphasized at the very outset that what follow are but sketchy impressions of Oxford and Oxford life, based upon only a term's residence and observation; a period just long enough, it may be said in apology, for one to have corrected one's preconceptions, on the one hand, and not yet have contracted any bias or prejudices on the other. Oxford to most Americans, to tourists in general, the Oxford of the summer vacation is little more than a heap of legends and a pile of stones; they go very well together—legends and stones—and deceive only those whom they puzzle. But the real Oxford, the living society of term time, is puzzling only on the closest scrutiny, and in proportion as one is undeceived; for it is, indeed, the most baffling of paradoxes. All appearances to the contrary, Oxford life is not medieval, but most modern; while it is Oxford thought, Oxford ideals of education that both seem to be and ought to be modern, which are, to my way of thinking at least, most medieval. These two significant facts, with the several significant contrasts they make between Oxford and American universities, are all that this article can attempt to sketch, and that only in barest outline.

Certainly the most fundamental, tho not the most evident, difference, a contrast hard to appreciate from an American viewpoint doubtless, is the simple fact that this great English university is a society of scholars, a scholar-craft for the perpetuation rather than for the extension of learning, for the maintenance of its dignity as a class profession more than for its dissemination either as an institutional or popular heritage. Wherefore it follows—as the night the day perhaps, yet quite as inevitably, that the typical Oxonian is neither a philosopher nor an educationalist in ours or the German sense of the terms. For the typical

Oxonian's philosophy is a philosophy of manners, ethics of the Aristotelian sort rather than a system of thought or even a systematization of knowledge; and his pedagogy is based upon the principle of the craft-guild, the principle that whoever has served his apprenticeship is a journeyman and fit to teach apprentices, and whoever has matured as a journeyman is, in turn, master over journeymen and a guardian of the profession. This is why the ability to parse Greek sentences is thought to imply the ability to teach the parsing of Greek sentences. And why also a master's degree is conferred for four years further enrollment upon the university books after graduation, a sufficient time, in all reason, for the discipline of the undergraduate *régime* to have ripened into character, or as some one has facetiously put it, just time enough for a man to have recovered the mastery of himself.

Both the inherent excellence and defect of Oxford as an educational system seem to center here. Because his philosophy is a philosophy of manners, and the discipline of study goes hand in hand with the discipline of living, the typical Oxonian is inevitably a man of culture—a man whose learning bears some vital relation to his life. Because his theory and practice of education is the theory and practice of a craft, the typical Oxonian's learning is his own private property by which he makes his living or maintains his social standing, and which he finally bequeaths to his sons. That is to say he is neither by temperament nor by force of social obligation a teacher. The Oxford professor is very like the professional type the world over, but the Oxford "don" or tutor, as compared with an American type that boasts himself, Prometheus like, "a maker of men," is very like a prudent gardener who relies a prayerful lot on the sun, and the wind, and the rain—on his system and the nat-

ural laws of growth. Not that he isn't painstaking and watchful, but he would as soon think of inoculating a set of young men with a dangerous or contagious idea as a gardener of pouring worms in his garden; as soon think of reversing the natural, logical, traditional order of exposition or of altering the perspective to inspire interest and enthusiasm, as a gardener of planting a bulb upside down. And, again, an Oxford man who goes out to teach would hardly go out with the idea of making little Oxfords over England, but of selecting and making little Oxonians, orienting them toward the great Mecca of their fathers. Education at Oxford, in brief, influences and influences for life every one who becomes a part of its corporate life. This is its excellence. But the same system gives Oxford a sort of religious dominance over the province of knowledge that certainly makes the right to teach, and too often the right to be taught a matter of apostolic succession, and excommunicates all education that does not subordinate itself as directly preparatory to that system. This is its defect: both excellence and defect are medieval.

These statements will seem unkind and adverse to those who think it a reproach to be called medieval—but by such Oxford never can be understood or appreciated. It is more serious that they will seem unjust and untrue to many who are familiar with the slow but persistent progress of university reform at Oxford. Is not Oxford, such men will say, the source of the movement for the extension of university teaching? She has established, and maintains in flourishing condition, an elaborate system of honorary degrees. It is a matter of commonplace that the honor school of history is becoming so popular as almost to dispute the traditional ascendancy of the school of the humanities. Then there is the new movement in the study of sociology, the diploma system, the recently proposed engineering department, and the promising Curzon fund for the express furtherance of university aims and development.

But notwithstanding all this, the contention is that Oxford is still medieval; not, indeed, because the Oxford system is antiquated, but because the typical Oxonian's idea of the purposes and

privileges and ideals of education are. University reforms seem like the yielding of the outer walls, while deep within the old *régime* flourishes with greater intensity because of its restrictions—indeed, with the religious intensity and fervor of a beleaguered city of the elect. And the greatest misfortune is that what was once a society is fast becoming a sect. There are circles in Oxford still where, if Truth is an open book, it is like those books of childhood memory, too heavy for youthful knees, and opened only on the maternal lap. In those same circles, an instructor is an intermediary rather than a guide; and a library a precious granary stored against intellectual famine, and not a mint and exchange for the currency of modern thought; and there, too, scholastic distinction means social privilege more than simply certified skill or attainment.

The usual, trite criticisms of Oxford are as unfair as they are unreasonable. Oxford is above all else consistent, and one must either take issue with the system or with nothing at all. It is foolish, for instance, to charge Oxonians with pedantry, granting their contention that the best thought is impersonal, and that a first-class mind is like a first-water diamond, colorless and transparent. Again, from a certain point of view, dignity is superciliousness; and craft-secrets, charlatanism; and an aristocracy of learning, which Oxford is indeed, must needs seem wrong side out if viewed from the outside. This is what is meant by saying that Oxford is medieval, and that it must some day face, not reforms but reform; that is to say, be challenged as a system. And that day, to the lasting and reasonable regret of many Oxonians, Oxford will probably choose to become modern.

But once this ancient tradition, that every one admits to be one of the most effective and desirable of educative influences, is driven out of scholarship, where will it take refuge? It is to be hoped in university customs and social life, where it is supposed even now to be rooted, but is so only nominally. Oxford social life is a remarkably well-seasoned and well-working system, rather paternal, it is true, but one where every university function, every uni-

versity custom is both the occasion and the cause of some little bit of wholesome social life. Even when the difficulties of American contrasts are met and the social antipodes meet, the system by no means breaks down; and under the usual English conditions of more or less approximation to one scale or standard of living among college men, it is or should be the great paradigm to American universities. For one of the greatest of our university problems, I take it, is to make the social life of students the corporate life of the university, and so to equalize its contrasts and fraternize its so-called fraternities as to make it worthy of a single name. Inter-collegiate sports in which the public cannot take sufficient interest to seriously intrude itself upon undergraduate life are another thing that should be our present envy and despair. Some would claim that our American college debate brings students enough into contact with non-academic life and problems to anticipate all charges of intellectual provincialism. But the English equivalent, a sort of mock parliament, has the additional advantage of being the direct preparation for civic usefulness our debate is supposed to be. Our average college debating is as good a training for open—that is to say public—mindedness as football is for healthy, normal living.

But to call Oxford social life effective does not gainsay our contention that it is not what it is supposed to be, a noteworthy survival of medievalism. It is of all things most modern. There are the old customs, the old forms, it is true. The very same that seem so "medieval and quaint" to the tourist, are so formally observed as to have little or no meaning. The living conventions of Oxford social life are the fashions and customs of the English "public" or preparatory schools. It is rather disillusioning, for instance, to hear in connection with the gown-wearing custom that every night scores of undergraduates run the risk of losing five shillings rather than be bothered by them, and that the university administration thinks the temptation so natural as to count upon its being profitable—and finding it so. Money fines and dispensations,

which are quite the rule at Oxford, have marked the disintegration of medieval codes of discipline before this. And when medievalism has been driven out of scholarship it will have ample work to do, filling with the true spirit of reverence and tradition the observance of what are now largely formal conventions of student life and custom. This superiority Oxford will always have over most American universities, however, that it is a place of select retirement, so necessary—since a place of preparation is necessarily a place apart—the one thing that may ultimately keep the urban American university from being the home of scholarship, of beauty and repose.

Tho much of the beauty of Oxford is latent in its mouldering stones and the conventional observance of its own traditions, there is one beauty of tradition that is its chief charm—of great antiquity and slow growth, and therefore as yet almost below the horizon for our more westerly prospects. It is the beauty of impersonal service that only the oldest and most sanctified of institutions can command. There is in the teaching and the living of Oxford a self-effacement that almost seems to be self-sacrifice until one reflects how human and dignified and well-proportioned it is withal in its very humility. It consecrates even the most aristocratic of all aims, self-culture, and makes one wish democracy did not need to be so blatant, so self-assertive—but it does need to be.

But what is the point of all this contrast, all this that one calls the paradox of Oxford? The simple fact that Oxford is a place worthy of the respect of all, the thinking consideration of many, the pilgrimage of some. Further that Oxford and American universities are so different that, in the main, the faults of the one are the virtues of the other and vice versa. There is a class of men, the American Rhodes scholars, whom these contrasts vitally concern, and in conclusion a word concerning them.

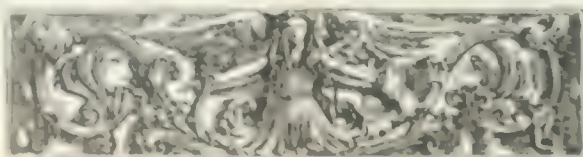
It has often been remarked that the credit given for three or four years, as the case may be, in American universities, is very slight, and to those who know that socially and in all college as distinguished from university matters the

Rhodes man becomes a "fresher commoner," even this credit seems merely nominal. But what else can it be if Oxford is such a craft-guild of learning? The very essence of its discipline is that the journeyman should have been an apprentice, and the master, a journeyman, and that the generations of the craft should have grown up beside each other. In such a system there is no anticipating the first or any intermediate stage. And then again does it follow that, because the defects of the American system are the virtues of the English, the finished Rhodes man is the well-rounded man public opinion expects him to be, the perfect circle logic makes him out? By no means. If he has served his time and purpose well, he will be, I take it, a man whose sympathies are wider than his prejudices, whose knowledge is larger than his beliefs, his work and his hopes greater than he himself. He will be an ideal type—a rare type, indeed—a patriotic cosmopolitan. The representativeness of a Rhodes man is often spoken of in diplomatic terms—and it is in a sense a diplomatic mission with this difference be it added for prospective Rhodes men: Whereas the cash value of the diplomat is earned in his own country, and his credit-value good currency abroad; the Rhodes man will find that his paper value presented to him in his commission, so to speak, is at home, and his title to it, indeed his title to any exceptional consideration whatsoever must be earned at Oxford.

There is one more contrast, one which it is my privilege to have observed as a personal experience, that is mentioned with greater deference to a sense of duty than to its own private claims. To one who has lived upon the cleavage-plane of so great a class distinction as that of races in America, distinctions are marvelously subtle things, they are so broad as sometimes to seem ridiculously unreal, self-contradictory, yet they manage to evade the keen edge of logic which splits

a hair instead. And real as they are, they are too often due to defective eyesight all round. In a land of class distinctions, distinctions which have taxed my blunt democratic vision, I have found no race distinctions, and better still in cultured circles no race curiosity. While in America, where they boast of having no class distinctions, there are both race distinctions, and a certain strange race-curiosity which most optimistically interpreted is a forerunner of race-sympathies and understandings. What is there left to say but to repeat what has been said before—the faults of one system are often the virtues of another, and vice versa? There is something more, however. I shall not speak of individual preferences—they mean little, for wherever a man consents to live there, I take it, he is satisfied or ought to be—or else values some other things he possesses actually or in prospect above his self-satisfaction. But racially, I prefer disfavor and that most proverbial and effective of disciplines, persecution even, to indifference. One cannot be neutral toward a class or social body without the gravest danger of losing one's own humanity in denying to some one else the most human of all rights, the right to be considered either a friend or an enemy, either as helpful or harmful. So for the good of every one concerned, I infinitely prefer race prejudice to race indifference. Further than this, I believe that we, with our ten million odd problems, each solving his own and then, if need be, helping solve his neighbors', will have completed our gigantic task before the sixty million combined will have come to terms with that one stubborn, irreducible fraction they call "the race-problem." And then, in shame and annoyance, they will wash the scribbled slate clean, and begin all over again—it is to be hoped, on the next problem. It is a far cry from this to Oxford, but not as far as from Oxford to this.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT



Literature

New Amsterdam

THE moment for the publication of the first two volumes of a *History of the City of New York*, by Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer,¹ has been wisely chosen, in view of the coming Hudson celebration. No better or more permanent souvenir of the occasion can possibly be desired than these two volumes, which are ample guarantee of the quality of the two that are still to follow.

Mrs. van Rensselaer—where could a fitter name have been found to place upon the title page of a history of New Amsterdam than this?—has planned and thus far carried out a work of more than local significance and value, in this, that from her first page onward, she keeps in mind the larger significance of the Dutch settlement on the Hudson, *i. e.*, its relation to and influence upon the English colonies between which it intervened, a wedge, but also a meeting-point, where so much of Anglo-Saxon tradition and institutions was modified and adapted to the future uses of democracy. New Netherland—New Amsterdam more by token—was a melting pot, and not the least important of the ingredients it served to fuse were of Dutch provenience. This historian says:

"Seeing how distinctly English in origin are most of our institutions and in how democratic a temper they are administered and by the people endorsed, modern Americans fail to understand that, while England did largely give us our belief in the rights of the citizen and in the practicability of republicanism, it was not the well-spring of our republican ideals. These developed inevitably on colonial soil, and their growth was helped much less by British precept or practice than in the beginnings by Dutch influences variously transmitted, and in later years by French teachings and example."

These be sane words in a sane historical study, which is notably impartial and just, free from the wholesale glorification of all things Dutch that, some twenty years ago, marked the beginning of the end of the predominance of the

New England school of American historians, who sought in England alone, and nowhere else, the origins of our institutions. The late Douglas Campbell was one of the pioneer enthusiasts in the service of the Dutch claim to the predominant place among the formative influences of the United States; with him the pendulum swung to the other extreme. In Mrs. van Rensselaer's book it assumes its normal position.

The historian of New York is confronted with a lamentable lack of documentary sources, especially in the earlier years of the settlement. Indifference—nay, more, blindness—at home led to a neglect of records that in later years could no longer be consulted; those of the Dutch West Indian Company, for instance, sold by that languishing trading concern early in the nineteenth century as old paper, and destroyed by its purchasers. Whatever sources remain, however, at home and abroad, have served in the preparation of this history, another of whose merits is its sound appreciation of the influence of European international policies upon the history of New Netherland and the colonies to the north and south of it.

Mrs. van Rensselaer deals with the story of New Amsterdam, not with that of the whole province, except in so far as is necessary to give the proper perspective, this appreciation of relative values and meanings extending also to the British colonies. Hence the wider, the national usefulness of the work.

These first two volumes cover the story of New York during the period from its foundation to the accession of William and Mary—its Dutch existence. The remaining volumes will be devoted to the English domination and the years of the Revolution, 1789 being chosen for the conclusion of the history, the year of the inauguration of Washington as first President of the United States.

"To go farther than this would not be to continue the same story, but to begin on the same ground one of a different kind. Early in the nineteenth century there dawned for New

¹HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. By Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer. New York: The Macmillan Co. 2 vols. Svo. \$5.00 net.

York a new period of prominence, during which it grew to be the chief city of the new nation and the New World. But in 1789 its original kind of importance was shorn away from it. It was no longer, as it had been for generations, the capital of a province independent of its neighbors and semi-autonomous, or, as it had been in recent years, the capital of a virtually independent State; and eight years later it ceased to be even the capital of one of the United States."

In this review only a general impression is conveyed, the impression left by the work upon the reviewer, which is one of sound historical balance, of well-seen proportions and well-drawn conclusions. Father Knickerbocker does not boast; he is merely conscious of the value of his contribution to the building of the nation. Within twenty years after its founding, eighteen languages were spoken within the limits of his town. He refashioned all this heterogeneous material after his own sturdy image; its descendants he taught to be good Americans. He has never ceased from performing this service to the country to this date.

Following in Douglas Campbell's footsteps, the Rev. Dr. William Elliot Griffiths has rendered good service these last fifteen years as a popularizer, among young Americans, of the historical service of Holland to their country. His books are enthusiastic and they are picturesque, sufficient unto their purpose. To their number he now adds, in commemoration of the Hudson celebration, a fifth volume, *The Story of New Netherland: The Dutch in America*, in which, as always in his writings, the human element prevails over the scientifically historic. His books deserve a place on the shelves of every New York boy and girl who boast Dutch blood, as which of them cannot?

In this connection it is appropriate to refer to the new edition of Motley's *History of the United Netherlands* in two volumes, printed on thin paper, which brings the work much larger in bulk than the "Rise of the Dutch Republic," of which it is the continuation, within handy compass.

Motley continues to hold his honored place among the Dutch historians, a pioneer in many ways, and still, in some, their guide. This edition, from the press of his original publishers in this country, is provided with a brief introductory note, which draws largely upon his correspondence for the information it conveys. This fact will serve as a pretext, if one be needed, for a reference to this "Correspondence," edited by George William Curtis, a strikingly brilliant collection of letters that is well worth re-reading, and especially worth recommending to the attention of a younger generation, which is not likely to turn to it unless invited in this way.

Of the *United Netherlands* nothing new can be said at this late date, except what has just been written above. Motley's three great works remain the best on the history of Holland during its most important period available to the English reader. They continue a living influence, because to sound scholarship they add a contagious, uplifting enthusiasm for the great causes of humanity whose fate was decided in the Low Countries three centuries ago.



Church Music

IN *Songs for the Chapel* the editors have chosen hymns that express "normal and constant Christian experience" rather than those of spiritual exaltation. Watts, of course, leads, with thirteen hymns; next to whom follows How, with eight; Wesley, with seven; Faber and Monsell, each six; Bonar and Whittier, five; Doddridge, S. Longfellow, Montgomery, Heber and Ellerton, four; while Newton, Pollock and Thwing have three each. By this summary it will be seen that the book represents the modern changes in religious sentiment. The hymns have been selected with good taste, specially chosen for students' use. Modern music has also been chosen, of the English churchly type, as is the fashion today with compilers of hymn and tune books, twenty-seven of the hymn

The Story of New Netherland: The Dutch in America, by William Elliot Griffiths. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1909. 40 pp., 10c.

History of the United Netherlands, by Louis Motley. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1909. 2 vols., 12mo., 75c.

Songs for the Chapel, arranged by Miss Vernon L. Ogden. Boston: American School and Society, 1909. 112 pp., 10c. Officers of Music in Harvard College and Andover Theological Seminary, H. D. Parker of the Harvard Church, Brookline, and J. H. Thwing of the Harvard Church, Cambridge, Mass., 1909.

tunes being by Dykes, eighteen by Barnby, and so on. True, the editors have chosen fifteen tunes by Lowell Mason, but could they not have allowed one less to Dykes and have kept Oliver Holden's "Coronation," in spite of critics? Must we sing the English Miles End? But despite this English leaning the book is unusually good.

No two lovers of hymns would agree as to what the hundred best hymns are. English-speaking hymn lovers would probably include about half of those counted in the Rev. John Cullen's chosen hundred,² and perhaps a larger proportion of the thirty-three placed in the appendix. Naturally Dr. Cullen's choice falls upon hymns by ecclesiastics of the English Church. If there are, as he says, but three hundred good hymns in our tongue, "Gospel Songs," such as "The Ninety and Nine" and "Safe in the Arms of Jesus," useful as they have been, can hardly be counted among them, certainly not in the first hundred; nor should a tenth of this chosen number be translations from other tongues. The only American writers here represented are Bishop Coxe, P. P. Bliss and Fanny Crosby.

Scripture and Song in Worship,³ dedicated to the memory of William Rainey Harper, superintendent of the Hyde Park Baptist Sunday School, 1897-1906, is the outgrowth of experience in Sunday school work under President Harper, individual services here given having been tested in the school. The Scripture passages are carefully chosen (Prof. E. D. Burton, of Chicago University, has aided the editors), and both hymns and music are such as should be learned in Sunday school and can be treasured for life. An occasional use of one of these services instead of a preparatory lecture or the stereotyped prayer meeting might not be amiss in some churches.

*Practical Church Music*⁴ is specially

²THE HUNDRED BEST HYMNS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, with an Appendix. Selected and Arranged by the Rev. John Cullen, Vicar of Radcliffe-on-Trent. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

³SCRIPTURE AND SONG IN WORSHIP. A SERVICE BOOK for the Sunday School. Arranged by Francis Wayland Shepardson and Lester Bartlett Jones. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. 50 cents net.

⁴PRACTICAL CHURCH MUSIC: A Discussion of Purposes, Methods and Plans. By Edmund S. Loren. New York, Chicago, Toronto, London, Edinburgh: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.50 net.

praiseworthy because, from cover to cover, the author never forgets that church music should be an act of worship; at the same time he is broad enough, while discriminating against rubbish, to value in its place the "gospel song." Its general divisions treat of the minister's musical and hymnological preparation, with some valuable suggestions for theological seminaries on congregational and choir singing and the management of choirs, followed by practical applications of the subject to funerals, evangelistic work, Sunday schools, and so on, including the question of organs and their purchase. The book is, in fact, a compact, well-written encyclopedia which can be made of practical value if studied by pastors, choir leaders and music committees. Members of choirs might profit by reading such chapters as treat of church solos, choir rehearsals, and the serious import of the service which they lead. The first appendix gives a list of books helpful in the study of church music and of hymns, the second devotes more than a dozen pages to titles of chosen music for choir and solo use, and the third gives outlines and subjects for song sermons and services.



Ancient Greek Historians. By J. B. Bury, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

Several years ago Gardiner M. Lane founded a lectureship of history at Harvard. Of the incumbents, who are of the highest order, Professor Bury stands pre-eminent as a scholar of history, ranking with Mommsen, Busolt, and Edward Meyer. In the prime of life, he is making history by bringing in his sheaves. His history of Greece is a sober and judicial text-book of over 900 pages. But it is no mere text-book. Bury has searched the springs of action and character as the veteran Freeman has never done, and the veteran Mahaffy must yield the palm to his pupil, who, in every case, has reached to the bone and marrow of the matter. History was born with Hekataeus, of Miletos, who was also one of the founders of geographical science. But he was mainly a historian. "What I write here," he says, "is the

account which I considered to be *true*." He wrote in plain, honest prose, and in choosing it the founder of history showed his insight. He, and not Herodotus, was the first real prose writer. But in Herodotus we find "a work which time has not been allowed to destroy or diminish." Literary thefts are common in Herodotus. His description of Egypt is not original. He reproduces the account which Hekataeos had given in his "map of the world." There is little doubt that when Herodotus visited Egypt he had the book of Hekataeos with him. Bury has reasons for holding that the last three books of Herodotus were composed prior to the other six, and before he began his travels. We read the "Father of History" with constant delight, and yet we know that Thucydides must have smiled at the many millions who are said to have invaded Greece and drank its rivers dry. His sanity is like a clearing wind. Polybios, of "the Silver Age," was by no means a weak writer of history. He had learned Rome and its history thru and thru in his long exile as a hostage. He set forth Rome's strength as well as its depravity.

The Romance of American Expansion. By H. H. Himmelfarb. (With 10 illustrations.) New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.75 net.

Mr. Bruce's aim in *The Romance of American Expansion*, as sufficiently indicated in his title, is to give briefly and from the standpoint of personal adventure, as far as possible, the various out-reachings of the American spirit which has carried our banner—too often with a *wicked dash*—southward to the Gulf and westward to the points where the seal hibernates along the northern coast and the prickly cactus bristles along the Mexican border. That "wicked dash" is a part of our political history of which we do not all cherish a pleasant memory. Mr. Bruce does not altogether ignore it; he does, however, lay stress on the "dash" rather than on the wickedness of it. Our advances always—except in the case of Alaska and the Louisiana Purchase—had their picturesque figures "planting the flag" somewhere. There is a new generation to be made acquainted with these heroes and the

historian, having in mind the young, does well in keeping in the foreground Daniel Boone, Frémont the Pathfinder, and Sam Houston, who was at first "drunken Sam," then "His Excellency" the President of Texas, finally "Senator" and "Governor" Samuel Houston, pioneer and patriot, who kept his promise: "I will never forget the country of my birth." Retelling the story of these men—a story so familiar to the older generation—the historian refuses to "burn" over the annexation of Texas or the profitable acquisition of New Mexico and California by a somewhat unholy pressure, yet gives to the reader, even for this old and lapsed controversy, ample sources of information. The personal note in Mr. Bruce's work extends to Andrew Jackson for the acquisition of Florida, Jefferson for the Louisiana Purchase, Thomas H. Benton in connection with the occupation of Oregon, Seward for the Alaska cession, and William McKinley for our leap across the water to Porto Rico and the Philippines.

The Appreciation of Music. By Thomas Whitely Surette and Daniel Gregory Mason. New York: The Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.

Again the effort is made to train the music loving public to become intelligent listeners. Messrs. Surette and Mason have prepared their book for use in schools and colleges as well as by the general public to aid in applying to music the kind of study which has long been profitably pursued in the other arts. The work follows the evolution of musical art from the primitive folksong up to the symphony of Beethoven, illustrating this evolution by carefully chosen musical examples or extracts analyzed in the text as an aid to the concentration of attention, the focusing of mind as well as the merely physical sense of hearing on the melodies and their development. Though professedly written for those who do not care to go into "technicalities," the book would be of little value to any one without some technical knowledge of music. Further study is suggested by lists of books for collateral reading, but stress is laid on the fact that music itself is the central point in the plan of study. In view of the fact that one of the chief dif-

difficulties in the study of musical appreciation is the unfamiliarity of classical music to the ordinary student, the use of an instrument by the students themselves is recommended—and wisely, for nobody can learn to appreciate music by theoretical study; it is only by frequently hearing good music with mind as well as ears attentive that one grows to understand and appreciate its wonders and its beauties.



Literary Notes

....A frank and detailed description of life and crime in the Bowery is given by Dr. I. L. Nascher in *The Wretches of Povertyville* (J. J. Lanzit, Chicago). The author has no apparent object or literary skill and the book is filled with repetition.

....A *multum in parvo* is what the *Handbuch zum Neuen Testament* promises to be, which is being brought out by Prof. H. Lietzmann, of Jena, and of which Prof. E. Klostermann, of Kiel, has published the "Commentar zu Matthäus." It is to be a compact, solid, yet brief modern commentary on the entire New Testament, as appears already from the names of the collaborators, namely, Profs. H. Gressmann, W. Heitmüller, F. Niebergall, E. Preusschen, L. Rodermacher, H. Schlosser, P. Wendland, H. Windisch. Mohr, of Tübingen, publisher.

....In *The Statesman's Year-Book* for 1909 an increased amount of information is given without increase of bulk, thanks to changes of type, the suppression of superfluous details, rearrangements and other economies of space. This valuable reference book is so well established in world-wide public favor that comment is unnecessary. One accepts it as an authority and never finds it at fault. It may be stated here that a new section has been added this year, giving a brief statement with reference to the Hague tribunal, and a list of its members. It may be pointed out that the surviving Russian member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, to give it its official title, Mr. H. E. de Martens, has just died, which momentarily leaves Russia without representation on the tribunal, as no successor to M. de Martens's colleague, M. Mouravieff, has been appointed yet. (Macmillan Co., 12mo., \$3 net.)

....An operatic guide book with a difference has been compiled by Leo Melitz, director of the Stadt Theatre at Basel, in *The Opera Goers' Complete Guide*, which comes to us in an English translation by Richard Salinger (Dodd, Mead & Co., \$1.20 net). Brevity and succinctness in outlining the plot of each opera and the inclusion of practically everything worthy the name of opera produced in the last hundred years were the double purpose of the compiler. The stories of 209 operas are given; also the casts and the principal airs. The plan is well carried out, tho the fullness with which

the plots are described varies widely. Such recent works as Strauss's "Salome," D'Albert's "Plauto Solo," Humperdinck's "The Fairy Marriage" and Converse's "The Pipe of Desire" (the American opera which was promised at the Metropolitan Opera House last season, but was not given) are included. In spite of numerous misprints and some errors of translation, the book will be found useful here as it has already been found in Germany. Its bulk of information cannot be easily or quickly found elsewhere.



Pebbles

PUT cream and sugar on a fly, and it tastes very much like a black raspberry.—*Atchison Globe*.

STELLA—What do you think of cars for women?

Bella—They'll want us to go buggy riding with ourselves next.—*Harper's Bazar*.

"THAT brother-in-law of yours seems to have a pretty good opinion of himself."

"I would hardly put it in as mild a form as that. He is thoroly Bernard Shawed."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

NAN—That young man from Boston is an interesting talker, so far as you can understand what he says; but what a queer dialect he uses!

Fan—That isn't dialect; it's vocabulary. Can't you tell the difference?—*Chicago Tribune*.

HER ARITHMETIC

"But why, my love, are you burning gas so recklessly?"

"Because, John dear," said Mrs. Newlywed, "for every dollar's worth I burn you'll get twenty cents."—*Harper's Bazar*.

"WHY did you tip that boy so handsomely for handing you your coat?"

"Did you see the coat he gave me?"—*Tatler*.

RUSSIA is to reduce the number of her public holidays from 91 to 63. In neither list does Independence Day as yet appear.—*New York Evening Post*.

THE WRONG TICKET

Conductor (on railroad train)—"This isn't the right ticket, sir."

Absent-minded Passenger—"What's the matter with it?"

Conductor—"This ticket calls for a diamond ring."—*Philadelphia Bulletin*.

Two men whose offices were on the second floor were on the first floor waiting for an elevator. Long and impatiently they waited.

"You're not looking extra well, I must say," remarked the lawyer.

"No, Rangle," replied the real estate man. "Think I'll join an athletic club. I need the exercise."

"Me, too."

Still they waited for the elevator.—*Kansas City Times*.

Published by New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
 Publisher, Clarence W. Brown
 170 Fulton Street - - - - - New York

[illegible]

SHAW, shipping with our company, 115-25 47th Avenue, Bayside, New York, according to the Department of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs, 22nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10001. Shipments will be accepted for export posthumously, and that this paper will be printed as long as subject is alive and not deceased.

Major: For the purpose of an efficient search to be conducted from Black's defense, there is no other effect. The only result of the new system should be gain.

For the construction of \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} we will use the following lemma.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at 100 numbers. A full box is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

tion, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

IN his little discussion of Religious Tolerance the other day at Plattsburg President Taft declared that it is rather a modern invention. He represented the Puritans as in favor of the right to worship God as they saw fit, and to have all other people follow the same way that they did. Possibly that is an extreme view of the Puritan teaching and practice, but it is popular if not historical, and has been urged particularly in circles about Boston that have reacted from the Puritan traditions. There might be a considerable evidence gathered to prove that religious tolerance, on these shores, had begun in Plymouth Colony, in Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Maryland in the earliest colonial period, while no more eloquent defense can be found than that of John Milton, and none more forceful than that of Oliver Cromwell.

But what is religious tolerance? We suppose that properly it means the denial of physical or political restraint on account of religious faith. It is religious intolerance which burns heretics, and, equally, that which requires the

The spirit of intolerance is another thing, and is past all legal control. We cannot forbid a man to believe that views opposite to his own are therefore false and are detrimental to society; so detrimental that he will show the holder no aid or comfort. So it was that quite a little campaign was carried on in the West against Mr. Taft for President because he is a Unitarian. Believing as they did they had the right to oppose him. Their error was an intellectual one.

They thought that a bad theology proved a bad and dangerous man; a conclusion that does not follow. Yet refusing to vote for a man whose religion or politics we object to is hardly a proof of intolerance. It does not trench on a man's physical or political liberty. No man can claim the right to be voted for. If, as has often been asserted, no Catholic could be elected President, it would not prove that we are not a tolerant people. A man's vote is his personal possession, and he has the right to give or withhold it as he pleases.

The same is true of ecclesiastical action. When a case of heresy is to be acted on, the matter of tolerance or intolerance is not involved, except in a rhetorical way. It is simply a question of breadth or narrowness, of comprehension or circumscription; and a man has a right to his own views and to act accordingly. If the vote goes against the man charged with heresy he has lost none of his political or social rights. Those who voted to exclude him from his Church or its ministry have followed their conscience, as it was their duty to do. They may have judged right or wrong; if the latter, time will show it. The world is wide and there is room for all, even the excommunicate.

Here is the case of the young man, George A. Fitch, whom the New York Presbytery ordained last week to follow his father as missionary in China. Seven voted against his ordination and ten for it. The seven, or some of them, particularly Dr. Daniel S. Gregory, who edits a magazine devoted to the hammering of

all heresy, declared that in ordaining him the presbytery did what amounts to throwing the Bible out of the Presbyterian Church. He declares that the candidate denies the miracles of Christ and the virgin birth. If these seven really believe that the Presbyterian and the Christian religion rests on the miracles of Christ and his birth from a virgin—and they have the right so to believe—they have the further right to do their best to exclude the man who refuses to confess his belief in these things from the Church in which they are voting members. There is no fault to be found with them; nothing to be done with them except to try to show them that the story of the virgin birth lacks evidence. Luckily, Christian character does not depend on it, or Paul would have said something about it. Fortunately it will not be the duty of Mr. Fitch, any more than it was of Paul, to convert the Church to the virgin birth, but to faith, hope and love; to righteousness, peace and joy.



Mr. Taft and Tariff Revision

A TRUSTWORTHY American trade journal has for many years published a standard index number, based upon the average prices of commodities, such as provisions, groceries, grain, fruit, textiles, metals, coal, building materials, etc. Its number for July 1 is 8.4457, the highest in any month since December 1, 1907. Comparison shows that the increase since July 1, 1897 (a few days before the enactment of the present tariff) has been 44 per cent.

Because of the increase of the cost of living, a large majority of our people, the masses, the "ultimate consumers," have desired a revision downward of a tariff that was, by the admission of those who made it, too high at the beginning of its term. They expected that a reduction would be made at the special session of Congress. They believed that it had been promised. They regarded Mr. Taft as a powerful advocate of such a reduction. He had said that the Dingley rates "have become generally excessive." He had declared that "revision in accordance with the pledge of the platform" would be, "on the whole, a substantial revision down-

ward." Such downward revision he had in mind, of course, when he said, after his election:

"Unless we act in accordance with our promise, or if we only keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope, we shall be made accountable to the American people and suffer such consequences as failure to keep faith has always been visited with. It would be better to have no revision at all, unless we are going honestly and fairly to revise the tariff on the basis promised by our party."

In the House bill the promise was not kept, for those who were mainly responsible for that measure admitted that it increased the present average ad valorem rate of 44.16 per cent. to 45.72 per cent., despite an enlargement of the free list and some notable reductions in important schedules. Still, that bill was a much better one than the bill which Mr. Aldrich and his associates have made and the Senate has passed.

Thruout the long debate in the Senate, the avowed attitude of the President toward revision was represented by those Republicans who are called insurgents, ten of whom voted against the bill at the end. It is well known that they received from him no encouragement, directly or indirectly. They are protectionists. They exposed the unwarranted and unjust additions made by the Aldrich committee. But exposure was rarely effective in causing any change to be made. They might have accomplished something if it had been known to the Aldrich majority that they had the sympathy and moral support of Mr. Taft.

These men represent directly the Republicans of the Middle West; indirectly they represent, in our opinion, a great majority of the Republicans of the entire country. It is interesting to recall Secretary MacVeagh's remark in an address made a few weeks ago at Chicago, that it was desirable to satisfy the people of this Middle West, and that, if they should not be satisfied, the tariff question could not be put out of the way.

It has been reported in the press from day to day, for many weeks past, that the President continued to be confident that the bill finally passed would be one in accord with his views, and what have been regarded as the promises of himself and his party. But the Aldrich majority from day to day were loading

down the bill with provisions at variance with those views and promises. It was said that he believed the desired downward revision would be made by the conference committee. But such a revision was not within the range of such a committee's powers. And it was not intended that the committee should be composed of men inclined to revise downward. Everybody knows now who the members are. The Republican majority (which is to do the work) is made up almost without exception of inveterate stand-patters. Certain members from the House have been selected because of their known opposition to House reductions in which they have a personal interest. How can any one, knowing what House and Senate have done, what the powers of a conference committee are, and what the attitude of the dominating members of this committee has been thruout the discussion, expect that the committee will agree upon a bill "better than the House bill"? The result of the committee's labors may be a slight improvement upon the Senate bill, but it will be a measure worse than the one which the House sent to the Senate.

Now, there is a perceptible sentiment on the Republican side of the House in favor of all the revision downward that the House bill permits. Representatives are not far from the people, and many of these men have heard from their constituents. Mr. Taft would like, of course, to have laid before him a bill that he can sign without breaking any promises. It seems to us that it would be well for the House Republicans to be assured in some way that he still prefers revision downward, or at least is opposed to revision upward. The President knows that if he should sign such a bill as the Republican conferees desire to make, he would inevitably suffer in public estimation. He knows also that his party would be affected seriously, altho in the absence of a strong and consistent Democratic party the injury would not be mortal. For his own sake and for the good of his party,

well as in the interest of the people, he should strive in all honorable and permitted ways to improve the projected revision. At this late day, however, but little improvement can be made even by the exertion of his powerful influence.

Our Alleged Contribution to Civilization

THE other day an interesting commencement address was delivered at the University of Wisconsin by the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Joaquim Nabuco. The theme was, "The Share of America in Civilization," and we dare say that most readers who saw it mentioned in the newspapers felt a certain half-idle curiosity, perhaps for the first time in their lives, concerning the ideas that an intelligent observer from the southern American continent might hold on this subject. We profess to have ceased to care what Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans think about it. They can't mentally grasp us, it seems, and, of course, they are too set in their *a priori* notions to see us as we really look. But a South American is different. His own civilization, it stands to reason, is not yet "effete." He has been brought up under a republican form of government, and, anyhow, he lives west of the Atlantic Ocean. He might just happen to see us from an angle that offered a fairly advantageous and recognizable view.

The possibility is strengthened by the bias revealed in the Ambassador's opening remark. It appears that once in going from Europe to Brazil, Mr. Nabuco was taken by surprise to hear a fellow-passenger, the late distinguished traveler, William Gifford Palgrave, ask the captain of the ship what good had come from the discovery of America. For his part, Mr. Palgrave could not think of any original American contribution to human well-being except tobacco. We need not raise the question whether civilization can be said to have existed before the invention of cigars. It is enough to drop the reflection that Mr. Palgrave revealed his intellectual limitations.

Perhaps, however, it is no worse to be supercilious and circumscribed than it is to be unduly serious, expansive and naive, as it must be acknowledged President Eliot seems to have been when he propounded the thesis that, over and above tobacco, America had made the following five contributions to civilization, namely: "First, and principal, the substitution of discussion and arbitration

for war as the means of settling disputes between nations; second, the widest religious toleration; third, manhood suffrage; fourth, the demonstration of the fitness of a great variety of races for political freedom; fifth, the diffusion of material well-being among the population." When we remember that the diffusion of well-being among the population has only just been attended to by the Senate, and may have to linger in conference; that the demonstration of the fitness of a great variety of races for political freedom remains incomplete; that manhood suffrage was invented by Frenchmen, instead of by Americans; that religious toleration began in the Macedonian empire and became European under the imperial rule of Rome; and that the first prize for the substitution of arbitration for war has not yet been awarded, we can but admire the gracious courtesy and the diplomatic language of the Brazilian Ambassador when he puts his only comment upon President Eliot's dissertation into the remark:

"I do not think all the points claimed as American contributions by President Eliot will bear in history the mark—'Made in America.'"

What, then, if anything, have we contributed to civilization—always bearing in mind, of course, tobacco? Mr. Nabuco's answer, if not entirely convincing, is at least not absurd. It reveals a bit of real thinking on the subject, and is worth thinking about.

In his view, our supreme contribution to civilization has been our creation of a unique population and national type by mixing and assimilating all nationalities so far that they speak a common language, with all that this implies of unity of thought and feeling. This, he reminds us, has never been done before. For while the Roman Empire combined many nationalities in a common political system, it did not create a common language. This unique population has been created by immigration, and that means that it has been "formed by self-selection." It is the Ambassador's opinion, moreover, that it is our "ever-changing ethnical composition" that keeps up our individuality.

Next to the assimilation of varied ethnic elements in a new national type, Ambassador Nabuco believes that our great contribution to civilization is a distinctly

American kind of democracy. No one would claim that America invented democracy, but doubtless it is true that American life and conditions have imparted new vitality to the democratic idea, and perhaps have contributed something of an experimental sort toward demonstrating its practicability. Taking the trouble to expose Professor Münsterburg's curious contention that American democracy was derived from eighteenth century European philosophy, Mr. Nabuco lays emphasis upon the well-known circumstance that not only were French revolutionary principles taken from America, but that also the mind of Jean Jacques Rousseau was deeply stamped with New World impressions.

Without formally including the Monroe Doctrine among America's contributions to civilization, Mr. Nabuco incidentally speaks of it as such. He believes that it has been a powerful influence in keeping the peace of the world.

Upon these interesting views of a keen-minded and gracious observer we can make no further comment than to express the hope that they may turn out to be true. We think that Mr. Nabuco has come a little nearer to a true understanding of us than most of our visitors have done. And yet, in view of all the things that haven't yet happened, we are disposed to state our own predictions in the cautious language of a certain sagacious Roman citizen: "It doth not yet appear what we shall be."



The President's Straw Hat

THE dignitaries gathered for the Champlain festival clad in black suits and tall silk hats, such as express dignity and provoke comedy. They sweltered and were uncomfortable, and looked miserable. President Taft wore a cut-away coat and a straw hat. The next day the fashion had changed. Dignity remained, with genuineness, but the show of dignity had passed away; the visiting statesmen had recovered their straw hats and gray suits, and there was ease and comfort. That was reasonable; that was sensible. The example of the President accomplished it.

But there were only President and Governors and Senators and such com-

men told at this celebration. For two or three weeks before, at a hundred colleges and universities, some ten or thousands of presidents and professors and graduating students surrendered their native simplicity and tagged and togged themselves in unusual accoutrements to make it evident to an admiring or doubtful world that they were distinguished, or at least might be distinguishable as scholars. As if their broadcloth coats were not warm enough, they swathed themselves in folded lengths of black silk and velvet, and topped their heads with odd square black boxes, from the side of which dangled and swung a goodly tassel, all of which declared, if it could not prove, the wearers to be paramount possessors and dispensers of knowledge. And as if the assumption of these cumbersome habiliments were not protection enough against the midsummer's sun, they invited dozens of other men, whose custom of liberty had escaped these incommodious garnishments, to join for the nonce in their display, to accept fresh literary fardels, assume thru the tedious hours of the commencement stage the same toggery of academic distinction, and receive added burden of drapery. The candidate rises; he listens to the recital of his merits; the college president hands an apparitor a marvelous contrivance called a hood; he walks behind the amused candidate and swings over his head (it catches in his chin) the wide band that holds the thing on his shoulders, and a great, wide pocket lined with brilliant colored silk open in gorgeous grandeur on his back more clothes, more weight, more show, more glory of sapphire, saffron and roseate robes for conscious and blazoned worth.

Does the tailor make the man? Oh, no! He displays the man. The modest scholar has no love for it all. But he is a patient beast and carries the burden put upon him. He endures and suffers in silence, like the henpecked benedict:

"Thou shalt be
 a simple good natured little fellow-legged stool,
 To paint your face and use you like a fool."

Why will they stand it? Cannot the show be tamed? To our sense the function at Plattburg was more decent and dignified. It was not ridiculous. Give us more Presidents like Mr. Taft.

Mediumistic Revelations

BERNARD SHAW advocates having fortune-telling made a compulsory study in all the public schools, for the reason that it teaches the essential similarity of human nature. There is much to be said in favor of this novel proposal. Fortune-telling is an easy art and a profitable profession. How easy and how profitable we can see at any summer resort by noticing the number and mental caliber of the astrologists, palmists and mediums who occupy the long lines of booths. It is obvious that not all of these can have had the advantage of gypsy blood, of being born with a veil, or of being the seventh son of a seventh son. They have not all been endowed by nature with supernatural powers. They have acquired their skill in the same way and with as little difficulty as the man who blows glass or the woman who plays catch with butcher knives in the tent next door. Yet for a dollar or two (or fifty cents if the crowd is slim) they will analyze your character, reveal your secret ambitions, recall to your mind forgotten incidents, and tell more of your habits than you are willing your friends should overhear. This is always startling and uncannily impressive, even when awkwardly done, and it is impossible to explain it by any known natural laws.

The reason why it cannot be explained is, in our opinion, because there is nothing to explain. Why is it, to pass on to the next booth, that a man who does not know how to shoot takes the target rifle that his friends thrust into his hand, puts it to his shoulder, shuts both eyes and hits the bull's-eye, thus beating the record of the best marksman in the party? Why is it that in the crowd of 10,000 people you meet the classmate whom you were just thinking about but had not seen for years? Why is it that you put your hand by chance on a volume in the box in front of a book stall and, opening it, find the quotation that you tried to run down all last week? Why ask why? No explanation is needed. The chances may be a million to one against any of these things happening, but they happened, and that is all there is to it. The bullet when it left the muzzle of the gun had

to strike somewhere, and the chances of the bull's-eye for being hit were just as good as any other spot of equal area in front of the embarrassed marksman. That is, the law of probabilities gives us no help whatever in regard to single occurrences, and their evidential value accordingly is nil.

Not far from a fortune-teller's booth there is usually to be found a man with a scale who offers to guess your weight for a nickel, "no pay if I don't come within three pounds." He hits it often enough to make a living. A few years ago rain-makers were common in the arid West. The wizard would come into a community and offer to bring rain in ten days for \$5,000. This was a bargain price for water, and the people subscribed readily until it happened to occur to them that the rain-maker was simply making a bet with a community on its raining within ten days without putting up any stake himself. If the rain came he got the \$5,000. If it did not he had lost nothing except in time and reputation, neither of which was of much value.

The revelations of Mrs. Piper, which so impress Dr. Hyslop and Professor James, seem to us no more to require explanation than the successes of the rain-maker, the weight-guesser or the tent fortune-teller. The physical manifestations of Eusapio Paladino, which convince Professors Lombroso and Schiaparelli are no more inexplicable than the marvels of any conjurer. We have known a school girl at a church fair, whose gypsy finery was borrowed for the occasion, and who had never held a palm in her hand before, at least for such a purpose, to make as marvelous hits in reading the minds of her unknown clients as any that we have read of in the Proceedings of the Society for Psychical Research. The most startling and inexplicable cabinet and materialization work we have ever witnessed was done by a patent medicine man in broad daylight on the street corner.

Mrs. Piper talks a great deal of nonsense and says many things that are not so. Everybody admits that. What credit shall we give her when she says something that is so? Eusapio Paladino cheats sometimes. Everybody admits that. The question is whether she is

cheating when she does the same thing at times when she cannot be caught at it. Now, the claims of the weight-guesser in the pleasure park could be put to a scientific test if it were worth while. Knowing what he is going to do, precautions could be taken in advance to insure that he did not cheat by keeping his hand on the scale beam, etc., and a long series of his guesses compared with the verified weights of the persons experimented upon would tell whether he had any superhuman power or unusual skill at estimating the weight of human live stock on the foot. The reason why we could test his methods and powers is because a definite question is put to him, which he never evades or refuses to answer. If you ask him, "How much do I weigh?" and he says "165 pounds," which is exactly right, it does not prove him to be a mind reader or rapid calculator, because that number is as easily hit upon as any other number, but since the chance that an unskilled guesser would hit upon that number is only about one in twenty, his accuracy is startling and might lead you to invest further nickels in testing his ability on the others in your party, and by a sufficient number of tests you could find out exactly how much better he was at guessing than the ordinary man. But if, when you ask him "How much do I weigh?" he answers, "You had a little sister named Mary, of a lovable disposition, who died young of measles," which is quite true, the reply is even more startling, but does not indicate supernormal powers as much as if he had said, "165 pounds." Even if you should find out how many men on the average had lovable little sisters named Mary who died of measles, and should determine that he had only one chance in a million of hitting upon such an incident in connection with you, it would prove nothing, because the law of probabilities has no application to a single event or to a miscellaneous lot of events of different kinds. That is, you can always hit some particular spot, however small, with a target rifle, if you do not have to tell in advance which particular spot you intend to hit. It is easy to perform marvels if you do not tell the audience what marvel you are going to perform. It is easy to answer hard ques-

ness if you are allowed to give the answers, and for other people think up the questions to fit their apprehensions. Any necessary could pass an examination under such system.

Now, mediums in general, and Mr. Piper is no exception, dodge simple and direct questions, and instead provide more or less vague information on various subjects, often entirely foreign to the matter or person inquired about. The information so proffered may be quite correct, but even then it gives little indication and no proof whatever of the possession of supernormal powers. Materialization mediums in general, and including Eusapio, act like conjurers in that they do the unexpected. When the people in a seance room are expecting the table to rise the guitar in the cabinet plays, and when they are expecting music, they get their noses tweaked.

The reason why Moses was not able to soften Pharaoh's heart was because the miracles he performed to substantiate his divine commission could be done as well by the magicians in Pharaoh's own employ. The reason why the reports of the Society for Psychical Research fail to convince the general public is because the things that the visitors from spirit land say and do are the same as ordinary fortune-tellers and conjurers are able to say and do under similar circumstances.

Since fortune-telling is not taught in the public schools, try it for yourself if you are interested in the subject. Ask your friends to bring you their most remarkable letters in sealed envelopes. Arrange your seance accessories as effectively as you can to impress them and yourself—lights, music, furnishings, costumes, ceremonial and all the rest of it. Put the letter to your forehead and just talk. Talk as if you were shooting at a burglar in the dark, wildly and rapidly. If you are ingenious and fluent you will make some surprising hits. In a short time, with ordinary luck and encouragement, you are likely to become convinced that you are about as good at it as any medium or mind reader. Next, you will deduce the complemental proposition that no medium or mind reader has any more supernormal powers than you have. Then you can drop the business and get at something more profitable.

The Age of Aviation

We have previously discussed the effect of general aerial navigation on our tariff system. An article in *The International* extends the discussion along various lines. The subject is opened for general treatment by the proposal for an international commission between France and Germany to lay down the rules of the air. Already serious disagreements have arisen between the two countries, in part from fear of the spying of fortifications, and in part from the heavy tariff duty levied in France on German airships that have landed across the border.

A French writer, Professor Richer, has in a volume studied the effect of aerial navigation on customs imposts. He holds it as certain that there will be no way to prevent the smuggling of light and costly objects. A prohibition for aeroplanes to cross the frontier would be futile, for it would be impossible to detect them on a dark night; and it would not be necessary that they should land, as a bale of silks could be dropt at a designated place where it would be taken by a confederate far away from custom houses. This practice, not easily prevented, will tend to spread the doctrine of free trade. It will help President Taft's urgency for an amendment to the Constitution allowing an income tax.

The proposal of the last Hague Conference to forbid the dropping of explosives from balloons, etc., has not, we believe, been accepted by all the states. In the case of a life and death conflict between two nations it is hardly to be expected that they will refrain from any means in their power. To enforce a prohibition would be infinitely difficult. In case the guarding against explosives dropped from aeroplanes becomes necessary all fortresses and warships will have to be protected from above as well as on the sides, and this will involve a very difficult problem. The danger will be vastly increased to cities; for on any dark night a fleet of airships might fly a hundred miles across the border unperceived, and suddenly throw inflammables, phosphorus and petroleum on the roofs of houses, with immense destruction to property, and to the lives of non-combatant women and children. In case

of a war between any of the European nations not a mile of their territory would be free from the danger of invasion; for, as the writer in *The International* says, "For airships that can mount unperceived on dark nights to any altitude there are no frontiers, no barriers or lines of defense."

What, then, will be the effect of the use of airships on the maintenance of the military system of states? When war becomes so dangerous to those that take part in it, there will be increased unwillingness to engage in war. It must also be considered that aeroplanes are cheap. A small nation can afford no adequate navy, but it can on short notice equip a thousand airships. This tends to equalize the smaller with the larger powers. The claim of Señor Barbosa, the Brazilian representative at the last conference at The Hague, for equality in international courts thus is strengthened. The strong powers will be slow to declare war even against a weak power, when the latter can do it infinite harm. The age of aviation may thus be the age of peace.

Apart from these political and international considerations there are those of a more social and personal nature that deserve consideration. The trolley has been many times extolled as the means by which the city is moved out into the country, and country life becomes possible to millions of those whose day's business is in the city. But what the railroad and the trolley do the airship may do still better. A man may own one, as he now owns his bicycle; or regular relays of aeroplanes may take the busy workman or clerk every morning and evening to and from his healthy dwelling far away in the country.

The use of the airship will greatly facilitate travel. Families will take journeys in their own vehicles to foreign lands or to distant parts of their own country. Already the balloon is being prest into service for the exploration of the North Pole, but there are other portions of the globe that will be best reached in this way, such as mountains, forests and deserts, for research or as health resorts, quite inaccessible at present.

The world has always prayed for the wings of a dove to fly away and be at rest. Accordingly it invented all sorts

of winged gods, angels and spirits that could move freely thru the air. An old Persian story tells of the wicked king who made him a carpet on which he sat, and he attached to its four corners four mighty eagles and placed before them meat just out of their reach, so that they would fly away after it. A vastly older Babylonian story has come down to us, in art as well as in mythologic tale, of Etana, the strong one, who mounted on the back of a monstrous eagle, like the roc of the Arabian tales, and flew up and up, until the oceans looked like puddles, and he reached the successive heavens of the gods. We do it in a different way from all these, and from the unlucky Icarus of the waxen wings that melted too near the sun. The new invention will add much to humanity, but will cost a multitude of lives lost like that of the son of Dædalus, who

"Essayed the empty air

With wings not given to men

No task is too hard for mortals

In our folly we assail heaven itself.

And our sacrilege forbids

Angry Jove to lay aside his bolts."

More truly than when Horace said it:

"Nil mortalibus ardui est."

but in every new conquest of the elements we see a proof that the God of nature is our beneficent friend and we discover no sign of the jealousy of Jove.



An Invitation Accepted

EIGHT weeks ago we sent to our entire list of subscribers an announcement of the prospective increase in our subscription price, with an invitation to them to send us their five-year renewals at the old price. They will like to learn the result, and we are glad to tell them, for it greatly pleases us.

An outsider well versed in magazine affairs predicted a failure, and stated that we would be fortunate if one per cent. responded favorably. He argued that people take too many magazines nowadays to concentrate their interest on any one, and that nobody had faith enough in any magazine to subscribe for five years in advance. We believed, however, in the loyalty of our friends and the letters were mailed.

The first week we received one answer, from a man whose name will always be remembered in our office. A

poor start made a good ending, for the second week we received 413 replies and thereafter at a continually increasing rate until over 12 per cent. of our entire list had accepted the five-year offer. With the renewals we received many cordial letters, which we wish we had the space to print. The experience proved that our subscribers believe in the work we are doing and are prepared to lend us their support.

We realize that we do not appear in a coat of many colors, and that we do not print stories and pictures merely to amuse. Our magazine will never be a popular million-a-week journal of the hour. We have other purposes than to coin hasty money, and are devoting our attention to problems on which we feel there is the need for strong and fearless expression. To realize by conclusive evidence that we have the support of our subscribers is a great incentive and a source of peculiar satisfaction.

The General Education Board

The Rockefeller Foundation of the General Education Board has received an additional grant from Mr. John D. Rockefeller and now amounts to the immense sum of \$53,000,000. The income, which will reach not less than \$2,000,000 a year, is distributed, according to the best judgment of the trustees, to colleges and universities, according to their special needs, and in smaller part to institutions of a lower grade. Usually the grant is conditioned on two or three times the sum being raised from other sources. This puts a fearful strain sometimes on the president and friends of the college, but it is well that institutions should rest on the good will of the public and not lie down on an easy benefactor. Doubtless the rule is, Ask, if ye will receive; but also the rule applies to the trustees of the Board, Seek if ye will find where the need is greatest and the most good can be done. Some of the institutions that have received aid are in the limelight and have many friends. Such are Harvard, Yale and Princeton. Others are the smaller and younger promising colleges in the West and South. Particular consideration should be given to the institutions of the highest scholarly rank and ambition that are de-

voted to a class that has few wealthy members, and might find it impossible to raise three or even two dollars for one given. We would also ask attention to American institutions in foreign countries, which in the renovation of society are doing vastly more, with the smallest means, than any corresponding schools can do in this country. We give Mr. Rockefeller credit for the desire to make his enormous wealth useful to the world. He has done well to put so much of it into the control of a strong board, who can decide better than he can what institutions are worthy. We have no fear they will make mistakes in their selections; only that equally worthy or even more worthy will be overlooked. On one occasion, when Mr. Rockefeller made his own personal gift to certain mission colleges in foreign lands, a clamor condemned the gift as "tainted money." Even fastidious consciences will hardly object to receiving money that no longer belongs to him, and that does not bear his name. It is peculiar to him that he perpetuates his name nowhere. Gifts made by this Board are absorbed with other gifts in general funds; and the Education Board itself is allowed finally to distribute its millions and dissolve and leave no name behind. But it will leave behind a train of influence that can never cease to be a blessing to this and, we hope, other countries.

British Millionaires

In England it is the big millionaires who are joined to defeat, if money can do it, the budget presented by Mr. Lloyd-George, and which it is expected that the House of Lords will reject, against all precedent. This will mean appeal to the country, or might be expected to. There was a great meeting of the rich men in London to protest against the budget, and there were Lord Rothschild, Lord Avebury, banker and scholar, Sir Felix Schuster, and others of similar wealth. There is a sort of resentment in the criticism which Mr. Lloyd-George makes of the attitude of Lord Rothschild. He refuses to bow down in deference to his lordship's wealth. He says:

"Really in all these things we are having too much Lord Rothschild. I should like to know is Lord Rothschild the dictator of this country?"

Are we to have all ways of social and financial reform blocked simply by a notice board, 'No Thorofare. By order, Nathaniel Rothschild?' There are countries where they have made it perfectly clear that they are not going to have their policy dictated merely by great financiers, and if this goes on this country will join the rest of them."

Possibly he referred to this country. It is precisely the same interests that in Great Britain declare it robbery to impose death duties and to tax increments of land value in case of sale which in this country are opposing corresponding legislation urged by two Presidents. Money talks—and smells when it talks in this way.



Who Is Father Fonck?

The new Pontifical Biblical Institute established at Rome by the Holy Father will have as its president Father Leopold Fonck, of the Jesuit order. This Institute, or university, is intended to show the devotion of the Church to biblical studies, as against the perversities of modernistic criticism. Father Fonck is praised as a profound biblical and Oriental scholar. The record given—for he is not much known to the outside world of scholars—says that he was born in 1865, and so is quite a young man. From the age of eighteen till twenty-five he studied at the Gregorian University at Rome, and there won his Ph. D. He then taught for two years in a boys' school in Westphalia. At the age of twenty-seven he entered the Jesuit novitiate and gave himself to Hebrew and Old Testament versions. He then traveled in the East and followed his visit there by three years in the universities of Berlin and Munich, studying Egyptology and Assyriology, and wrote articles for a Bible dictionary and other papers. In 1901 he was made Professor of Oriental Languages and Sacred Archeology in the University of Innsbruck. His publications, however, do not seem to be so much scientific as popular and apologetic. Such are his "The Explanation of the Gospel Miracles" and "The Struggle Against the Truth of the Scripture." We have looked thru the last few years of the *Orientalische Bibliographie*, and apart from the volumes mentioned his name does not seem to be included except for several book reviews.

He does not seem as yet to have secured recognition as a biblical or Oriental scholar. One wonders, or, rather, does not wonder, why a recognized Catholic Oriental scholar, like Lagrange, was not selected. But all such men have been attacked and are under suspicion. Dr. Fonck is "safe," a chief merit.



We suppose kings can be millionaires in their own right—such is King Leopold of Belgium. But this implies a constitutional form of government, or inherited wealth. Just how to consider the \$200,000,000 which the Sultan Abdul Hamid is said to have deposited to his name in foreign banks it is not easy to say. He was an absolute monarch and claimed the right as such to do what he pleased with the taxes squeezed out of his subjects. But was it his, or does it properly belong to the nation? The present rulers take the latter view and are squeezing it out of him, and hold him in their hands that they may squeeze the better. He is said to have large deposits in this country; but we doubt if any bank will honor any draft not made by him as depositor. If the Turkish Government brings suit for the money it will raise some very large questions of the authority and rights of rulers.



Gen. Fred D. Grant said the other day:

"The army by all means ought to be placed at 150,000. We ought to have at least twenty more regiments of regular infantry for immediate training and 600 more officers. All this has been pointed out to Congress, but they are decidedly slow to act."

And why should we have an army of 150,000 men? It has been so "pointed out to Congress," it is true, but the main reason is to magnify the army. That is the army should be bigger that it may be greater, not a conclusive argument. The army is not an end. The aim of civilization is to expunge the army. We make no objection to increasing the number of students at West Point who may go into civil life and be called on in case of war, but we hope for reduction and not increase of the army. The fifty thousand added to the army would be so many taken from productive industry and to be supported by increased taxation.

The leader of American astronomers, mathematicians, not to say of science generally, Prof. Simon Newcomb, died last Sunday. Astronomy is peculiarly an American science, and Professor Newcomb may fairly be said to have been the most distinguished astronomer in the world. He worked to the last, finishing his reconstruction of the theory of "The Motion of the Moon" only a few weeks before his death, which he knew was imminent. He was a simple, unaffected scholar, and was more than a mathematician, for he was devoted also to problems of philosophy, and THE INDEPENDENT has been enriched by a series of articles by him along these lines.

In spite of the veneer of Western civilization which Japan has acquired, the people have not altogether freed themselves from their former barbarous customs and primitive ideals of morality. For example, Dr. Sako, the former president of the Japanese Sugar Trust, has committed *hara-kiri* merely because the company under his management has been convicted of fraud and graft. We would call the attention of the Japanese to the fact that our Sugar Trust has been found guilty of much more culpable practices and yet none of its officers has lost his courage, his self-respect or his standing in the community.

The advantage which France has over Great Britain is in the large number of small landholders, who are, as in any country, the best part of the people. It is an advantage of the new British budget that it puts such burdens on large estates that the owners will be inclined to part with them. An Irish peer, Lord Darnley, has advertised an entire town owned by him in County Meath for sale, because, he says, the new budget will wipe out the profits of agriculture. This is one of the advantages hoped for. That was the intention.

Bishop McManis repeats his attacks on all State and non-Catholic colleges and schools. The Catholic Church, he says, has saved the Bible. We did not know

it had been in danger of being lost. He declared that the Catholic Church is at war with so-called science as it exists in American colleges, and that the Church would have been led a merry gait if it had attempted to keep step with the statements of science and evolution. If it does not follow the conclusions of science and evolution it will be led a sad gait; but it will follow discreetly, if somewhat laggingly, as it did in the case of Galileo.

Will the readers of THE INDEPENDENT excuse us from repeating for the thousandth time the history of the achievements of John Calvin? It is in all the encyclopedias, and the Church and the world both gave him honor, and both hold no further interest in the "five points" which split Protestantism. What were they? Who remembers? But, Servetus notwithstanding, he was a great and good man, one of the molders of the world.

To combat the ravages of the gypsy or browntail moth, Dr. L. O. Howard, Chief Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, has begun the importation of parasite-bearing caterpillars. It is to be hoped that these parasites will undo the damage that resulted in New England and elsewhere when the careless investigator permitted his imported moths to escape.

A correspondent wants us to comment on the policy of a town in Texas which will not allow a colored person to remain within its limits over night. We have heard of one or two such towns in Northern States. No defense can be made for such barbarity. To call it unchristian would be to use too mild a word. Such places show more hostility.

Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Carnegie have each given away to the public much over a hundred million dollars. And in each case the distribution has been well made and they have the satisfaction of seeing the good done during their life.

Insurance

Fire Waste and Fire Protection

THERE is something very thrilling about fire fighting. Every one is excited when a fire engine of the modern type dashes down the street, driver strapped into his seat and bells clanging. The horses seem to enter wildly, often with something approaching frenzy, into their portion of the task. The cost of maintaining the very elaborate fire departments that now exist in all of our cities is very great, but it has been held that the end justifies the means, and when a fire engine gets into action it often does magnificent work. If the fire loss grows into figures that are at once melancholy and appalling with all of our fire fighting equipment, what would it be if we had only the bucket brigade of the olden days? According to one recent authority, the cost of fire and its accessories is now, in round numbers, something like \$600,000,000 per year, which is approximately equal to the annual building value produced. Every one ought to be extra careful in order to reduce this frightful fire waste.

FLIES and mosquitoes are by no means negligible hazards. A Brooklyn man having been bitten by a mosquito last month, blood poisoning set in and the despised mosquito might have bitten the man to death. As the Brooklyn man happened to be insured he got \$14 from his accident company as a consolation prize. Over in New Jersey the other day Sergt. Clinton B. Higgins of Trenton, a member of the National Guard, was shooting with his team on a rifle range. A fly bit him, but he was so interested in scoring that he neglected to brush the fly away. Once more blood poisoning developed and the gallant guardsman is

liable to lose his arm thru the agency of the biting fly. Peace hath her casualties no less renowned than war.



A MODERN FIRE ENGINE RESPONDING TO A FIRE ALARM.

EX SENATOR JOHN F. DRYDEN, president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, estimates the insurable population of the United States at 55,000,000. Out of this great number, however, only about one out of eleven lives is insured. If these figures were based upon "adequate insurance" the proportion of the uninsured would be much larger. In view of these facts it would seem that the insurance agent should not be led into thinking that his field is narrow. The agent who thinks out original methods and applies them in the insurance field works almost without competition.

INSURANCE ON USE and occupancy will be novel to many of our readers, but the application of the insurance principle grows and the form of insurance to which attention is here directed is in considerable and growing favor in Chicago. The desirability of such protection will appeal strongly to those who are interested in the subjects of use and occupancy. Recent litigation over the use and occupancy of the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago has directed particular attention to such insurance.

A MISSISSIPPI institution organized to give marriage benefits and benefits upon the birth of children, in addition to the more ordinary health and death benefits, has been refused permission by Commissioner Henry to do business in that State. The managers were negroes. Societies of a similar type, most of which were fraudulent, were common in Mississippi some years ago, and it was to prevent fraud that a permit was refused.

Financial

A Good Crop Report

THE July crop report of the Department of Agriculture, issued on the 8th, was highly favorable, especially with respect to corn. Our largest crop of corn heretofore has been 2,927,416,000 bushels, in 1906. But there is fair promise that this year's crop will be 3,161,174,000 bushels. This is the Produce Exchange's estimate, based upon the department's figures for condition and acreage. The area of the corn fields this year is 109,006,000 acres, against 101,788,000 in 1908, an increase of a little more than 7 per cent. The growing plants are in fine form, the condition percentage for July being 89.3, against 82.8 one year ago, and a ten years' July average of 84.8. A great crop of corn is of much importance to meat and dairy interests, and is regarded with satisfaction by railroad companies. Winter wheat's condition improved (from 80.7 to 82.4) during the month preceding harvest. Therefore the decrease (due to winter killing) from last year's yield will be only 28,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat's condition, 92.7, is still exceptionally high, for the ten years' average is only 87, but there has been a slight decline since June 1. The entire crop of wheat promises to be within about 1,000,000 bushels of last year's. Condition percentages for oats, barley, rye and potatoes are high and considerably above the ten years' average. The crop of oats will probably exceed last year's by 150,000,000 bushels, or by nearly 20 per cent., and the yield of barley will be increased by 10 per cent. Indicated yields, in bushels, are shown below, with the crops harvested a year ago:

	1909.	1908.
Corn	3,161,174,000	2,927,416,000
Winter wheat	902,700,000	874,700,000
Spring wheat	253,700,000	240,000,000
Wheat, total	1,156,400,000	1,114,700,000
Oats	962,933,000	807,156,000
Barley	183,723,000	166,756,000
Rye	31,000,000	31,851,000
Total	5,094,281,000	4,330,078,000

Secretary Wilson's estimate of the value of last year's farm products was

\$7,778,000,000. Owing to the increase in quantity and to higher prices, the total this year may exceed \$8,000,000,000.

General confidence and the progress toward complete recovery from depression have been stimulated by this report. In connection with it may be considered the June output of pig iron, which was 1,929,884 tons, against 1,883,330 in May. In the first half of the year, the output was 11,000,000, against 9,018,014 in the preceding six months, and only 6,918,004 in the first half of 1908. The furnaces are producing iron now at the rate of 24,000,000 tons a year, and there is a good demand for all of it, at rising prices.

....The International Harvester Company announces a plan, resembling that of the Steel Corporation, for the purchase of stock of the company by employees, payment to be made by installments taken from wages. For this project 12,500 shares of preferred and 15,000 shares of common stock have been set aside. These shares are offered to employees at prices considerably below market quotations.

....The suggestion that a Pan-American bank be established in New York, with agencies in Central and South America, has been so favorably received by capitalists and the governments concerned that the organization of the corporation within a few months is expected by the Bureau of American Republics.

....British capital applications in the first half of the present year amounted to £121,073,600, against £100,673,500 in the first half of 1908, and only £123,630,000 in the entire year 1907.

....Gross earnings of the railroads for June, according to the *Financial Chronicle's* returns, showed an increase of 10½ per cent. over those of June a year ago.

....The Japanese shipping subsidy law, as recently amended, provides for the payment of \$20,173,992 in steamship subsidies during the next five years.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1909

No. 3164

Survey of the World

Mr. Taft Insists Upon Tariff Reductions

After the tariff conference committee had settled down to its work, the President began to exert his influence in favor of such reductions as still could be made. Members of the committee and others in the Senate or the House were invited to confer with him at the White House. Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Payne were his guests there, and the President heard Mr. La Follette's arguments. He began these conferences on the 12th. Those who talked with him were told that he wanted to see iron ore, hides, coal and petroleum on the free list. On the 16th a party of twenty-three Representatives (twenty-two Republicans and one protectionist Democrat) called at the White House to protest against the removal of the duties on these raw materials. They did not induce him to change his attitude. After their departure the following statement was issued at the White House by his authority:

"Mr. Young, of Michigan, opposed free ore; Mr. Mondell opposed free coal or reciprocity with Canada, and free hides—each on the ground that the policy would injure the interests in his State; and a discussion was participated in by other Representatives, who urged that the doctrine of free raw materials was not a Republican doctrine. The President replied that he was not committed to the principle of free raw material, but that he was committed to the principle of a downward revision of the tariff, which he had promised, and that he was obliged to look at the matter, not from the standpoint of any particular district, but from the standpoint of the whole country, and also from the standpoint of responsibility for the entire Republican party. He said the question in each case was a question of fact, to be determined by evidence as to whether the present duty was needed for protection or whether the rate was excessive, so that downward revision or putting the article on the free list would not injure the industry.

"He repeated the platform of the Republican party and said he had always understood that it meant a downward revision in many instances, tho perhaps in some few instances an increase might be needed; that he reached this construction of the platform on what he understood to be the principle of protection and its justification—namely, that after an industry was protected by a duty equal to the difference between the cost of production abroad and the cost of production in this country, including a fair profit to the manufacturer, the energy and enterprise of American business men and capitalists, the effectiveness of American labor and the ingenuity of American inventors under the impulse of competition behind the tariff wall would reduce the cost of production, and that with the reduction in the cost of production the tariff rate would become unnecessarily high and ought to be reduced. This was the normal operation of the tariff as claimed by the defenders of the protective system—not in every case, but as a general rule. Of course a revision of the tariff could not be perfect, but must have defects and inconsistencies; but, so far as his influence went, when called upon to act in connection with legislation, it would be thrown in the direction of performing the promises of the party as he understood them, and that if iron ore and oil and coal and hides did not need protection and the conditions were such as to enable the ore producers and the oil producers and the coal producers and the producers of hides to compete successfully, without reduction of wages, with the producers from abroad, then they did not need a duty and these articles should go on the free list. It was a question of fact which he hoped to make up his mind with respect to, on such evidence as was available to him, in order to carry out what he understood to be the promises of the party to the whole people.

"He said he felt that his position as the titular head of the Republican party and as President, with the whole people as his constituency, gave him a somewhat broader point of view than that of a single member of Congress in respect to articles produced in his district. He felt strongly the call of the country for a downward revision within the limitations of the protective principle, and he hoped to be able to respond to that call as he heard it, as well in the interest of the party as of the country."

Mr. Taft has received many letters and

telegrams commending his attitude. At the end of last week, Mr. Aldrich said that those provisions as to which the committee could not agree would be referred to him, but that he must procure the votes needed for the approval of his decisions by Congress. It was understood that the House would stand by the President with respect to the duties he had mentioned, and would reject any conference report which did not meet his requirements, even going so far as to defeat the bill if the committee should finally refuse to report in accord with his views. But nothing was said about the increases in the cotton goods schedule and other parts of the tariff, or of the new method of valuation.—The committee, at its sessions, accepted the Senate's administrative provisions (including the maximum rates) and restored the salaries originally provided for the Customs Court. It was also agreed that provision should be made for an issue of bonds, with interest at not less than 3 per cent., sufficient for the entire cost of the Panama Canal (estimated by Colonel Goethals at \$397,000,000), with the understanding that \$50,000,000 should be used to reimburse the Treasury for the purchase of the canal rights and property, because the Treasury's working balance is not large enough and is falling.

Income and Net Earnings Taxes

In the House, on the 12th, the Senate's resolution for an income tax amendment to the Constitution was adopted by a vote of 317 to 14, after a four hours' debate. Those who voted against it were as follows:

Allen, of Maine; Gardner, McCall, and Weeks, of Massachusetts; Henry and Hill, of Connecticut; Abbott and Sutherland, of New York; Barchfeld, Dalzell, McCreary and Wheeler, of Pennsylvania; Caldwell, of Kansas; Fordney, of Michigan.

Four of these are members of the tariff conference committee. Democrats asserted that the resolution had been stolen from their platform. The leading speech against an income tax was made by Mr. McCall. Mr. Payne, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said he was utterly opposed to the general policy of such a tax, but thought the Government should have power to tax incomes in time of war. He hoped such a tax would

not be imposed in time of peace. Mr. Bryan has published the following letter, addressed by him to President Taft:

"Now that the States are going to vote on the ratification of the amendment specifically authorizing an income tax, why not give them a chance to vote on an amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by popular vote? In your speech of acceptance you said that you were personally inclined to favor such change in the Constitution. Would this not be an opportune time to present the subject to Congress? Two Constitutional amendments, one authorizing an income tax and the other providing for the popular election of Senators, would make your Administration memorable, and I pledge you whatever assistance I can render in securing the ratification of these amendments."

It is reported that Governor Johnson will call a special session of the Minnesota Legislature to vote upon the proposed amendment.—It is known that those Republicans who are most influential with respect to the tariff revision do not like the tax on corporation net earnings. They have been in conference with the President, who urged the adoption of the tax by the committee. Thereafter they supported the proposition, and the acceptance of it is probably assured. Many protests have been received from officers of insurance companies and of other corporations, who hold that the tax is an inequitable one. The paragraphs relating to it, as passed in the Senate, are undergoing amendment in the Department of Justice. It is reported that some persons connected with the Department fear that the tax, if imposed by Congress, will be pronounced unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. It is estimated that the revenue, at 1 per cent., would be about \$25,000,000, and that the largest payments would be made by the Steel Corporation and the Standard Oil Company. About two-fifths of the total would be paid by the railroads.

Strike Riots in Pennsylvania

An unforeseen strike, which has been marked by riot and bloodshed, was begun on the 13th by the employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at McKee's Rocks, six miles below Pittsburgh. The men are not members of a union, but by mutual agreement about 4,000 quit work. On the following day there was great disorder, and thruout last week the rioting was almost continu-

ous. The plant, which had been closed by the panic, was reopened five months ago, with a reduced scale of wages. The men have worked in groups, each group's foreman receiving the pay for all under his supervision and distributing it. There has been complaint that the pay was inadequate and that places in the groups could be obtained only by bribes. The strikers, few of whom speak English, were well armed, and they sought to prevent the employment of men in their places. Forty troopers of the State constabulary came to the aid of the company, and were assisted by 300 deputies and as many special officers. The story of what has taken place would be one of continuous war. For example, during the riots on the 14th more than 100 persons were injured, two fatally. There were similar riots on the following days, and the local hospital is filled with the wounded. The company's president refused to consider any proposition from the strikers and gave notice that not one of them would be employed again. On the 17th, the strike of 200 riveters at the works of the Standard Steel Company, in Lyndora, compelled 3,000 other workmen there to be idle, and on the following day 500 employees of the Standard Wheel Company quit work. There was a riot at Lyndora on the 18th, when a company of troopers was attacked by the strikers. Ten of these were arrested and one was mortally wounded in the fight. It became known on the same day that the strikers at McKee's Rocks had obtained large quantities of dynamite and were intending to use it. President Hoffstot asserted that he had 2,000 strike breakers at hand and was ready to set them at work if the authorities would protect them. At the beginning of the present week the military authorities of the State, under the direction of Governor Stuart, were selecting stations for field artillery and sites for militia camps in the vicinity of McKee's Rocks.

The Islands

The Japanese on strike in Hawaii have repeatedly disobeyed the injunction recently issued by Judge Robinson, to restrain them from intimidating men working in their places, and it is expected that several hundred of

them will be required to answer charges of contempt of court. On the 12th, there was the beginning of a new strike on a plantation eighteen miles from Honolulu, several hundred Japanese quitting work, because their employer had refused to discharge five Japanese who had excited the hostility of their associates. There was much disorder, and the sheriff arrested several of the strikers. He was at once attacked by an angry mob and forced to seek refuge in a sugar mill. Deputies from the city rescued him on the following day, and eighteen strikers were placed in jail. Their associates then returned to work.—Governor Post, who recently returned to Porto Rico, says he was told in Washington by the President that he could retain his office as long as he desired to do so.—In Cuba, nearly a year ago, Governor Magoon appointed James Page, an American, chief engineer of the water supply and sewer system of Cienfuegos. Mr. Page recently received notice of the Government's intention to dismiss him on July 20. The American Minister at Havana was instructed to protest against this removal. The Cuban Government has decided to retain Mr. Page.—President Gomez has directed the managers of the new Cuban national lottery to reserve for him at the first drawing the ticket numbered 1895, the year of the beginning of the war for independence.



Countries South of Us

Reports from the Government at Bogota say that the revolution in Colombia is ended, and that those who were in revolt at Barranquilla and other places near the mouth of the Magdalena River have surrendered. General Ortiz was their commander.—Owing to renewed attacks upon the Argentine legation at La Paz by angry Bolivians, the Argentine Minister and his wife fled to the palace of Bolivia's President for protection. The Minister then decided to leave the country, but recent reports say that he will remain at his post. Much property in La Paz belonging to resident subjects of Peru or Argentina was destroyed by mobs, and the Argentine consulate at Tupisa was wrecked. The Peruvian Government advanced money to pay for the homeward passage of Peruvians, and many of these

have left Bolivia. In Chili, war between Peru and Bolivia is expected, but in the Peruvian capital there have been no attacks upon Bolivians, President Leguia having successfully urged the people to preserve the peace. It is said that the Bolivian Government has decided that it will not accept the decision of the Argentine President concerning the disputed territory, also that it will await the action of Congress in August. President Montes has apologized to the Argentine Minister for the assaults of the mob, and has given him a guard of 800 soldiers. It was asserted in Buenos Aires on the 14th that he had sent an apology to the Argentine Government, which was satisfied with it, but on the following day this was denied at La Paz.—The arrest of several men at Fuerte, in the Mexican State of Sinaloa, has brought to light a new revolutionary conspiracy against the Diaz Government. It was intended that the uprising should take place on September 16, and it is said that the movement was to be directed from San Antonio, in Texas.—At the demand of our Government, Colonel Garcia, a provincial magistrate in Guatemala, has been removed from office, because (owing, it is alleged, to bribery) he failed to bring to justice the murderers of William Wright, an American citizen and a negro, who was killed by a mob.

✽

Aeronautic Progress

The Wright brothers have many rivals this summer and while they are experimenting without much success at Fort Myer, near Washington, other aviators have surpassed their feats. At Doue, France, June 18, M. Paulham reached an altitude of 450 feet, a higher point than any heavier-than-air machine had before attained, about 100 feet above the best record of Wilbur Wright last year. M. Paulham has made two flights of about an hour, stopping only when his gasoline gave out. He began his practice with the aeroplane less than a month ago. M. Bleriot, who is the first aeroplanist to make a cross-country flight, from Etamp to Orleans, about twenty-five miles, has also broken the speed record by flying 2000 meters in two minutes nineteen seconds. Special interest attaches to M. Bleriot's experiments because he uses a monoplane where

as most of the other practicable machines in use are biplanes. Mr. Hubert Latham has, however, constructed a monoplane of very simple and ingenious construction with which he tried to fly across the English Channel to win the London *Mail's* \$25,000 prize, but fell into the water when half way across because the motor stopped. In this country Mr. Glen H. Curtiss, experimenting at Hempstead Plains, near Mineola, L. I., has done better work than any American this year. On July 18, he made a flight of 29½ miles, remaining in the air 52½ minutes. Last year Orville Wright at Fort Myer made a flight lasting one hour, ten minutes and fifty seconds, while Wilbur Wright in France covered 100 miles in two hours, eighteen minutes and thirty-three seconds. This secures for Mr. Curtiss the *Scientific American* trophy which he won last year with the "June Bug." His present machine, the "Golden Flier," is only twenty-nine feet wide, while the "June Bug" was forty-six. In some respects it is an advantage in construction over the Wright machine, as it is much smaller and rises from the ground with a preliminary run on its three wheels, while the Wright aeroplane has to be launched with considerable velocity by means of a weight falling from a derrick. Mr. Curtiss will represent the Aero Club in the International Aviation Race at Rheims, France, on August 28. The "Golden Flier" when put in charge of a novice, Alexander Williams, was shipwrecked as soon as she started on the first flight. He rose to a height of about forty feet and by a sudden jerk of the rudder he turned the aeroplane so sharply to the right that it tipped over. In the fall the machine was injured and Mr. Williams had his arm broken. The new machine with which Orville Wright is experimenting has not worked well and still days having been rare, so there has been much disappointment to the Congressmen, Government officials and other Washington people who have assembled on the ground daily in the expectation of seeing the cross-country flight with a passenger which the Wrights are obliged to make before their aeroplane is purchased by the Government. The longest flight so far made by Orville Wright this season is seventeen minutes.

The Revolution in Persia

In spite of the protests of the Russian and British representatives, and their threat that foreign intervention was inevitable if the constitutionalists approached the capital, they continued to advance and have now captured Teheran and deposed the Shah. The Bakhtiari from the south, under Sardar Asad, effected a junction with the constitutionalists coming eastward from Resht, Kazvin and the Caucasus, under the Sipahdar, Governor of Gilan. The latter was formerly a horse dealer of Tabriz, who showed his ability in fighting by clearing of brigands the roads leading to that city. He was a leader in the movement to establish a republic, with Tabriz as its capital. As the combined forces of the constitutionalists approached Teheran, they were visited by the representatives of the British and Russian legations, to urge them to withdraw. The Sipahdar stated his terms,

which were that the two commanders be permitted to enter Teheran with a body guard of 150 men each, to remain until they were satisfied with the working of the constitutional *régime*; that all the Russian troops leave the country; that the reactionary ministry be dismissed and the new ministers be selected by the anjumans (political clubs) thruout Persia; that the governors of provinces be appointed with the approval of the local anjumans, and a few other stipulations. These were declared preposterous by the Russian and British emissaries. A few days later, as the revolutionary forces got near the city, they express a willingness to concede some of the terms demanded, but the Sipahdar replied that he would see them in Teheran. The Persian Cossacks under Russian officers had several skirmishes with the forces of the Sipahdar, but on July 13, while the Cossacks were gathered on the western side of the city to defend a threat-



THE BAKHTIARI TRIBESMEN WHO HAVE CAPTURED TEHERAN AND OVERTHROWN THE SHAH.

ened attack from that quarter, a strong force rode around to the north and entered the gates there, taking possession of the parliament house, the foreign quarter and most of the city except Gun square, in front of the barracks held by General Liakhoff and the main body of his Cossacks. The Shah had taken refuge in his palace of Sultanabad, outside the gates to the northwest, and the troops under him defended the palace by musketry and at the same time shelled the parliament house. This was also under fire of the Cossacks in Gun square, who were with difficulty holding their position against the continuous fusillade and occasional charges of the invaders. The Russian flag waved over the house of General Liakhoff, from which the Cossack sharpshooters were firing. After a day and night of fighting the Shah became frightened, and, under an escort of British Sepoys, was taken to the Russian Legation, over which British and Russian flags were flying. The priests and dignitaries meeting in the parliament declared by this act the Shah had forfeited his crown, and the Crown Prince, Ahmed Mirza, a boy of twelve years, was declared Shah in his stead, with the exiled Ul Mulk as regent. The Sipahdar was made Minister of War of the Provisional Government. General Liakhoff, having nothing left to fight for, offered his services to the new Government and they were accepted. His Cossacks surrendered their arms, which were then restored to them, and then, under the authority of the Minister of War instead of the Shah, but with the same commander, they undertook the policing of the city. Notwithstanding the apprehensions of the looting and killing of foreigners which have been exprest frequently in the dispatches via St. Petersburg, the conduct of the constitutionalist troops, undisciplined and irregular as they are, has been exemplary. Prisoners have been treated humanely and no foreigner has suffered in person or property. The Russian bank, containing \$50,000,000, was protected by the entering troops. The new Shah is not the oldest, but the second son of Mohammed Ali, the deposed Shah. He is, however, the eldest son by a princess of Kajar family, of the royal blood, and had been therefore

designated by the late Shah as his successor. His mother, it is said, wishes to take him with her into exile, and the boy was taken weeping to the Peacock Throne. The Russian army from the Caucasus is still at Kazvin, 86 miles northwest of Teheran. The instructions of its commander are worth quoting for future reference:

The further advance of a portion of the force depends upon the course of events. It can only ensue upon the demand of the Imperial legation in Teheran in the event of the dangerous situation aforesaid arising. The commander of the force will be provided with the most definite instructions, which will emphasize that the exclusive object of the force must be the protection of the Russian and foreign legations, institutions, and subjects, while abstaining from any interference in the political struggle raging in Persia and generally in the internal affairs of Persia. The Russian troops will remain in Persia only until the lives and property of the Russian and other foreign diplomatic representatives and subjects and the safety of foreign institutions seems to be completely insured."



Chaos in Morocco

Mulai Hafid seems to be no more successful in maintaining order in Morocco than his younger brother, Abdul Aziz, whom he deposed. As a matter of fact, the position of Sultan of Morocco is an impossible one, because no ruler can comply with the demands of the Powers and at the same time satisfy all factions of the people. There are four or five distinct revolutionary movements in the country, and the Sultan is without troops or money to defend his rights. One party is trying to restore Abdul Aziz to the throne. Bu Hamara, who has for several years been the leader of a revolutionary party, is again active. Mulai El Kebir, a brother of the Sultan, who claims the throne, has been proclaimed Sultan at Zemur and has captured Mekinez. Another pretender, known as the Roghi, is reported to have entered Fez, the capital, and to have surrounded the palace containing the Sultan Mulai Hafid. On the Riff coast General Marinus, the Spanish governor of Melilla, having received reinforcements of Spanish troops, is engaged in a lively conflict with the Kabyle tribesmen. Public opinion in Spain is divided on the question of intervention in Morocco. The Republicans and Radicals of Catalonia

are manifesting violent opposition to the Government by means of mass meetings and public demonstrations. On the other hand, a large number of young men of aristocratic family have volunteered for service under General Marinas.



Greece Considerable damage was caused in the province of Elis, Southern Greece, by earthquake shocks on July 15 and 17. In the first shock 26 persons are reported to have lost their lives and 100 more injured, chiefly in the village of Havari, where two or three hundred houses were demolished. In the later shocks several more persons were killed and a large number injured. Ten villages report destruction of buildings. Fissures were formed in the earth in some places from which hot water and, it is also said, molten lava are flowing. Earthquakes are reported on the same date from Lisbon, Portugal, and Santa Barbara.—The ministry headed by Mr. Theotopis has resigned because of its disapproval of the anti-Turkish agitation. The manifestations of this feeling were the mass meetings held to sympathize with the Greeks who suffer under Turkish rule, and, second, an organized demand of the officers of the army and navy for an increase in the means of national defense. Mr. Rhallis has been asked to form a ministry.—The four Powers who form the protectorate over Crete have decided to adhere to their plan of withdrawing the forces of the Powers on the date set a year ago, July 27, 1909, but four *stationnaires* will be sent, one of each Power, to guard the Ottoman flag and the flags of the four Powers. A declaration to be addressed to the people of Crete promising, in particular, that the Powers will continue to occupy themselves with the Cretan question in a benevolent spirit, but adding that it is their duty to see that order is maintained and the safety of the Mussulmans in Crete assured; that with this object they reserve the right of adopting such measures as may be expedient for the restoration of tranquillity, in case disturbances should break out which the local authorities were unable to quell. The Porte requested the Powers to be al-

lowed to send a guard ship to Crete, but the request has been refused.



Foreign Notes

Don Carlos of Bourbon, Duke of Madrid, died on July 18, at Varese, in Lombardy, at the age of sixty-one. He was the head of the oldest surviving branch of the house of Bourbon, and therefore had claims to the thrones of both France and Spain. He was debarred from France by the law of 1813 and establishment of the republic, and from Spain by the disregard of the Salic law, debarring woman from the succession. The claims of his father, Don Juan, were responsible for the Carlist risings of 1848, 1855 and 1860, and Don Carlos came near gaining the throne of Spain in the four years' war in 1876. His pretensions descend to his son, Don Jaime.—The Infante Alfonso of Bourbon-Orleans has been deprived of his title and stripped of his Spanish honors and decorations, on account of his marriage, on July 15, to the Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg without the royal assent. He is a great-grandson of Louis Phillippe of France.—In order to put an end to the abuse of absenteeism in the French Chamber of Deputies, the Chamber has adopted a rule that all members shall sign an attendance book on arrival, and if they omit to do this for six consecutive sittings they shall be regarded as absent without leave, thereby losing the right to payment for those days. Voting by proxy has been very common, and sometimes as many as 500 votes have been recorded when not a tenth that number were present.—The court martial held at Adana finds that the Vali, the revolutionary commander, and other officers of Adana, are guilty of complicity in the massacres of the Armenians last April. It reports, however, that it would be difficult to punish all those concerned in the massacres, because their number is so great. The court martial reports that "800 deserve death, 15,000 deserve penal servitude for life, and 80,000 deserve minor punishments. If the Government decides to carry out the punishments we will establish a cordon around the town and deal with the matter expeditiously."

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

[The following letters from our readers fairly represent the great number sent us. Unfortunately the limitations of space prevent our using them all, and even most of the following have been abbreviated. It was to be expected that the prevailing number would call attention to the evils they have observed.—EDITOR.]

Eight Good Observations.

In New York State the town, which is a subdivision of the county, may vote every second year upon the questions of licensing hotels, saloons, retail liquor stores and pharmacists. The cities are excluded from this privilege. The average New York town has an area of thirty or forty square miles and a population varying from a few hundred to six or seven thousand. It will readily be seen that in an area so restricted, especially when surrounded by more or less of license territory, the possible effects of prohibition are reduced to a minimum. I have had the opportunity of comparing license with no-license conditions in several towns, and my conclusions are summarized somewhat as follows:

1. In accordance with the general rule, no-license is much easier to obtain and much more effective when obtained, in a purely rural town than in one containing a large village.

2. In the larger villages, no-license produces a marked result when it first goes into effect. Liquor selling for a time at least is quiet and secret. Hotels sometimes make a show of nailing rough boards across their doors and turning away guests. This farce usually lasts only a few days or weeks.

3. The saloons are the first to be deprived of license, and are seldom maintained in violation of law. The hotel barrooms then do most of the business. When they also are outlawed, the drug stores usually retain their licenses and profit greatly by their legal monopoly. Large quantities of intoxicants are also shipped in to private consumers and delivery wagon dealers.

4. The prohibition wave often spends itself in the no-license vote, leaving the law to enforce itself. In such cases, liquor is openly sold again after a few months.

5. The enforcement of the law depends upon the attitude of the authorities. When private citizens are obliged to push enforcement unaided, they often find insurmountable obstacles. Evidence is hard to obtain, and prosecuting officers generally indifferent or hostile. Grand juries moreover will refuse to indict and trial juries to convict on evidence twice as strong as would be required in a murder case. But when the authorities are in sympathy with the law, all this is changed, and the liquor laws become as effective as the law against larceny. Many counties have recently shown a marked improvement in conditions of enforcement.

6. With all its limitations, town prohibition, under any respectable degree of enforcement, is worth while. Regular drinkers will of course continue to obtain liquor, but they are likely to drink less in proportion to the diffi-

culty of procuring it. The elimination of saloons and the closing or even half-closing of hotel barrooms largely reduce lounging, casual drinking and treating. In the great majority of no-license towns, public drunkenness is far less common than under license. But the greatest advantage of all is the restriction of opportunity for young men and boys to form the drinking habit. It is in the licensed and "respectable" barrooms the careers of nearly all drunkards are begun.

7. The charge that no-license is a damage to general business in New York towns and villages is the veriest nonsense. In manufacturing towns, where labor is in demand, workmen will sometimes refuse to settle on account of no-license. But this difficulty is more than made up for by the increased effectiveness of sober men. A few farmers will draw their produce by preference to a license town; but the saloons get nearly all the money they spend.

8. When a town lapses from license to no-license, it is usually because of the discouragement of the temperance people over imperfect enforcement of the law, the apathy of the general public toward moral questions, and the prompt and business-like activity of the liquor men. They are fighting for their living; the reformers, apparently, for their health.

HOWARD L. RIXON.

SKANEATELES, N. Y.

Good for Starkey!

Our township of Starkey has now had over four years of no-license. The result has been in every way satisfactory in the reduction of drunkenness, quietness upon the streets of our villages and in the more orderly appearance of our streets. The "bum" element has disappeared from their accustomed haunts and either gone to work or migrated to more congenial climes.

The most noticeable change is at our annual town fairs, where formerly many people were more or less under the influence of liquor and especially at night a riotous, half-drunken crowd made our streets no fit place for a woman to walk. Since the advent of prohibition all this has changed. Scarcely a drunken man is to be seen and our streets are safe places for the passage of women even in the evening.

Several parties in town thought that they could sell liquor on the sly without detection, which they did for a time, but through the efforts of the Law and Order League in their vigorous prosecutions these men soon found to their sorrow that they could not. Some pleaded guilty, others have indictments hanging

over them and all appear to have quit the business.

The fact of law enforcement in the town of Starkey has had a marked effect in carrying the county dry.

During the campaign the merchants in Dundee, which is in the town of Starkey, were interviewed and the majority gave good testimony to the benefit to their business resulting from no-license. The two banks said that their deposits had increased, some claimed better collections and nearly all that there had been no falling off in their business. These testimonials were published, which strengthened the weak knees of the merchants in other towns who were expecting disaster to their business in case of no-license. The reverse has certainly been true of the town of Starkey. Our town is more prosperous than at any time in its history, less liquor is drank, the liquor laws are better enforced than ever, and as well as most laws upon our statute books.

JAMES S. FROST.

LAKE MONT, N. Y.



Birmingham's Experience.

Birmingham is a large and cosmopolitan place, with a varied population, many of its residents being foreigners with a holy horror of prohibition. In the election the county is the unit. The city itself gave a small majority against prohibition, the suburbs and the country districts furnishing the dry majorities. Thus it happens that the law faces in Birmingham proper the most adverse conditions. Add to this general condition the further fact that the opposition has control of the City Council and the prosecuting department of the Criminal Courts. Pile on this the attitude of judges who have construed the law with exceeding strictness, giving the defendant the benefit of every doubt. Yet we have made progress. A large number of the best citizens are active members of the Law and Order League, and the pressure on the violators of the law is constant. The decrease in the consumption of liquor and in the crimes that grow out of it, is substantial. Less liquor is brought into Birmingham by the express companies on all the roads than formerly went out on a single line. Liquor is still consumed, but has been driven to cover. Public sentiment is growing in favor of prohibition and is already strong enough to prevent open violations. To make a lasting success we realize that the law must be strengthened in those points where the courts have destroyed it by construction, and that we must elect new men to the bench and the solicitor's office. This will take time, but in the meanwhile the work of educating the rising generation goes on. In every Protestant Sunday school and church prohibition is taught and preached. We are aware that enforcement depends on public opinion, and with every boy who enters Sunday school the tide of public opinion rises higher.

FRED M. JACKSON,

Pres. Jefferson Co. Bldg. & Loan Ass'n.
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The Tale of Uncle 'Lias.

Last year, having occasion to spend some time in a small village in the South, I was much interested to note the effect of prohibition. The closing of the saloons was accomplished while I was there, the town having gone "dry" at the last election.

Not far from where I was staying lived an old dorky, Uncle 'Lias, and his wife, Sophronia. The wife supported the two by washing, altho Uncle 'Lias worked well all the week; but on Saturday night went home with empty pockets and in a beastly state of intoxication.

The Saturday evening following the closing of the saloons we saw Uncle 'Lias wending his way up the street with his arms full of bundles, and one particularly long one, carried very gingerly.

One of the gentlemen present called out to him: "Uncle 'Lias, what all have you got there?"

Uncle 'Lias grinned and chuckled and shuffled around on the sidewalk, and finally came out with: "Say, boss, you know I couldn't git nawthin' to drink tonight, so I jus' nachelly had to buy something down to the grocery and then I thot I'd git a little present for S'phrony," displaying with great pride a new parasol.

I felt there was a whole sermon in that sentence, and could imagine "S'phrony" after seeing the display of necessities and the "present" exclaiming: "Bless the Lord!"

M. ALICE CROOKSTON.

PALMYRA, N. Y.



Local Option a Failure.

I am in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with the liquor business and never have been.

I have, however, given the question of so-called local option in Illinois, my native State, careful consideration and study, and, from such study and investigation, I pronounce the act and its workings not only vicious, as it fails to carry out its object—the restriction of the consumption of liquor—but actually causing drunkenness and the destruction of private property interests, as well as injuring and hindering the municipal governments.

I voice these statements upon actual investigation of conditions in the following towns of Southern Illinois, many of which being county seats: Vandalia, Effingham, Carmi, Mt. Vernon, Johnson City, Marion, Herrin, Carbondale, Percy, Coulterville, Pinckneyville, DuQuoin, Virden, Girard, Sandoval.

The so-called local option act—a misnomer and a fraud, because in its application, restricting the issuance of licenses in cities and towns, the voters of suburban or outside sections, who have no interest in the government of the cities, by their votes control such cities—was enacted and became a law in those cities in April, 1908.

Before the end of the first half-year period of the fiscal year of such towns, usually October 1, the city treasuries of over 90 per cent. of the towns were absolutely penniless, on account of the failure of local option territory, under existing revenue laws, to produce sufficient revenue for the usual city purposes.

All of those towns curtailed expenses, and many of them discharged the police, stopped all work on the streets, while some cut out the electric lights. Many also resorted to the issuance of anticipation warrants, an abominable method of tiding over present financial difficulties.

When it is known that not more than two per cent. of the valuation of property can be levied and collected for city purposes, how can there be any change in financial conditions of such towns, for the better, during the period of local option?

The advent of the "short" revenue period for the cities had an immediate detrimental effect upon the real estate of such places. Rents fell, and the actual selling prices of lots and houses dropped and remained many per cent. lower; so that the actual city revenue is now raised on a lower intrinsic valuation basis for such property. Another burden for the owner and taxpayer.

The records of the courts and the records of the station agents show that there is more liquor sold in the local option territory of Illinois than ever before. The joint and speak-easy are found on every corner, and many of the people who have the necessary money send off and buy liquors in quantities, which produce drunkenness and disorder. In Union, Johnson and other counties, the circuit and county judges have called a halt in the raid on the county treasuries by the professional snitches, parties who make a business of spying upon the blind tigers and the bootleggers, as the work is driving the counties also to the wall.

My personal observations are, therefore, that prohibition, under the guise of local option, is productive of evil instead of good. It fails to produce sufficient revenue for the cities and towns, which condition causes bankruptcy for them. It fails to prohibit everywhere, as the records of the county courts fully testify; and finally, it produces a backward trend in real estate values, and has a deterrent effect upon investors for commercial or other purposes.

STEPHEN P. MONAHAN.

EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Abstemious Des Moines.

The Grant Club, of Des Moines, Iowa, is a non-partisan political club, the only financially successful clubhouse for men where meals are served and reading rooms and bowling alleys are open to members and friends. No liquor is permitted to be served on the premises.

Ingersoll Park is an amusement park, with outdoor vaudeville performances, roller coasters, etc. It is highly successful financially and a place which all the people patronize. No liquors of any kind are ever permitted in the place. As a result, the grounds are decent for children of all ages and it is a summer outing place of respectability and good cheer.

The Des Moines Golf and Country Club is another example. When the fine grounds were leased for the new eighteen hole golf course an influential citizen who believed sincerely in

prohibition was successful in having the clause put into the lease that no liquor of any kind should be sold on the place or the lease would be forfeited. The result is one of the most beautiful and successful clubs in the United States, where children and young people may go and come with parents or without, and where most of the members would be loath to have it different.

We believe these conditions have been brought about by the sincerity and courage of those citizens who stood for a good cause in its dark day and have lived to prove to those fearful lest it would hurt business to do away with liquor that the latter were mistaken.

VIRGINIA J. BERRYHILL.

DES MOINES, I.

Express Packages in Michigan.

If prohibition really did prohibit, I believe ninety per cent. of the American people would declare in its favor. About the only salutary effect is the elimination of the saloon. While our drug stores have complied strictly with the law, it has nevertheless seemed to be necessary for the owners thereof to sell some liquor. Two of the drug firms in this city are outspoken against local option, and I understand the remaining two are also opposed to it. Quantities of liquor are sent into the county from the outside to the individual consumers. The druggists sell but a small percentage of the total amount consumed in this county. Out of twenty-four packages of express recently coming into one of our express offices, eight consisted of consignments of liquor of some quality.

Repeated violations of the local option law are occurring. At the first day of the present June term of court, eleven violators were on the carpet. Nine pleaded guilty, one was put over the term and the other was tried, resulting in a verdict of guilty. The latter case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. Only two of the number pleading guilty paid a fine. A large expense is, therefore, settled upon the county.

J. EARLE BROWN.

ST. JOHNS, MICH.

Five of Whom Are Girls.

As a temperance man from childhood, for many years a prohibition and Good Templar worker, formerly publisher of the New England *Good Templar*, twenty-five years devoted to reform movements; an earnest, and, I believe, conscientious member of Christ's Church, the father of six children, five of whom are girls, knowing the imputations that invariably follow a statement of this kind from a man in my position, I hesitate to record my present belief as regards the question "Does Prohibition Prohibit?"

For many years I insisted that prohibition and sumptuary laws alone could regulate the question of intemperance. Ten years' residence in Wisconsin has completely changed these opinions.

Milwaukee is undoubtedly the "wettest" town on the map. In directing a stranger to any given locality it is quite common to say "Go seven saloons north and three west." Theoretically, such conditions should make this city the most drunken and disorderly in the country. Honesty compels me to admit, however, that Milwaukee is the most orderly city with which I have ever come into contact. Beer and light wines are consumed freely and the result is that very little of the stronger drinks is used. In ten years I have not seen a dozen men the worse for liquor. No city in the country can show as many *homes* owned by the working classes. We have no labor troubles. You can go to our public parks any Sunday afternoon and see from fifteen to twenty thousand people enjoying the band concerts, and drunkenness is an unknown quantity. I do not hesitate to allow my daughters to visit their friends in either daytime or evening, as life is just as safe on our streets as in the confines of the home. The moral status of Milwaukee is second to no city of its size in the country, and on this point I defy refutation.

I have no defense to make for beer or light wines, but any one who will make an *honest* investigation of conditions here will be forced to admit that we have about the most healthy, contented and respectable class of people in the country.

I made a careful study of conditions in my native State of Maine a few years ago and was amazed at the difference. I saw more drunken men in the month I was in Maine, *many times more*, than I have seen in this city in ten years' residence. I found that every man who had a desire for intoxicants was *well supplied* and more whisky was offered me in my month's visit than has been offered to me here in ten years.

I have come to regret that so many of my fellow churchmen insist on treating the question from the theoretical point of view, basing their belief upon the presentation of professional political agitators instead of making an honest investigation of the facts.

The evils of intemperance are so pronounced that any movement that tends to make whisky drinkers out of a class of people who would otherwise make temperate use of beer and mild wines should be given careful consideration. Prohibition will never *prohibit*. Regulation *will* regulate if divorced from party politics. Let us have regulation.

EDWIN B. LORD.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Hypocritical Wahoo.

In the town of Wahoo, Neb., are eleven churches and four saloons. Apparently there should be a large majority in favor of a dry town, but at the last town election the candidates for councilmen who favored prohibition were defeated by the votes cast two to one, and why?

The four saloons pay annually into the public school treasury five thousand two hundred dollars, and those who from the housetops cry

prohibition, when secretly they cast their vote, take into consideration the increase of taxes if the saloon money is cut out. We do not say anything about the back entrance or political aspirations.

C. J. CARLSON.

WAHOO, NEB.

The Social Glass in Texas.

Saloon men in neighboring towns secured the names of all habitual drinkers and all others who might be induced to take a drink. The first class they furnished by express as regular customers, and to the others they would ship C. O. D. a jug of whisky, then notify them by mail to call at the express office and receive a package. Many, who would not have thought of ordering it, would do as requested, as it was there for them. Some would pay no attention until happening to be in town they would be notified in person by the express agent, when, if in company with others who wanted a social glass, would take and pay for the liquor. In this way the evils of the treating habit were present; and I am satisfied, tho I can't explain it, that this system was more harmful than the open saloon, especially among young men and boys. If a consignee actually refused such a shipment, the shipper had only to notify some one else that a package for so-and-so was at the express office, and if he would call and pay the charges it would be delivered to him. By this means the shipper was always sure of a sale, and it is not on record that a shipment was ever returned.

C. W. MARTIN.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Eloquence from Tennessee.

Today, July 1, Tennessee will try State-wide prohibition. The last Legislature so enacted, but the question was never submitted to a popular vote. Had it been it would have been defeated by an overwhelming majority. This was evidenced by the very large majority for Governor Patterson over the brilliant Senator Carmack, the latter being for such a law and the Governor opposed to it. It will not do away with the sale nor drinking of liquor any more than local option has done, and there will be as much money spent, but the money will not redound to the benefit of Tennessee. Contrariwise it will necessitate an increase of taxation on the necessities of life. It will drive away manufacturers of beer from cities like Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and other places. It will be a heavy loss of revenue, 't we'll have beer, whisky also.

I will cite, briefly, an instance in Nashville, being nearest me of the cities mentioned, and, "*ex uno disce omnes.*" There is Mr. William Gerst, a gentleman who was induced to go to Nashville and invest lavishly in the manufacture of beer, yet the State—no!—the *Legislature*, in a moment of frenzy, has virtually confiscated his property and will lose a most worthy and public spirited

citizen—one whose purse was ever open to public enterprise. Why, sir, the Gerst Brewing Company donated \$2,000 to our Centennial. Employees of the same company donated \$600. Mr. Gerst gave \$10,000 to the Centennial Company for restaurant concessions and erected four buildings at a cost of \$15,762.62. He paid \$12,000 for equipment, fed inmates of charitable institutions for nothing, and made no charge for members, their wives and children, of the Press Associations from many States—Virginia, Louisiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other States. His object was to advertise Nashville and the beautiful Southland.

I mention this one instance to show how ungrateful, if not malicious, fanaticism can be, and *is*, to vent its spleen. It makes me think of the days of witchcraft in the Colonies from about 1645 for forty or fifty years, away up in Massachusetts. That awful frenzy passed away almost as suddenly as it had arisen, leaving to future ages a fearful warning against such popular insanity. So it will be as to this effort to fetter a freeman's will. Madame Roland exclaimed on the block when awaiting the axe of the executioner: "Oh, liberty! in thy name how many crimes are committed!" The patriot, Patrick Henry, said: "Give me *liberty* or give me death!" And the women sing and pray, and call on Jehovah. But I will say to them that whatever ceremonies among men have rendered them most ridiculous and absurd; whatever crimes most infamous in the eyes of their own species and impious in the sight of Heaven, are to be traced to the iniquity or perversion of their religious institutions. As for myself, I grant to no one, from the throne to the cottage; from the philosopher to the clown; from the most exquisitely refined to the rudest barbarian, to prescribe what I *shall* or *shall not* eat or drink.

(COURT) WM. J. SEATLER

WINCHESTER, TENN.

Not a Success in Texas.

As to how prohibition works perhaps a few statistics will give the best and quickest answer. For a period of ten and one-half months prior to the change there were filed in the various district and county courts seventy-seven cases of persons charged with various misdemeanors, presumably due to saloon influence. For the ten and one-half months *after* the law was supposedly effective, the same records show 179 cases filed, or an increase of 102 cases, all for violations of the liquor law.

Other crimes, including murder, manslaughter and similar capital crimes have more than doubled in the same time.

There were in the city of Amarillo, prior to this election, thirteen saloons, two wholesale whisky dealers, two wholesale malt dealers and two other persons who had licenses to sell on their premises. Under prohibition twenty-seven persons have secured Internal Revenue

licenses to sell liquor in the same city, giving as a general rule the same places of business occupied by the saloons, or nearly twice as many persons engaged in the business as before. The loss to state, county and city has been over ten thousand dollars in refunded and discontinued licenses, besides the taxpayers are carrying the burden of increased court costs.

As to the blessings promised by the pros, they have not materialized, drunkenness is as disgustingly common as ever, the local sanitariums have the same old gang of delirium tremens patients.

For a time the local officers acted under what is known as the "search and seizure act," and many places were raided, quantities of whisky was found, in most unexpected places, such as private residences, coal bins, etc.

My business as a newspaper woman brings me directly in contact with printers daily and I can truly say, for them the change has been deplorable. Formerly they would slip out the back way, get a glass of beer and come back and go to work; now they get a bottle of whisky and drink until they are of no use to anybody.

One thing is undoubtedly true. Prohibition has driven out beer and mild alcoholic drinks, because they are too bulky to hide and cannot be sold as readily as whisky, but to my mind it has fostered the most serious form of intemperance.

MIRIE MORRIS MORGAN

AMARILLO, TEX.

Prohibition Prohibits in Oklahoma.

A year and a half ago we carried State-wide prohibition for twenty-five years by a large majority, and the law is very well enforced. There are some violations by bootleggers, but these men are very soon apprehended and land in jail, as our law requires a jail sentence in addition to a fine. There is practically no drunkenness since our law was enacted. The change was immediate and almost complete. So great has been the improvement over the former license system that business men who voted against prohibition, under the impression that it would hurt business, have acknowledged that they were mistaken, and that the result has been wholly good. They sell more goods and it is much easier to collect their bills. They are now in favor of prohibition.

The whisky crowd went up and down our State telling the people what dire results would follow prohibition. Business would suffer, trade would be driven away, cities would be full of empty buildings, grass would grow in the streets, there would be no money for running the city, or for paving the streets or building sidewalks, and many other things, not one of which has come to pass. The exact opposite in every case has resulted. There are no empty buildings, there is plenty of money for running expenses; city paving and sidewalk building were never before seen on such an extensive scale as right now. Good school houses are being built, and more children attend school and the children are better

clothed. And one of the most remarkable things about this whole business is that when we closed our saloons nearly every other kind of crime stopped. Prohibition has been such a blessing in Oklahoma that we are simply amazed that all the other States have not adopted it.

(REV.) J. A. B. OGLEVEE.

PAWHUSKA, OKLA.



Bringing the Jag Home.

Over thirty years' experience in Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin has shown me that (1) No-license helps the rare community which is dominantly abstinent and practically isolated. (2) In most cases it means a clandestine traffic and a patronage of license towns, men thus leaving their money in the license town and bringing the jag home. Stoughton and Edgerton, Wis., are in point. There always will be the "next" town or State or county and the weakness and craft of human nature to evade law.

After ten years' residence here I believe in the "Milwaukee policy." We have proportionately far less of the evils of the traffic than any other large city in America, less by any ratio. For this there are three reasons: 1. The fact that a man can get a drink whenever he wants it prevents the pocket flask and the morbid craving for the forbidden. 2. You cannot expect, among 350,000 people, to escape all vice. But these we persistently war against. In this the brewers and the public authorities work together. If we could banish the senseless custom of "treating," which mistaken American sociability has foisted on our independent German people, we should have little trouble. 3. Our popular beverage is beer, which does not make drunks unless mixed with strong liquors. This is where "treating" does its mischief, for it leads to high wines and whiskies, bad enough alone, and on top of beer enough to upset anybody.

Work to make the traffic as public as any other business; to eliminate unworthy dealers; and to give the preference to mild beverages. That is our policy.

(REV.) THOMAS EDWARD BARR.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.



The Joys of Bacchus in Oklahoma.

In the smaller towns of Oklahoma the liquor situation is easy to control, provided the constable, deputy sheriff and justice of the peace will do their duty. The pint bottle of whisky is the "bootlegger's" stock in trade. The stock of goods is shipped to him at his own risk by the distiller from another State. If he can get his goods out of the depot and conceal them he will find no trouble in finding thirsty patrons to buy his forty-rod at a dollar a bottle. This business is carried on by men in various occupations and by those in no particular occupation. There is no public drinking; when men want a drink they retire to a water-closet or some other such quiet retreat, and enjoy their libations. A resi-

dence of from thirty to ninety days in the county jail gives the bootlegger a chance to reflect and does more to discourage this form of lawlessness than anything else that has been thus far devised. I have seen villages where the thirsty have returned to lemon extract and red ink for a long period after the bootleggers had been sent to jail.

JOHN W. CARR.

LINDSAY, OKLA.



The Speak-Easy.

Anent the testimony from prohibitory districts relative to the "speak-easy" evil, the situation in this county (Allegheny) with its Scotch-Irish stock of Americans, its strict Sabbath laws, and its high-license law so uniformly praised by anti-prohibitionists, is interesting. Not long ago the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association here investigated the local situation in the interest of the licensed saloons, and discovered there were some 2,500 speak-easies in this county, being a greater number by almost a half than that of licensed saloons! A friend of the writer who is on intimate terms with a leading local saloon keeper lately said to him: "Why don't you have that dirty speak-easy almost back of your saloon closed?" The reply was: "For three reasons. In the first place he takes care of a class of trade I don't want; then again I sell him his booze; and third, I do not dare to have him arrested. If I did, he would be my enemy and go after me in License Court and I would lose my license; he could, of course, make a case against me for breaking the law; every saloon keeper breaks it." With this county, it is not a question of saloon or speak-easy; it is speak-easy or both. Z.

PITTSBURGH, PA.



The Most Whisky-Ridden State in the Union.

North Dakota, like Maine, is a standing prohibition object lesson. Its saloonless towns and the "absence" of liquid refreshments have furnished material for columns of anti-saloon argument, but I do not hesitate to declare and can furnish evidence to the effect that it is the most whisky-ridden State in the Union. Express and freight dump into its limits annually thousands of gallons of the vilest brands of "squirrel" whisky, and where its sale is not openly countenanced, violations of the prohibitive laws are at least overlooked. The backyard of the average country hotel, with its array of discarded bottles, is a standing advertisement of this fact, while broken glassware along the roadside is a daily reminder of the absurdity of the whole thing. This sweeping declaration may perhaps not be applied to the whole State, for there are sections where public opinion prevails and the statute is interpreted and observed literally, but it is safe to say that where two towns are liquorless, eight find a way to quench the thirst of those desiring it.

H. J. BYRON

ST. PAUL, MINN.

North Dakota Not Yet Ideal.

Your question, "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" asked some time ago, is of peculiar significance in North Dakota, which began her statehood with prohibition a part of her organic law. In a large number of the villages of the State the law is openly violated, and beer, wine and whisky are sold over the bar with no attempt at concealment. Where there is too much show of opposition to make such a course safe, such articles are shipped into the State on individual orders. A large part of such trade has been done under cover of fictitious consignees, the banks receiving and selling the bills of lading for casks or cases of beer, really occupying an unenviable position in this respect. The new Federal law may change that phase of the business. However, drug stores have always had licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors and will under the new law, approved March 16, 1909, "for medical, scientific, sacramental or mechanical purposes." And the drug stores of North Dakota take the place of the saloons of other States. Drunkenness is as usual as tho the attempted restriction did not exist. The only noticeable difference between North Dakota and other States in respect to the traffic is that the "goods" cost more here, on the theory, doubtless, that violations of the law should command a premium.

HERRON, N. DAK.

G. R. BRAINARD.

Prohibition's Effect in Mississippi.

In Mississippi it seems that prohibition has had most influence on the white man reared to think no more of drinking intoxicants than water, and on the great mass of negroes. The gentlemen of the community, whether holding a bank directors' meeting or celebrating the birth of an heir to one of the old families, must do so by ordering drinks, first one, then another, until the result was disastrous. The pitiable feature was that some woman had to pay for the hilarity with tears, and some child's heart was made sad. It wasn't the least intended, but always happened. Under prohibition this has stopped, and with it much sorrow. Prohibition hasn't stopped drinking, but it has stopped drunkenness to a great extent. It's not so easy and tempting to order from outside the town or State as to send across the street to the bar.

In the case of the negroes, prohibition has been a Godsend to them, as well as to their neighbors and friends, the whites. It is of both economic and moral good. Since whisky has been impossible, or made more difficult in ordering, the Saturday purchasing list has many more useful articles on it, as increased sales in every store show.

Up to the time prohibition swept the State it was not rare for people to leave their homes Saturday afternoons. The negroes had shot time off, and men and women made for the saloons. Negroes who, when sober, were the incarnation of sobriety, seemed to lose their senses entirely when drunk, and be-

came as madmen. Shooting was the order of the day, and high revelry. As an example of the doings in one community, one evening a negro in his drunken recklessness fired a shot from his house, which instantly killed a young University of Louisiana student on the train at the depot, returning for the Christmas vacation. Another drunken negro, the same night, fell from his mule and broke his neck. Things of this nature happened often, and in nearly every case whisky was the cause. Prohibition has made human life safer and is a blessing that will increase as the great wave slowly tho surely will sweep the entire country.

M. M. McG.

WOODVILLE, MISS.

A Conjugal Debate.

A young married couple moved from one of the Southern States to a little town in western Kansas.

When they had been there only a short time the husband took a bad cold. He said to his wife: "I believe I will get some whisky and quinine for my cold."

"This is a prohibition State; perhaps you cannot get it," said his wife.

"Oh, never fear," said he; "prohibition does not prohibit."

He went to a drug store and asked for whisky.

"We dare not let you have it for love or money," answered the drug clerk.

"Is there any place in town where I can get it?" he asked.

"I do not think you can get it in this town," was the answer.

He then tried other drug stores, also the pool hall, with no better success. He returned home and said: "Wife, I was mistaken; prohibition does prohibit."

EFFIE BROOKS.

PASADENA, CAL.

Michigan's Experience.

To a large extent prohibition prohibits when the people want it to and elect officials that take an interest in the enforcement of the law. Such has been the experience of Oakland County, Mich., which went dry by a small majority in April, 1908, closing twenty-two saloons and one brewery in Pontiac, a city of about 12,000 population.

Before the local option election was held, the superintendent of the leading Sunday school of the city, seeking nomination for the office of supervisor, was defeated in caucus by an eleventh hour rush from a nearby saloon made in favor of a man not previously announced. The interloper was badly defeated, altho his associates on the ticket were elected. This, coupled with convictions of saloonists for violations of existing laws and the rotten egging of the store front of one of the active supporters of local option, is believed to have materially helped the dries to win the election.

After election the Sunday school superin-

tendent above mentioned was nominated for sheriff and elected by a top notch majority. The prosecuting attorney was at the same time re-elected by an increased majority on his record for good work. These officials, after considerable difficulty, secured evidence on which successful prosecutions of keepers of "blind pigs" were conducted; heavy fines and imprisonment sentences have been given in about a dozen cases, and it is now recognized by all concerned that illegal selling in this county under present conditions is far from safe. It is expected that the "search and seizure" law recently passed will further facilitate law enforcement, as it makes it much easier to secure acceptable evidence.

Merchants state that their business is better than formerly. Banks report increasing deposits. Aside from an occasional vagrant or liquor law violator our jail is generally empty. Drunken men are seldom seen on the streets, the few exceptions generally being those that have visited the neighboring wet city of Detroit. There has been considerable complaint of these individuals raising disturbances on the trolley cars, but this is now being regulated.

The loss of revenue from saloon licenses, about \$11,000 per year, has been noticed, but little is being said on the subject. As yet no advance in tax rate has been made on this account and municipal improvements are be-made as needed. Most of the business places vacated by the saloons have been taken up for other lines of business.

R. H. PARDEE.

PONTIAC, MASS.

Nebraska versus Kansas.

Nebraska has always been a license State and has one of the best license laws in the United States. You may write to any land agent in southern Nebraska and he will tell you that land values have always been higher there than in northern Kansas, a prohibition State. In Nebraska last year there were fifty-four failures with liabilities of \$350,668, while prohibition Kansas had 316 failures with liabilities of \$1,699,684. Nebraska produces more wealth every year than Kansas, whose population is 25 per cent. greater. Both States are naturally very productive. The only way these facts can be explained is that the most productive workers will not live in a prohibition State.

The little town of Lanham is bisected by the Kansas-Nebraska boundary line. On the Kansas side there are five saloons openly selling liquor, while on the Nebraska side there are none. Thus the school fund is cheated out of the tax the liquor traffic should be compelled to pay. Kansas adopted prohibition in 1880. I have evidence that the law officers cannot enforce it in the larger towns, while in the rural districts it is not nearly so effective relatively as is the Nebraska license law. Spasmodically the law officers try to enforce prohibition, but the rule has been to ignore it. Last year the captain of police at Leavenworth made an official statement of the

number of arrests for drunkenness, comparing the season of open saloons prior to the recent crusade with the season of closed saloons, which began in April, 1907. The open period cited by him was from October, 1906, to March, 1907, during which his men made ninety-three arrests for drunkenness. Now, remember, this covers a time when saloons were running openly in Leavenworth despite the statutory law. In comparison he cites the closed period from April to September, 1907, during which time his men made 137 arrests for drunkenness. Here are forty-four arrests for drunkenness when saloons were closed in excess of the number during the open season.

The captain of police of Leavenworth is only one of a number of police chiefs who make official reports of the closed season as compared with the open season. These official reports are record proof, incontrovertible, that saloons openly do business in many of the Kansas towns. In view of this record how can any honest man contend that prohibition prohibits in Kansas?

W. R. BENNETT.

OMAHA, NEB.

Ostentatious Prayers and Demonstrative Women.

One fault of temperance workers is their extreme sensitiveness to criticism by their friends. I am convinced that county victories would be increased if two errors on election days were remedied. The one is ostentatious prayer, and the other is demonstrative women on the streets and at the polls. There is a large class of indifferent voters who might be claimed for the dry, who are disgusted by this overreaching zeal. Americans will, owing to a spirit of chivalry, smile condescendingly, and perhaps, if the masculine in them is not too assertive, will even be persuaded to change their votes for the better. But the foreigners are almost certain to be driven to the opposite extreme. I write as one that believes in prayer, loves women, and only one generation removed from foreign soil.

J. E. H.

DELTA, OHIO.

He Trailed Roosevelt—At a Discreet Distance.

I was a newspaper reporter in New York City when Dr. Parkhurst made his first crusade against Sunday selling. No man who really wanted to get a drink—and his kind seemed more numerous than ever—had to go without it. A hundred different plans were used to violate the law. I followed Theodore Roosevelt, then police commissioner, at a discreet distance, when he made a tour of investigation to discover whether the Sunday law was enforced or not. He stated on his return that he found the conditions most satisfactory, when, as a matter of fact, I entered a saloon doing business within view of the police station, in almost every police precinct he visited.

My observation leads me to believe that the worst evil of drink is bad liquor; that all strong liquors are in themselves more or less harmful if used regularly; that whisky, brandy, etc., should not be sold under the same licenses as light wines and beer; that prohibition is in the broad view a worse evil than the thing it seeks to prohibit, and that a "prohibition wave," like a religious revival, is based on emotionalism and brings a reaction that more than offsets the good it may have accomplished.

E. W. GRAY.

NEWARK, N. J.

Perhaps Not.

Perhaps I "speak as a fool," but if prohibition does not diminish the liquor dealer's gains why does he oppose it? And if it increases his gains why is he not its enthusiastic advocate?

SARAH JEANNETTE BURKE.

NEW YORK CITY.

"Where Ignorance Is Bliss."

For fourteen years I lived in a town with fifty saloons, and there never was a day during that time, unless perhaps at long intervals, when the authorities became active on Sunday closing, when I could not have directed a man, wanting a drink, to fifty bars, where he could buy almost anything he wanted to drink any time a day and almost any time in the night. I have lived near three years and a half in a prohibition State and in a closed town, and while I am told that much of the time intoxicants may be had by the initiated, I could give only the faultiest kind of direction to a man hunting the place where he could find his desire. If prohibition possessed no other limitation in the drink traffic than this it surely would more than justify its passage in any State.

(REV.) JOHN H. J. RICE

EMPORIA, KAN.

Prohibition in Kansas.

For something like thirty years prohibition has been upon the statute books of Kansas City, Kan., and yet the State has probably produced the youngest drunkard in the world, a lad of five years, taken in charge by the Wyandotte Juvenile Association of Kansas City, Kan.

The Mercantile Club of Kansas City, Kan., recently made a trip thruout the State. The papers boasted of the fact that "there was nothing but water on board," and yet a colored man, famed as a mixer of "high balls," accompanied the party in his "official capacity." One of the members of the club, questioned about the presence of a drink mixer on a "prohibition special," laughingly replied: "That's where we need him."

Today the "reform wave" is at the height of its power in Kansas, and while prohibition may not soon be the screaming fad it was in previous years, it is still an open secret that

liquor can be obtained in every city, town and hamlet in the State; if not in openly conducted saloons, then in the lockers of the fashionable clubs, in the drug stores, the "speak easies" and in the numerous out of the way places pointed out to the thirsty pilgrim by the well informed resident.

The press reports and the records of the various police courts of Kansas show conclusively that prohibition does not prohibit in the larger towns of the State. The Associated Press dispatches of July 8 show that fifty-six women were arrested in Mineral, a coal mining center near Pittsburgh, Kan., on charges of disturbing the peace by wrecking four saloons for refusal to sell beer in buckets.

I. T. MARTIN.

DETROIT, MICH.

Bottles.

For several years this city, being the county seat of Owen County, in the State of Indiana, has not had a saloon. A merchant in this city recently advertised for empty bottles for the purpose of filling them with vinegar. Within ten days he received three thousand empty beer bottles, which had been picked up and collected in the streets, alleys and yards. Think of that! Three thousand bottles in a small country town like this.

M. M. EICKHOFF.

SPENCER, IND.

Between Wind and Water.

First—While prohibition does not absolutely prohibit, it does beyond a question restrict the sale and reduce the attending vices.

Proof—Carthage, Ill., a town of 3,500, has for years enforced this law and in fifty visits to that city a drunken man will not be seen.

Kansas City, Kan., enforcing the law strictly, has increased the pupils between twelve and eighteen years in her schools by 600, put herself in the lead of every city in the United States in building operations, increased her bank deposits wonderfully, decreased her court expenses and left the gates of her jail open to the world.

Where high license has been adopted there seems to have been less crime committed in making unlawful sales, false swearing and all that usually follows where laws against a man's personal rights are sought to be imposed. At Fulton, Mo., in 1868 the license was \$50 per year. Public agitation forced it up to \$3,000 per year, reduced the saloons to two in number, cut off all sales by druggists or grocers, and made it impossible for a man to get a drink at any other place nor to get drunk anywhere, as the law forbid the sale to men in that condition, and as there were but two places where it could be had they were very careful not to involve themselves.

That either high license or prohibition hits the manufacturer "between wind and water" it is only necessary to cite their opposition to both measures.

OBSERVER.

Iowa

The Wicked Wine Cellars.

It is a fact that the leaders in four out of five churches that I have served have their wine cellars, which contain beer and wine in quantity at all times, and yet these persons were strongest of their denunciations of the sale of liquor and loudest in their prayers for the abolishment of the saloon.

Who are the sots and the wrecks in a community? Is it true that they come from the great middle class? A study of the subject will prove to any one the fallacy of the statement. The wine cellar makes more drunkards than the saloon. Again, it is a fact in communities where prohibition prevails there is as much liquor consumed as before the prohibitive law became effective.

Watch the freight and express offices in prohibition States and my assertion is made good.

(REV.) WILLIAM MOYER.

DENVER, COL.

*Rum-Soaked Porto Rico versus Prohibition Kansas.*

I was brought up by parents who would not even use cider for fear of the drink evil, and until after college days were over I was strongly prejudiced by this early training. In college I saw much of the evil effects of the traffic upon young men, for the university was situated in a wide-open city.

In 1901 I went to Porto Rico as a teacher in the Government service. I spent the better part of a year there, and learned several things about the liquor question. Indeed, no such question had ever been raised there. Rum was the source of profit in the sugar industry. Rum was served on the tables of the well to do and over the counter to the poor. Rum was drunk in lieu of milk in coffee. Even dry goods stores had a "wet" corner. The treating habit did not exist. One went into a store (there were few saloons), got one drink and rode away. During my residence I saw there scarcely a half-dozen cases of intoxication and the majority of these were Americans. A woman in the little village where I lived was distinguished from the general population as "la Borracha" (I may not have spelled this correctly), because she was frequently intoxicated.

When I left Porto Rico I went to prohibition Kansas. There I saw more drunkenness than I had seen in all my life at any one time. I went to a college town. Little occurred there, altho I learned that the "joints" were run like high license saloons, even in this staid and sober town. Once a month the keepers were arrested and fined, and it was tacitly understood that they would not be arrested for another month. I learned that this was of common occurrence in the State. I visited a few other places, and there saw prohibition at its worst. One Saturday evening I passed thru the main thorofare of a good-sized city. The saloons were doing a thriving business. There was little pretense of hiding anything. Before midnight that street looked as if they

were about to build a railway thru it and had thrown the ties along the right of way. These ties were human beings in a state of beastly intoxication. Cowboys, farm hands and others congregate in the populous centers on Saturday night and "tank up," and such scenes and worse follow.

LESLIE F. PAUL.

FORT COLLINS, COL.

*The "Stumbling Block to Temperance.*

The profits on the capital invested in the liquor traffic is the chief stumbling block to temperance. Take the "easy money" out of the trade and it would die a lingering death. That money is used to corrupt officials from constable to judge on the bench. The saloon is a breeding ground for corrupt politics. It is fighting now for its very existence.

Were the temperance people half as zealous, half as united as their opponents, another decade would see the close of the public saloon in America.

C. P. S.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

*The Wages of Gin Is Breath.*

Oh, yes, prohibition prohibits, all right. The Anti-Saloon League prints maps of all the "Dry?" territory in the United States. This territory, which they claim to be "dry," is, in fact, very much overflowed. For example, the Walker Distillery, in Walkerville, Canada, across the Detroit River from us, in one recent week, paid Uncle Sam as high as \$106,000 for revenue alone on whisky shipped into this country, "more than one-half of which is under the prohibition régime," as you say. They are sending over here on the ferryboats as much as twenty truck loads of whisky per day.

Yes, prohibition prohibits all right, if your eyes are shut.

A. J. SCHULTE.

DETROIT, MICH.

*The Despised Barkeep and the Pious Druggist.*

Several times I have known the miserable sinner, the despised "barkeep," put out of business to see his occupation transferred to the respectable, pious druggist, without, in any way, lowering the latter in public esteem or subjecting him to ecclesiastical discipline.

The hypocritical character of the blatant, bibulous champions of prohibition warrants the belief that the groggy Texas advocate of the measure put the matter in a nutshell in the assertion: "Oh, prohibition is not intended for gentlemen and good church people, but for the niggers and the damned Irish."

My observation is that the enforcement of the law is rigid and strenuous against the "blind tiger" negro, who undertakes, under cover of night, competition with the negro employed by respectability.

The officer of the law has unbounded and deterrent regard for "respectability."

J. C. FOUVILLE.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Texas Testimony.

Previous to the year 1902 the county of Ellis, Tex., was under the license system. In that year the friends of prohibition called for a vote and the saloon was voted out by a majority of about 400. For four successive years the law was in force. That it was violated was to be expected. All laws are violated. That it was enforced as well as other statutes is not to be denied. During the four years a canvas was made which showed that there were large improvements made to the property values of the towns, and this fact was certified to by those who had been among the opponents of the measure. The nuisance of the saloon was abated. Some "blind tigers" were brought into service, but these found the place rather unhealthy. That there was a systematic effort made by the opponents of prohibition to bring the law into disrepute by frequent violations was well known by those who gave careful attention to the situation. After four years' trial, the "antis" believed that the opportune time had arrived to bring on an election and this was done. The campaign was

short and interesting. The money, supposedly from the pockets of the brewers was abundant to employ speakers, publish literature, hire brass bands and to do everything which ingenuity could invent to secure votes for the saloon. The friends of prohibition had no money except as the men of the county volunteered to give it. Speakers volunteered their services. Some were brought from other places. The result of the count of ballots showed that the majority had been increased from 400 in 1902 to 2,004 in 1906. The election had been wisely timed by the friends of the saloon when the farmers would be the busiest in their cotton. It was the season of gathering and ginning. The towns polled a very heavy vote and that of the country was light. The prohibitionists were the losers from this, and yet every precinct in the county, save one, which cast an insignificantly small vote, was carried by the prohibitionists. This result was because the people had tried both the saloon and its absence, and decidedly preferred the latter. Other counties in Texas can tell a similar experience.

CHALMERS MCPHERSON.

FORT WORTH, TEX.



The Reason for the Income Tax

BY ALBERT B. CUMMINS

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA.

IN this country the taxing of incomes has been considered a subject to be shunned or touched upon most cautiously, except in case of war. The lack of revenue promise in the new tariff bill, however, brought it to the front during the present session. At first the issue was whether any income tax at all should be authorized by Congress; but later it resolved itself into a question of what kind of an income tax should be adopted. Personally, I have always favored a general income tax, to be paid by all persons, copartnerships and corporations with net annual earnings in excess of five thousand dollars, adjusted so that the tax would not rest upon any person unless he enjoyed such an income, even tho a part of it is derived from a corporation. On the other hand, the proposition recommended by the President and advocated by the Senate Finance Committee provides for a special income tax to be laid only upon corporations and measured by their net earnings.

The difference between the two plans is fundamental and involves the most vital principle in the authority of any government to tax its citizens and their property. The general income tax rests only upon those who have large incomes; the corporation tax may fall upon those who have very small incomes.

In either case, however, the first question is: Do we need additional revenue, and how much? One who holds the theory of tariff for revenue only may feel that the custom house receipts should be made adequate, to the exclusion of other forms of taxation. But they are very few who do not believe, today, in more or less tariff protection. The great majority heartily favor the joinder, in import duties, of protection and revenue, and must, therefore, accept an income tax as the reasonable means of supply if there results a deficiency. In the present case I am profoundly convinced that some of the import duties imposed by the bill should not have been

imposed, and that a thoroly protective measure could have been framed omitting some of the burdensome exactions which this bill lays upon the people. But the bill being what it is, the question is of the justice, expediency and necessity of an income tax, under present conditions. It is not a mere experiment for the purpose of demonstrating an abstract power of Congress. It is the necessity which we shall probably face and the fact that in the near future some of the duties imposed for revenue only will have to be reduced, and that others, for protection, will shortly disappear.

It is, of course, impossible to state with absolute precision the revenues and expenditures of the Government for the future. We can, however, arrive at approximate conclusions, as the Treasury Department arrives at them in sending to Congress its estimates for ensuing years. Taking the most conservative position, to be always on the safe side, let us glance at the prospect immediately before us, during the next two fiscal years, ending June 30, 1910 and 1911. The expenditures have already been determined in the case of the first year. We have appropriated (during the last session) \$1,044,401,857.12 to carry on the affairs of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1910. To this must be added \$26,080,875 for contracts authorized, which are equivalent to appropriation. Should Congress determine to provide for the entire cost of the Panama Canal by the issue of bonds, we can deduct the \$37,000,000 appropriated for that purpose; but from some source we must derive sufficient revenue, during the ensuing year, to cover the assured sum of \$1,033,482,732.12.

Our revenue from the Post Office Department is less than nothing. It will result in a deficit estimated at from \$16,000,000 to \$20,000,000. It is thoroly optimistic to estimate that our receipts from so-called internal revenue will be \$255,000,000. From all other sources we cannot expect more than \$64,000,000. So that, looking at it most hopefully, there will remain \$479,790,362.12 to be provided for thru custom receipts—or by some other method of taxation.

In the careful estimate which he gave in the Senate, Senator Aldrich stated that if the rates in the present bill had been applied to the imports of 1907 they would have raised \$8,000,000 more than was realized, and that our imports for the coming year would probably be as large as in 1907. We may accept his judgment as to the comparative efficiency of the two bills; but the year 1907 was one of phenomenal commercial activity, to which we shall hardly return so quickly, after the depression of 1908, and if the present bill accomplishes its purpose of encouraging home industries it is also reasonable to suppose that we shall have made some progress in supplying our markets with home productions. It is true that at present we are gaining rapidly over the revenues of 1908, from custom duties, but this is largely accounted for by the rush of importations of many articles upon which it is known that the duties are to be increased. For the first five months of the present calendar year our customs receipts, in spite of the exigencies of the case, are but 95 per centum of what they were in 1907, and it would be most unreasonable to anticipate that, for the year ending June 30, 1910, if the old rates were in effect, we could collect, at the custom houses, more than \$315,621,696. Assuming that the new bill will add \$8,000,000 upon the same importations, and that the importations will not fall off, the most hopeful prospect for June 30, 1910, is a record of custom receipts amounting to \$323,621,695, against the required \$479,790,362.12. The probable deficit of \$156,168,667.12 is one argument, from 1910, for an income tax.

In the case of 1911, much has been said of a spirit of economy which is to dominate the next session of Congress. I am persuaded that there are many opportunities for retrenchment, but it is idle to expect that if we maintain the Government as now established there can be any material reduction in our expenses. We are constantly assuming new duties, taking on new functions and receiving stronger and stronger demands in every direction for increased appropriations. There is no fair-minded man but knows that for every dollar we

can save thru the exertion of economy in the maintenance of public affairs as now established, we shall expend two dollars in the enlargement of national functions. The condition can be put even stronger, for during the last session Congress made no appropriation for the improvement of waterways, except for the continuance of work in progress, and no material appropriation for public buildings. Both will be strenuous in their demands upon the next session. The efforts of the army and navy to reduce their demands for the next session amount, largely, to postponing, for one year, such expenditures as can be delayed. It is very conservative to estimate that our appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911, as before not including the regular Post Office appropriation or the Panama Canal, will amount to \$840,000,000.

Allowing for the natural increase in internal revenue, that receipt will be \$260,000,000. From other sources admitting \$65,000,000, and allowing \$340,000,000 from customs, which is nearly \$8,000,000 larger than it has ever been, and the deficit for 1911 will be \$175,000,000.

Even if we were to assent to a policy of despoiling the sinking fund and should we deduct \$30,000,000 for the currency fund, we should still have a deficit of \$66,168,667 and \$85,000,000, without the least hope of increasing our receipts from accustomed resources, or of diminishing our expenditures. It is, therefore, manifest that we must adopt some system that will permanently add to our revenue—and add to it more than the \$25,000,000 estimated as the result of a tax on the net earnings of corporations. We shall require all of the revenue that can be raised by a tax of 2 per centum upon all incomes above \$5,000, including gifts, bequests and inheritances.

It is a fallacy to urge that the establishment of an income tax may be used as a weapon against protection. The protective system can have no more efficient friend and ally than a permanent, well-administered income tax law. The time will come, and that before long, when protection will be possible only as it is coupled with some provision for

adding to our revenue. And as our home production multiplies under protection, our importation of competitive articles will necessarily grow comparatively less, and in order to keep up the revenue, if we have no such supplement as an income tax that is adequate, we shall be compelled to increase the import duties upon those things which we do not produce. Will the people of this country endure such a tax?

When the issue is squarely presented it will be found that the great majority will insist upon raising the additional revenue by a tax which will make those who are in the enjoyment of the greatest wealth bear a larger part of the public burden. Either we must have some such tax or protection must give way in the near future, in order that we may have a revenue from competitive importations. If we are to save protection as a governmental policy we must exercise some other taxing power. What shall it be? The general Government will never adopt as a permanent part of its system a tax apportioned among the States according to population. Nothing less than the life of free institutions will ever warrant even the temporary imposition of a tax on that basis. Our only recourse is to some form of what has been called "indirect taxation." Of these, every form of an income tax which can be laid in harmony with the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Pollock case" is so unequal, unjust and oppressive that its adoption as a permanent measure will not be accepted. We are therefore remitted, in all of our efforts for the future, to practically three forms of taxation: First, an income tax; second, an inheritance tax; third, some enlargement of what we call the internal revenue tax, such as stamp taxes and the like.

Forgetting for the moment the questioned validity of an income tax, which of the three forms is it most expedient for the Government to employ? Stamp taxes, in the very nature of things, are for emergencies, and in ordinary conditions are unjust and unfair, because they are imposed indiscriminately, and must fall in greater comparative proportion upon those who cannot afford to pay them than upon those who can. They

are extremely unpopular in America and the source of constant discontent. This leaves the income and inheritance tax—which, to my mind, should be combined, as in the amendment which I introduced in the Senate—as the only practicable resource. I have never felt that an income tax has not some objectionable features, but they are trivial and ephemeral compared with the objections to any other form of taxation. If it is evident that we must, now or in the near future, resort to some permanent form of taxation not now employed, inherent justice demands that we take incomes rather than any other kind of property, whether tangible or intangible.

The fundamental merit of the tax on incomes is that it places the burdens of government upon those who are best able to bear them. It discards unproductive property and unproductive labor, exacting but a small percentage of actual gains, profits and earnings. It exacts nothing which is needed for either the necessities or the comforts of life.

It is urged against this view that property already pays its share of the expenses of government, and in a sense it can be argued that wealth, or property, pays all the taxes that are contributed to the support of organized society, just as there are arguemnts from which the conclusion can be fairly deduced that all such contributions are really a tax upon consumption. The thought intended to be exprest by the argument is that the man who has made little accumulation of property, whose name is not on the assessment roll, is not bearing his share of the expense of government, and that if additional revenue is necessary it should be imposed upon consumption rather than on accumulated property. But the tenant practically pays the taxes assessed against his dwelling. The poorest customer of the dry goods and grocery pays the assessments against what he purchases. The workman who pays five cents to ride home, after his day of toil, pays part of the taxes laid upon the property of the street car company. Wherever we turn we reach the same conclusion, and it is my deliberate judgment that the men who accumulate

nothing carry vastly more than their fair share of the weight of government.

Every tax of which I ever heard or read, save the poll tax, is laid upon property, either tangible or intangible, and in some form falls, finally, upon the people who use or consume the property taxed. Therefore let us not fear that in putting upon incomes the duty proposed we are dealing unjustly or unfairly by the wealth of the country. It is only when the tax is imposed upon the most moderate incomes that it becomes oppressive. There is a principle which I think is recognized in all civilized governments, warranting the exemption of those incomes which are fairly required for the necessary expenses incident to the support and education of the family. As a public policy it is better to allow a man to discharge the imperative duties he owes to himself and to his family before he is called upon to discharge the duty which he owes to his Government. In dire emergencies this might be strained, but taking things as they are I do not believe that the lesser incomes should be brought within the scope of the statute. The point at which the tax should begin is largely a matter of judgment and arbitrary, but upon the whole I believe that exempting incomes of \$5,000 or less will be found more satisfactory than a smaller amount.

Realizing as I do the undoubted necessity of increased revenue, and that an income tax is the only practical method by which it can be obtained, I strenuously opposed the corporation tax and earnestly favored the adoption of the amendment establishing a tax upon all incomes over \$5,000, for several reasons. The latter is no less open to the question of constitutionality than the former, while the former has inherent weakness of its own, and objectionable features which the latter does not possess. A tax on corporations only is discriminatory and unjust. It taxes the income of certain persons whose wealth has been invested in the stock of corporations, without regard to the business in which the investment was made, or the extent of the individual income which it produces, leaving untaxed other wealth, with its income, in-

vested by other persons in the very same corporations; leaving untaxed, also, all the wealth, with its income, that is not invested in shares of the corporations, tho employed in the same kinds of business and earning an equal or larger profit, and all of the incomes from other business carried on by individuals or partners. It segregates a portion of the premiums and assessments paid by policy-holders and members of insurance companies, and taxes such accumulations, while it leaves untaxed the immense incomes from bonds, salaries, real estate and individual business.

In nearly all of the large corporate enterprises the capital is divided into two parts, the first represented by bonds, the second by stock. The first is a reasonably sure investment. The second carries all of the risks and hazards incident to commercial affairs. Steam railways, for example, aggregate almost nine billion dollars in bonds and only a little over five billion is stock; so that under the corporation tax two-thirds of the railway capital of the country is exempt. This inequality is emphasized when we remember that upon an average the stock pays a less percentage than the bonds.

I have been unable to understand how it is possible to believe it right or fair, when the purpose is to make wealth bear a part of the burden of government, to impose the entire tax upon those who have invested their money in the stock, allowing the more secure and inert in-

vestment to go free. I do not believe in any discrimination, but if I were compelled to choose between the secured capital and the unsecured from which to raise revenue, I would without hesitation select the bonds rather than the stock.

The wrong, as between the stockholder and the bondholder, is of less consequence than the wrong which is done in allowing all incomes except those derived from corporate association to go free; but there are many reasons which, it seemed to me, peremptorily prohibited discrimination against the stockholder. If the stockholder was compelled to bear the tax in every instance, the discrimination against him would be grossly unjust, but the wrong is intensified when it is remembered that with respect to very many of the corporations the tax will simply be shifted to those for whom the corporations render a service or to whom they sell their product. The railways and the public utility companies can legally shift the burden, and in the end will do so. The great industrial corporations, which we familiarly term trusts, and which dominate the field they occupy and fix the price of the commodities in which they deal, will shift the burden to the purchaser and consumer. The Government will have accomplished no more than to have commissioned these corporations to exact from a helpless people the tax imposed, with all the additions and multiplications that avarice can suggest.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



To the Little Dutch Baby

BY RUTH STERRY

O little Dutch baby across the sea,
Often and often I think of thee,
In thy bed-gown white, with thy dear eyes bright,
Looking far as eternity.

O little Dutch baby the way is steep,
And a woman's eyes were made to weep,
But a baby smile can the fates beguile—
God in his heaven can safely keep.

O little Dutch baby across the sea,
What will thy royal future be;
To be brave and good as a woman should—
This is the prayer I pray for thee!

ROSELLE PARK, N. J.

Some Impressions of Simon Newcomb

BY SOLON H. BORGLUM

[In publishing these impressions of our great astronomer by a distinguished American sculptor we are reminded of the interest taken in the impressions given to THE INDEPENDENT of President Lincoln by Frank B. Carpenter when he was painting the Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation.—EDITOR.]

ABOUT three months ago I was called to Washington to make the bust of Prof. Simon Newcomb. It was believed that he was then in a dying condition, and I realized that to catch the normal expression and record it in clay between periods of physical anguish would be a task of no little difficulty. Furthermore it was, in a sense, novel. My work had been with soldiers, statesmen and marked Western types—cowboys, sheriffs and the like—but I had never come in contact professionally with a man whose lifelong habit had been one of silent, profound thinking. Here was a man who had dealt with immutable laws, whose very nature I felt had been shaped largely by the practice of regarding everything from a scientific point of view. I was interested in seeing to what extent such a man could detach himself from his own personality, could regard the affairs of life from a wholly unsympathetic, and consequently, unbiased standpoint.

During my whole life I have stood in awe of but two things: God and learning. The scholar has always been, in my imagination, one who holds a universe in his head—one who is in close touch with the secrets of the Creator. I assumed, however, that if Professor Newcomb were really great, simplicity would be with him a marked trait. Therefore the interest and pleasure of anticipation was not marred by any feeling of awe.

Arriving in Washington I went at once to Professor Newcomb's home. He was not in. I left my card, and after transacting some business returned to the house of some friends with whom I was stopping. There I found that Professor Newcomb had called during my absence and left a card requesting an appointment for 10 o'clock the following day. I was surprised and flattered by this attention from a man of

Professor Newcomb's age—seventy-four—especially at a time when he was subject to periods of great pain. What further contributed to this delicate compliment was the fact that the great astronomer had been courted by men of distinction the world over, having actually been entertained at the palace of the German Emperor for days at a time, and having among his most valued possessions the friendship and ardent admiration of the King of Italy.

This courtesy on the part of the Professor put me at my ease at once.

I had somehow got the notion that Professor Newcomb had retired from active service and was leisurely enjoying the stored up fruits of a life of intellectual industry. But I was soon disabused of this idea. His first question on meeting me was: "Where shall we work? Here in the library, in the dining-room, or in my office?"

"Have you an office?" I said, in some surprise, and when he said, "Yes," I selected that as the best place to study him off his guard, as it were, for I observed that suffering was beginning to undermine the normal in his expression.

He took me to a house across the street that was literally filled with records of astronomical observations.

"I expected to find some instruments here," I said, presently.

"Haven't used one for years," he replied, briefly; "my men do that. I devote my time to making calculations based on their observations."

I took a position with my clay in a certain part of the room, prepared to study the Professor. My first business was to put him at his ease, disabuse him of the idea that he must pose like a sitter in a photograph gallery—for this was what he seemed to think. I suggested that he pay no attention to me whatever, but go about his business answering letters, making calculations, absenting him-

self from the room whenever he felt like it; in brief, follow out his regular daily routine. The suggestion seemed to relieve him. He immediately called his stenographer and went to work at his correspondence.

For two or three days I touched the clay but little, devoting the whole time to observing the astronomer as he went about his work, and he now seemed to be as unconcerned about my presence as if it were that of a clerk.

I noted particularly the wonderfully systematized mind of the man. All facts seemed to be arranged and classified mentally. His memory was nothing short of marvelous, but this I surmised was greatly assisted by his method of work. In dictating he would call off a number of important figures. When the paper was finished he would, with unerring precision, direct one of his clerks to go to a certain shelf and find a certain book. When this was brought he would quickly turn to a page and instantly put his finger on the figures that verified those he had dictated. He did this again and again, and tho I watched with the keenest interest, I did not detect an error in the figures he had put down apparently offhand.

My study of the Professor was constantly interrupted by the recurring periods of intense pain from which he suffered. When one of these occurred it was some minutes before his normal expression returned.

From time to time, as he dictated answers, Professor Newcomb made comments upon the letters to which they related. Apparently he was in correspondence with astronomers in his own class in various parts of the world. One letter was from a Frenchman asking for a book containing certain figures. The Professor smiled grimly as he commented that the information sought was contained in one of his own—Newcomb's—books which was in the Frenchman's library, and that he half suspected that his friend was using the request as a flattering little trick to get a personal communication from him. On another occasion he referred humorously to the habit that foreign scientists had of making careful notes of everything he said in conversation; that is, when he was talking with them in groups. Like most

modest men, he didn't seem to realize how important his words were.

Apparently trivial bits of talk put us on a more companionable basis, which is so essential to the sculptor in the study of a subject. I was glad when Professor Newcomb had finished the official work at hand each day, for then I felt free to engage him in such talk as would draw him out and make him forget pain. He was eternally hopeful, valiantly fighting off or refusing to recognize the fatal malady that was sapping his life. In fact, I believe that at that time he was not aware of its nature. Almost every day he wrote to some distinguished physician asking for advice as to how to treat the disease. The letters that he dictated to the doctors were to me, who had been made acquainted with his trouble by those who understood it, exceedingly pathetic in their fatuous hopefulness. And the answers that he received kept him buoyed up to within a short time before his death.

The Professor's methods of speech I observed were particularly characteristic of the thinker—deliberate, precise, systematic. He had the gift of expressing profound—one might say scientific—thoughts in popular terms. This I marked particularly on hearing him dictate letters to professional men where he might excusably have used technical terms. I was amazed on hearing such dictations at the ease with which I, who have no acquaintance with astronomical terms, followed his line of thought. Perhaps this gift had been developed by the writing of textbooks for the uninitiated.

On another occasion Professor Newcomb dictated a letter, the contents of which I am not at liberty to state, which gave me a curious insight into the man's character. It related to a certain move on the part of the Government of which he had been a lifelong and peculiarly interested advocate. The enthusiasm with which he entered into the writing of the letter, which lasted perhaps an hour, either made him forget or carried him over the frequent periods of intense anguish that attacked him. Further than this, he seemed to be dictating with an eye to the future, evidently feeling that his letter would be used in Congress, and with this end in view couched a highly scientific, technical communication in

terms that could not fail to be understood by the most unlearned man in the national legislature. This showed me that the Professor was not only a great savant, so far as the heavenly bodies were concerned, but a wise judge of men and affairs.

During our little talks after routine work I got many glimpses of the softer side of the man, glimpses that were unsuggested in the photographs or portraits that I had seen—his human side. Once he said, with some degree of feeling, how little the great men of the world were understood and appreciated by the public at large, and then, suspecting that I might sense a note of personal disappointment in his words, he added quickly: "See the German Emperor, for instance—how little the world understands him." Then he grew enthusiastic. "Look at him!" he exclaimed; "if you didn't know he was Emperor you'd never suspect it." I was glad that he'd touched upon this subject, for the Emperor's name acted like magic with him. The stars were forgotten—he came down to earth. "The Emperor's the best of fellows," he said; "all this talk about his arrogance is rubbish. He's the least pompous of men. On occasions when I've been at his table with other men of science he has invariably detached himself from his personality as Emperor and has become one of the crowd, as it were. He has a wonderfully alert mind, a marvelous knowledge of technology, a quick grasp of what he did not know before. For sensational purposes, many trifling acts of his are exaggerated and set forth, and the public at large judges

him by them. But this is no criterion of the man. He is not only magnificently equipped in the matter of education, but an able and profound thinker." The Professor paused a moment, then went on: "The Emperor touched a responsive and sympathetic chord in me when he showed me by his words that he realized what the world was saying about him, and when he clearly endeavored by his actions to disabuse me of any ideas that I might have formed of the less serious side of his character."

Naturally, having discovered the magic of the German Emperor's personality, I availed of it to arouse Professor Newcomb to animated interest in things whenever his thoughts seemed to revert to his own trouble and superinduce the touch of melancholy of expression which I was so anxious to avoid.

Another thing that impressed me about Professor Newcomb was his positiveness of statement, so characteristic of the mathematician. Once when I ventured to ask him what he thought of the canals of Mars, he answered emphatically: "Those are not canals; they are clearly marked depressions in the surface of the planet."

One day I noticed a great vase standing in the corner of his room. It was a gift from the Czar of Russia, a mark of appreciation of some considerable service Newcomb had rendered the astronomers of that land.

"What is the vase?" said I.

"Jasper," he replied.

"And why jasper?"

"It's my birth stone. Tactful compliment, wasn't it?"

NEW YORK CITY.



A Degree

BY JOHN H. PEARSON

SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE, A. B., BROWN, 1881

JULIA WARD HOWE, *his wife*, PH.D., BROWN, 1900

Oh, graceful act, that linked the living June
With that far, unremembered afternoon

And Brown's young knight that helped set Hellas free!
Our Lady of the Hymn, whose lofty rime
A loyal nation chants, has conquered Time!

Was his abyss e'er bridged so graciously?

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Philosophy Among the Weeds

BY E. P. POWELL

AUTHOR OF "THE COUNTRY HOME," ETC.

I HAD the idea in my boyhood that weeds grew only to keep me busy in the onion bed, just when I wanted to go fishing. There are some weeds just mean enough for that, so I still believe; but in general I have found out that Nature knows very well what she is about, in sowing and growing these things, which we think we have no use for. In the first place, most of them have some specific adaptability, which we have to find out, and it does us a vast deal of good to keep on a still hunt of this sort. Only the other day, when I was nearly seventy, I found out that pigweed made splendid greens, and in Florida scoke is called the Southern spinach. Now these two plants look very different to me from what they did formerly, when I only made ink of the crimson berries and read Thoreau's enthusiastic description of poke color in October.

I have a row of scoke or poke four rods long in my garden for February greens. Then the sorrel, which with us is only another weed, down there comes up so swiftly and grows so rapidly that it is another delicious table food. Like our Northern dandelion, it is also a capital food for fowls. A yard of twenty hens will devour three bushels in a day, if thrown to them. In this way Nature has a lot of fine balances, and we shall probably keep on discovering them till most of our weeds are put to direct use. Chickweed is excellent bird and hen feed, and what is nicer than to see a flock of goldfinches cracking the seed of a field of bull thistles? In Florida, in a maze of all sorts of vegetation, I came on a bunch of bull thistles, and it was the prettiest thing, just then, I had ever seen. It stood for all New England and New York; so I let it grow, but it seeded, and there were no goldfinches to eat the seed, and it spread so that in two years it gave me a job to extirpate it.

It did bring me a genuine bumblebee, and I now had a substitute for the goldfinches.

But what I want you to see is that Nature has not just gone ahead making things without a reason; that is, with only one out of a hundred or a thousand worth the while. These weeds have a nice, logical purpose, and they will all get explained in due time; only it will take considerable thinking to find it all out. Meanwhile, if you and I cannot use these things ourselves, Nature will use them for somebody or something else. The philosophy of field culture or farming is to make soil, and the only thoroughgoing farmer is Nature herself. She works to the end of soil making all the time and every time, and for that purpose every weed counts. If we cannot use them individually and separately, we can in the lump. I have a grudge against any one who wastes one of my weeds. I do not wish to have it burned nor thrown in the road. It is property, it is wealth, and therefore should go into the compost pile. That weed stands for so much carbon, so much phosphorus, so much potash and some nitrogen; and these are the food for my corn and beans and potatoes; and after that for my cow and myself. When a whole State full of people burn up all the weeds that grow during the whole year, they are simply stupid; and when, after that, they buy at a big cost a lot of commercial fertilizer to do a fraction of what the weeds would have done if composted, they are criminally ignorant.

Why do thistles have pricklers and why do berries have thorns? Evidently so that the plants can get large, and not only propagate themselves by seed, but make more compost. You will be amazed when you begin this compost business, to find what an enormous mass you can accumulate in the course of a year from common weeds. Gather them from your garden and from the roadside, put with them your barnyard manure, and then all the loads of autumn leaves that you can collect, and my word for it you will have something a deal better than you can buy. This does

not teach the neglect of hoeing out weeds or letting them go to seed. On the contrary, you want them when full of juice. Mow them, hoe them, and stack them as surely as you do your hay. I do not say let weeds boss you or quack grass whip you; only use every pound of them that you can get while cultivating your crops. An old pasture has a deal of money in the old mulleins and thistles and catnip, and whatever else the cattle and horses will not eat. It will take but little time to mow these while green and add them to the compost heap. So you see that, instead of counting weeds out as totally a nuisance, I count them into the annual valuations of the farm. Let us come to an understanding with them; they shall have the corners only, and only long enough to have become good soil-making stuff.

I was riding on a trolley car yesterday, and I heard the word humus repeated by some one behind me. He was with great emphasis and interest telling his fellow passenger, who happened to be a lawyer, how the land needed humus. "Commercial fertilizer is well enough on a pinch," he said, "but at best it is little more than a whip on tired soil. By and by it has got all it can out of the soil, and has put nothing in. In a few years the man who relies upon it for his crops finds his land exhausted. What we want is humus; incipient soil. We must create more soil; have it always in the making. And that can be done by adding humus every year." "What is humus?" said his neighbor; and as near as I could make out, the farmer called humus raw material—soil in all stages of the making; on the road and in the garden, weeds, but when composted and decomposed slowly, and without serious ferment, the most perfect plant food. This man had learned not to waste half-way stuff. Humus, meanwhile, before its disintegration, holds moisture in the soil and equalizes the temperature among the roots of trees and plants. Humus is a new word among farmers, and I am glad to know that it is becoming a common word, defining a new conception of weeds.

We are learning that to throw manure or plant food all over a meadow and let the coarse part dry up, is very foolish;

and it is equally uneconomical to make roads out of plant stuff. The Southern Crackers do a good deal better than this when they fill great furrows full of this waste stuff, cover it up by plowing dirt over it, and grow their sweet potatoes in the ridges that are made. It gives the best possible crop. In 1907 I grew a sweet potato weighing eighteen pounds in a compost pile.

Once more, in Florida, I find a class of weeds that serve as a cover crop against the heat of summer. This is just as much needed as a cover crop against the cold in our Northern orchards. The sand conducts the heat of noonday down six inches into the soil, where the fine and fibrous roots are scorched and shriveled. Nature will look out for this if you will let her, for she carefully spreads all over the soil a mat of sensitive plant and sorrel weeds that really do no harm, but are admirable protection against the midday heat. Here in the North that comes up in October, may be wisely left not only to hold the soil from washing during the coming winter, but as a cover crop as well. We may, in addition, sow our vetches, but the weeds do what they can to assist us. We owe these rapid growing and spreading plants warm thanks for their service. I tried them once in my strawberry bed, but I never got them out again until I dug up the whole bed, strawberries and chickweed together.

Yesterday being the Fourth of July, I went with my boys over the hills for wild strawberries. I found the very knoll and little knobs where, seventy years ago, I picked strawberries with my father. The superb valley lay before me just as it did then, but the big old pasture is now devoted to an experiment in forestry by Senator Elihu Root. The stems of dark crimson berries stood higher than some of his newly planted trees, and even over the grass that was choked by the vines. There were rods, if not acres, of these berry plots. I could not see that anything was eating the fruit, more than an occasional slug. The plants were simply a weed, creeping up hill and sideways, letting themselves down hill slowly link by link, and taking possession of the larger part of the pasture. I had not thought of that when a

boy, for I supposed that weeds were weeds, and of no use whatever. After filling my large basket with beautiful stems, I sat down on a mound and looked over the slope and in the creek lands counted the houses, and then studied the villages on the opposite hills. But mostly I noted how the folk had cut down woods and destroyed what was forest; and I noted farther that the old maple-crowned hills were growing barren. The soil had been washing down into the valley until not even weeds could be seen to hold it.

The crows in the tops of the beeches jawed me, and my boys found an oven-bird's nest, but I was busy learning the lesson of the weeds. Red raspberries bordered the woods, and when I was a boy they were all that we had; but now the superb Cuthbert and Golden Queen and Schaffer's Colossal take up much of my garden land, giving me \$300 an acre, where potatoes once gave \$50 an acre; weeds again. Going home thru the grove, I came upon a few roots of ginseng, a weed that is now adding many thousands of dollars to American income. At the eastern edge of the forest I found a quart of mushrooms; only toadstools once. What is going to be the end of this? The world is a treasure house, and we imagine that our grandfather Adam was driven out of Eden because he was so inquisitive about what was growing there; and I am expected to believe that Jehovah likes the smell of lamb more than that of a blackberry pie or a strawberry shortcake; if not, what does the story of Cain and Abel mean. I am very sympathetic with the fellow that grew turnips and potatoes, and planted the first gardens of apples and pears. I suspect it was Cain.

My Florida yard has a general spread of two acres, which is not all taken up with the great pine trees. Naturally I intended to try to secure a fine soil. There were as many varieties of weeds as I have ever seen, and of every style and height. But in February some of these begin to blossom, and they were followed by others of great beauty, until I found myself in possession of as fine a wild flower garden as care could have created. There were violas on stems a foot long and as blue as the sky, lifted

over the tiniest white violets that crept close to the soil. There were sensitive plants throwing out their interlacing arms of delicate tracery until they fairly carpeted the soil in pink. Up went stalks of yellow and blue and white and lavender, and it was an every morning joy to go out and meet the new ones. I did not know their names, and was glad I did not; they were simply children of Nature. Grandest of all, the Cherokee bean had square yards of superb carmine overlooking all the rest. Legumes of every imaginable style were feeding on the air, and passing the nitrogen down to be stored in my soil. So, taking only room here and there for beds of roses, gladioluses, cannas, and other civilized plants, I left the weeds to bloom away.

Crab grass is a very valuable affair in the Southern States, because it does not have to be sown, but it comes up of itself after the early cabbage and lettuce has been marketed, and the midsummer crop removed—making a fine fodder or pasture, and thru the hottest months of the year a summer cover crop. Yet a Government bulletin of not old date counts crab grass as one of the five or six worst weeds in America. In the West I have seen carpets of blue lupins and other great lawns of scarlet lobelia, but both of these are now employed for human service. In the South the pest of the cotton fields was called beggar-weed. Beggar it still is in name, but it has become the best hay plant in Georgia and in Florida. It is the delight of horses, beside being a legume that does not rob the soil, only adding to its fertility. The velvet bean, another legume, used at first for covering negroes' huts, and growing 50 feet in a season, is now one of the very best of all forage plants, giving three or four cuttings of hay, besides pasturage, and then, when plowed under, adding a great store of humus and of nitrogen to the soil.

The sweet potato is only an improved morning glory, and the Irish potato is an improved solanum. Both are constantly on the march of improvement, but, as they are, our population would have a hard time at it without them. They were weeds, but now they are the two roots on which human beings most

depend. We shall find out the secret of a host more of these wild pests. It is extremely probable that some day, and almost any day, we shall uncover the hidden power of something else that will double the feeding power of the vegetable world. The French use our purslane for greens, and it is the only consolation I can find when hoeing the ground over for the fifth time that something "as mean as pusly" is a first-rate food for the table. The dandelion runs out our meadows, but Professor Clark says that "Nature knew what she was about in making the dandelion, and never made one too many." We are slowly learning how to improve it and to cultivate it, and to ship it into the cities as a panacea for a class of ills we call biliousness. A few years ago I cut a field of ox-eyed daisies while they were green and full of oil, and fed them to my pet cow. The result was that I quickly spoiled her for milk, but made her fat enough for beef. The lesson was not pleasant, but I found out what daisies were good for. Mow them green and they will fatten cattle better than beets. The invasion of the Russian thistle thru-out the Northwest was met by such alarm that an appeal was made to the National Government for help to exterminate it. I believe the farmers of that section have gotten quite over the scare, and know very well what to do to transform this weed into practical utility.

Pretty soon we shall become more largely vegetarians, for we are coming into an era that cannot afford range room for large herds of cattle nor give over half a State to flocks of sheep. Private enterprise will be even more hampered in the way of meat production, for intensive farming is sure to win the day. In Florida we are slowly eliminating the free-browsing herds. The Northern home-seeker is spreading over the orange-growing sections, and the

Cracker himself opens milk routes. Every acre of tillable land in the United States will, within thirty years, be preempted for the plow or the orchard. We shall have only room for our milch cows, and they will be fed by soiling, while the sheep will have the range of our orchards; but a rapidly increasing population will forbid any broad ranges, where the shepherd can feel at home. Cain is surely displacing Abel. Weeds must enter a good deal more freely into consumption, and those which are implacable to civilization and not finally adaptable by the busy farmer and the hungry citizen must be eliminated.

The latest news from the food laboratory is that alfalfa leaves can be ground into a meal for human food, and that this meal contains more protein than is contained in meat. If alfalfa, why not beggar-weed, which is rich in sugar; and why not some of the congeners of this great legume and fodder, which are still weeds. Here is a great field opening before us, the farther edge of which we cannot see. Our population is likely to become somewhere near two hundred and fifty millions before the end of the twentieth century. All these people have to be fed, and well fed, or the race will degenerate. Either the Malthusian theory is correct, and wars with pestilence are a blessing to keep down the overplus that cannot be fed, or we must open new and vast supplies. Nature has probably made no mistake, and will arrange for a balance between her energies. Conserving the products of the ocean, combined with intensive cultivation of the land, may at least lift the weight on present population; while improvement in seed, greatly increased economy in place of waste, together with a more complete mastery secured over insects, may even double our present population and feed it; but for the millions beyond that we must look to a new elevation of weeds.

CLINTON, N. Y.



Women's Clubs

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

Author of "The History of Women's Societies"

THE International Council, which has just closed its third quinquennial in Toronto, Canada, represents the apotheosis of the club movement among women. Just one more than forty years ago the first "woman's club" sprang full-armed into the arena occupied exclusively by men, and Sorosis centered all eyes on New York, challenged the criticism of the world and received it. "If this club can hold together one year," said an editorial in a leading New York paper, "a good many people will find it necessary to revise their opinion of women."

Sorosis still continues to hold its regular sessions and a good many people are still annually revising their opinion of women. In New York City 50,000 belong to the Federation of Women's Clubs, 80,000 in the State, 1,000,000 in the nation—and these are very far from representing the full number of club-women. How many are included in the International Council, which has just held its session in Toronto, cannot be determined, as it is composed of national associations only, but the individual membership of these is estimated at about 7,000,000. Every form of organized activity is represented, and delegates from these widely diverse bodies, in all parts of the globe, speaking many different tongues, have been coming together in harmony and helpfulness for over twenty years. Every five years officers are elected, and two meetings are held in the interim. There was once a belief that even a church sewing society could not avoid petty squabbles, but that was when women were forced to lead petty lives. Broad opportunities make broad people, and whenever a new one is given to women the world is obliged to "revise its opinions," so that now there is a large revised edition, with room still in the index for an appendix.

In 1884 the Canadian delegates came to Berlin with an invitation to hold the

next quinquennial in Toronto, which was accepted, but when that magnificent congress was ended they would gladly have withdrawn it, for they felt that no city ever could equal the splendid entertainment of Berlin. The present meeting has illustrated anew that there may be just as much hospitality and enjoyment in a cottage as in a palace. A city of 200,000 people which offers the comforts of its individual homes to three hundred delegates for two weeks establishes an unsurpassed record. The beautiful university where the meetings have been held has surrounded them with a fine scholastic atmosphere; the "sweet girl graduates" have been ideal ushers, and the charming social courtesies—the teas, receptions, club fêtes and garden parties—have made the city forever one of delightful memories; while, for something on a gigantic scale, what could Berlin offer equal to the trip to Niagara Falls?

It is indeed a marvelous change from the anathema heaped upon Sorosis, the forerunner, to the eulogies on the International Council, with many women still in active life who have heard them both! About twenty countries are now affiliated in this great world movement. Neither cable nor wireless telegraph can produce such a bond of union as that created by the actual meeting in a common cause of women from Argentina, Italy, Austria, Finland, France, on Canadian soil in this new country of a new world. Parliamentary congresses of men, voluminous pamphlets, eloquent editorials for the uniting of all English-speaking nations, are cold, hard and ineffective methods compared to the literal coming together of representative women from Great Britain, South Africa, Australasia, the United States and Canada for the mutual purpose of improving conditions and raising the standards of English-speaking races. Such has been their mission in the International Council, which was founded in the

United States and has had a British woman for president during sixteen of its twenty-one years' existence.

The four women who may justly be called the founders of the Council—Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, May Wright Sewall and Rachel Foster Avery—were all pronounced advocates of woman suffrage, officers of the National Association; but in order to bring in all kinds of organizations, they sagaciously kept this question in the background, knowing well that it was only a matter of time until it would dominate all others. So widely divergent were the ideas of women in those days, and so little had they united in organized work, that it was practicable to form but two standing committees, representing what those of all countries were willing to accept as legitimate Council work—one on Legal Position of Women and one on Arbitration. It was not until 1904 that the women of Europe had become broad and courageous enough to change the latter to Peace and Arbitration, and this action was taken at the Berlin Congress, in the very heart of the most warlike of nations.

The most remarkable evolution of sentiment, however, was in regard to woman suffrage, not the result of propaganda, but of the dearly bought experience of women, who, undertaking work of a public nature for the first time, found themselves hampered at every turn by the lack of political power. In 1903 those shrewd old suffragists saw that the time was ripe, and to the national councils of every country was sent the official query, "Shall the International Council adopt work for woman suffrage as a part of its program?" The answer was almost unanimously in the affirmative, and the next year, in the capital of the German Empire, where women have no form of the franchise, the great Council passed unanimously a resolution that "strenuous efforts should be made to enable women to obtain the power of voting in all countries where a representative government exists." A standing committee was formed on Suffrage and the Rights of Citizenship, with the Rev. Anna Howard Shaw, of the United States, chairman. Here, too, in a country where a double standard of

morals is almost universally accepted, the Council formed a standing committee on the White Slave Traffic and Equal Moral Standard, and declared officially that to suppress the first and secure the last should be part of its official work.

Coming now to the meeting in Toronto five years later, one sees still further progress. In their work along the lines of the so-called "social evil," the women found that it had not reduced to slavery white girls alone, but counted among its victims Chinese, Japanese and negroes, who had an equal right to their help. The name of their committee, therefore, has been changed to Equal Moral Standards and Traffic in Women. A curious situation developed here in the discussion on the report of the Peace and Arbitration Committee. A petition had been freely signed during the congress, asking the next Hague Conference to secure from the nations an agreement to submit all differences to arbitration. There was a very large majority vote to set apart one day each year for great meetings in the interest of peace, but no argument, persuasion or diplomacy could secure a favorable vote for "a limitation of armaments leading toward the abolition of standing armies and navies beyond the necessary policing of land and sea." After two hours of heated discussion it became necessary to lay the resolution on the table. It is not clear what inferences should be drawn from this incident. It disproves the oft-repeated assertion that women are governed entirely by sentiment and could not be relied upon to defend their country in time of danger; it proves the just as frequently repeated assertion that women would think and vote very much as do the men of their respective countries, for the European women largely opposed disarmament, and those of the United States were unanimously in favor of it. This, however, by no means indicates that women take this position simply because men do, but only that both are influenced by the same conditions.

The moment women are granted the franchise they become a vital factor, as may be conclusively demonstrated in those countries where they possess the franchise. Australia and Norway, for

instance, sent women as representatives of the Government to this meeting of the International Council and will ask for official reports on their return.

The leaders of the woman suffrage movement may be pardoned a bit of malicious satisfaction at the triumphant success of the suffrage session of the Council, the largest and most enthusiastic of any during the two weeks. For some mysterious reason a delegation of Canadian women went to the preliminary meeting in Geneva last year prepared to eliminate the word "suffrage" from the standing committee, leaving only Rights of Citizenship, and to prevent the executive board from putting a woman suffrage session on the program of the Toronto congress. The United States delegates were on hand at Geneva in full force—twelve of them—headed by Dr. Anna Shaw, chairman of the committee. They did their work so effectively that the question of changing the name never came to a vote, and the executive committee agreed to give an entire evening at Toronto to the consideration of woman suffrage. The Council here reiterated its demand for the franchise in the strongest possible language, forever establishing its position on this subject. In addition it called upon the governments to "place women on all boards and committees dealing with public work." While the Countess of Aberdeen had always expressed herself as favorable to the enfranchisement of women, she never had made such public declarations as the leaders desired, but at the close of this remarkable suffrage meeting she rose and said:

"At the present time when my husband occupies the position he does [Lord Lieutenant of Ireland], it is not considered desirable that I should speak on any subject of public controversy. But tonight, as president of the great council binding together so many women workers of the world, when they again solemnly reiterate their conviction that the granting of the franchise to women is the basis of all further progress, I cannot keep silent. It

has always seemed to me non-understandable why a bogie has been made of this question. Within a few years suffrage will be granted to women in most countries having representative government, and they will then be in the position of being able to do their whole duty to the home, the community and the country."

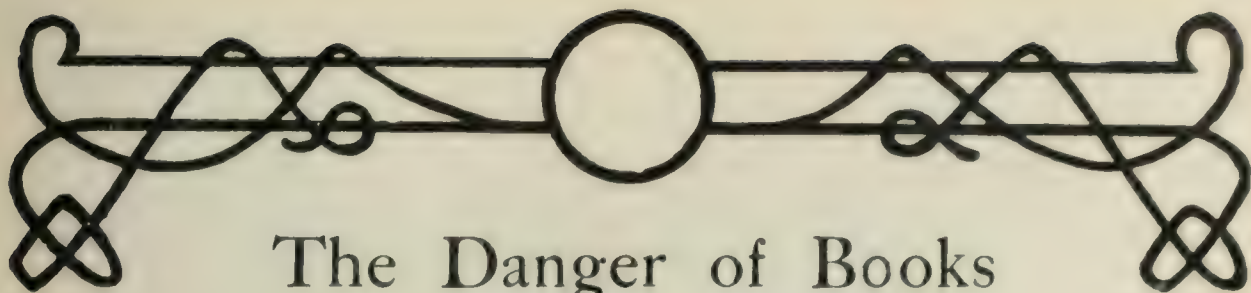
This strong declaration was then followed by an earnest plea for the ballot as especially needful for the salary and wage-earning women.

Would woman suffrage really make the world any better? Partly at least is this question answered. "The most appropriate motto for the Council would be, 'All for the common good of woman-kind,'" said the *Toronto News*. "Its supreme object is to improve social and industrial conditions," said another paper, "and its official motto is the Golden Rule." "But these are exceptional women," it may be said. Then, since there are 7,000,000 exceptional women in one organization, it seems as if it might be safe to make the experiment of giving women a voice in the Government.

Many subjects important to women, from Education, Marriage Laws and Prison Reform to Domestic Science and Handicrafts, were discussed by women who spoke from wide experience. The congress was addressed also by men of high distinction. It was, however, pre-eminently a woman's meeting, and in themselves these delegates represented the evolution of twoscore years. There were women lawyers, ministers, physicians, surgeons, dentists, architects, university professors, college presidents, editors, bankers, founders and presidents of organizations, members of public boards, street and factory inspectors; while, fraternizing with them in a spirit of equality alike creditable to both, were ladies of high titled rank.

Sweden will entertain the distinguished company in 1911, and the next quinquennial will assemble its forces under the sunny skies of Italy.





The Danger of Books

BY HAROLD E. GORST

AUTHOR OF "THE CURSE OF EDUCATION," "THE PHILOSOPHY OF MAKING LOVE," ETC.

IF a philanthropist established depots in every district of New York, where children could go at all hours and stuff themselves, to their hearts' content, with beef, mutton, lobster salad, cheese, cake and ice cream, there would be a medical congress, the issue of warning leaflets to the uninformed public, a press outcry, and drastic action by the President. It would be pointed out that food, when taken in excessive quantities, poisoned the system with gout, rheumatism, and other evils; and that the production of healthy, sound bodies depended upon a proper scientific diet. The pernicious results of this mistaken philanthropy would obtrude themselves so obviously upon the notice of parents and others, that nobody would rest until an effectual stop had been put to it.

The mind is no less valuable than the body, and its healthy condition is equally dependent upon common-sense treatment. Few people appear to pay attention to the principles which govern its functions, and most of them would probably scout the idea that the normal working of the mind actually produces originality of thought. Such being the case, it is scarcely subject for wonder that books should be almost thrown at people's heads at every street corner, and that public authorities, philanthropists, parents and teachers should vie with one another in thrusting all kinds of literature upon babies, children, youths, maidens and adults, indiscriminately.

Yet there is probably nothing upon earth more hopelessly destructive of the mind, and its ordinary mental processes, than the serious literature, with an educative purpose, which it is the highest moral aim of the librarian or instructor to put into the hands of the reader. Fiction does infinitely less harm to the mind than

the most solid and informative work. The average modern novel has, scattered over its three hundred pages or more, at most half a dozen statements or reflections for the mind of the reader to assimilate. You cannot get mental indigestion from reading the fiction of today. Possibly you may obtain false views of life; but these are easily corrected through personal experience. There is nothing, at any rate, to inflict a permanent injury upon the mind by drastic interference with its normal working. All, therefore, that can be urged against the reading of novels and romances is that a great deal of it is sheer waste of time. The virtues of the practice are for the most part negative; they are positive in so far as they help to keep the imagination alive and to provide the mental faculties with gentle exercise.

Of what, then, does the normal process by which the mind works consist? It consists of the exercise of three functions: observation, reflection, and creation. First of all the mind observes. That is to say, it takes in some fact, or some idea or suggestion. There are, of course, various ways in which this can be done, either by sight, by hearing, or by touch. Then it sets to work upon the material it has imbibed, absorbing it and interweaving it—a more or less unconscious process—with other materials already stored in the brain. Last of all comes the supreme function: the mind gives out in an original form—that is, with the impress of individuality—a creation of its own, some new contribution, on however humble a plane, to human thought and human progress. To enable it to perform these functions, the mind requires to be fed. But, altho books are no doubt an essential part of a well-balanced mental diet, they are apt to para-

lyze the normal working of the mind, in the most pernicious and unhealthy way, unless approached with the utmost care.

The chief harm of books lies in the filling of the mind with solid chunks of undigested material. Nobody—except, perhaps, a successful lawyer trained to the assimilation of briefs—could possibly read and digest three or four pages of raw facts, such as are set out in a history or other textbook. A "Short History of the English People" lies on my desk. I open a page at random, and find the following record of events:

"For three years, from 1779 to 1782, General Eliott held against famine and bombardment the rock fortress of Gibraltar. Altho a quarrel over the right of search banded Holland and the Courts of the North in an armed neutrality against her, and added the Dutch fleet to the number of her assailants, England held her own at sea. Even in America the fortune of war seemed to turn. After Burgoyne's surrender the English generals had withdrawn from Pennsylvania, and bent all their efforts on the South, where a strong royalist party still existed. The capture of Charlestown and the successes of Lord Cornwallis in 1780 were rendered fruitless by the obstinate resistance of General Greene; but the States were weakened by bankruptcy, and unnerved by hopes of aid from France. Meanwhile England was winning new triumphs in the East. Since the day of Plassey, India had been fast passing into the hands of the merchant company, etc."

Nine readers out of ten would be unable, five minutes after reading the above, to distinguish between any of the four generals mentioned; and the majority of them would probably carry away with them a hazy idea that Pennsylvania was somehow connected with the conquest of India by American troops from the South aided by a Dutch fleet. The mind cannot grasp or retain such an ill-assorted jumble of uninteresting facts; and the school system consequently falls back upon an actively harmful method of cramming them in undigested, just timed to linger on in the memory—like an unfixed negative—until the examination disperses all knowledge to the four winds. History written without any sense of perspective confuses the mind, does no real harm,

and helps to destroy it; whilst the accuracy of the historian depends, not upon the veracity of his statements, but upon the truth of the picture which he impresses upon the reader's brain. The most conscientious and veracious chronicler may circulate, thru the medium of a badly presented array of strictly accurate facts, a tissue of everlasting lies. The bad artist dealing in truths is a vastly greater liar than the craftsman fashioning falsehood with a master hand.

Apart from the individual harm done by each book, modern culture aims at the widest possible range of reading. If the most voracious seeker after knowledge were to read one-tenth of the books which are habitually quoted as being indispensable to the cultivated individual, he would have no mind of his own. He would degenerate rapidly into a pale and flabby reflection of the standard authorities. What is the use of such a mind—if mind it can be called? Does such an individual—there are scores and hundreds of them to be met, both male and female, wherever intellectual conversation is a stereotyped item of the luncheon or dinner menu—contribute one iota to the progress of the world? The beer-sodden autocrat of the village pothouse, hiccupping forth some home-brewed blasphemy against the established order, makes a definite contribution toward the sum of human thought; whereas the political figurehead, repeating a well-worn platitude with pompous wisdom, contributes nothing at all.

Two persons go to a great industrial exhibition. One of them spends five hours in trotting round everywhere, in order to see as much as possible. The other selects one little corner of the exhibition, sits down and studies his surroundings for the same space of time. What happens? The first one goes away, tired out, with a vague and superficial impression of lights, crowds, exhibits and boredom. Number Two has used his mind and enriched his experience. If both individuals were to write a descriptive account of what they had observed, one would produce a hackneyed description of commonplace scenes, whilst the other would have something original to say, possibly out of the beaten track and therefore of lit-

erary value. Most, if not all, of the masterpieces of literature have resulted from this artistic limitation and concentration of the mind; which is nothing more, after all, than a plain observance, on the part of the individual, of the eternal laws which govern its normal working.

Apply this to reading and you get the same results. You might receive no education at all from devouring fifty books of the most approved type; and you might get a perfect education thru learning to read and digest one with intelligence—that is to say, by applying your own powers of reflection and thus regulating the load of material thrown upon the mind. Not only cannot the mind develop originality, but it cannot work at all, if it be systematically choked up with facts and with the ideas and opinions of others. Books are therefore absolutely dangerous to healthy mental development. Even the most admirably balanced books, where the artistic presentation of the material ensures its ready absorption by the mind, can act upon the individual in a highly detrimental fashion. A few weeks ago a lady put into my hands a book called "The Lost Art of Reading," and earnestly recommended its contents to me. I had not read three pages of the book before I shut it up with a snap and returned it to the owner. A simple glance was sufficient warning. Had I read the book from cover to cover there would probably have been an end, so far as I was concerned, to all original reflection on the subject, of which it evidently treated in the most masterly and interesting way. I shall look forward to reading it when I am growing ancient and decrepit, and the creaking hinges of my own mind warn me that its creative machinery is getting rusty with age.

Ask any self-respecting journalist what he does when an editor commissions him to write an article on a certain topic. Let us suppose him to be largely

ignorant of the subject in question. Does he fly at once to books and similar sources of information in order to gather material in the shape of facts and ready-made opinions? Not if he understands his business and knows that elementary principle of the successful writer—how to preserve freshness of mind. He retires to a secluded spot, far from books and men's voices, settles himself into a comfortable chair, lights a cigaret, and thinks. His first instinct is to fathom his own mind, and to see whether there may not be concealed, in its recesses, some original reflections connected with the topic about which he has been asked to write. The probability is that something lurks there, and that the creative faculty will set to work and produce, from some long digested but forgotten scrap of material, an interesting and purely individual train of thought. A few newly acquired facts, gathered after this initial process, may help to garnish the literary dish; but had they been sought in the first instance they would only have served effectually to smother up any original reflections which had been unconsciously formed in the mind.

Let no man, therefore, be proud of the number of books that he has read. He should rather be ashamed of having had such liberal recourse, not to his own thinking powers, but to the opinions and reflections of other people. Is it more noble to quote Herbert Spencer or Emerson than to quote yourself? Is it more useful? It is a false conception of culture to regard the individual as best educated who possesses the largest fund of borrowed wisdom. The man who should first be honored is he who thinks for himself, and who delegates that task to nobody else. The most despised person should be the man who, instead of meeting all difficulties with the might of his own clear vision, hides ignominiously behind the clarion-voiced philosophers and thinkers of his own generation or of some bygone age.

NEW YORK CITY.

Co-operation

MR. FAY has made a thoro inquiry into the co-operative movement in England and on the Continent.¹ He has traveled extensively, has attended congresses, interviewed officials and has studied with care the authoritative pamphlets and reports.

He distinguishes sharply between combination and co-operation. No doubt there is a likeness of structure between certain forms of combination and certain kinds of co-operative societies. "But," he writes,

"while the combination is an association of the strong to become yet stronger, bold, unyielding and exclusive, the co-operative society is an association of the weak who gather together and try to lift themselves and others out of weakness into strength. Industrial combination is a force: co-operation is an idea.

Co-operative societies he divides into four classes: banks, or credit societies; agricultural societies, workers' societies, and stores. The first three are associations of producers, the last of consumers. Germany is the parent country of the co-operative bank, and the only country where this form of association has reached a marked success. Germany also led the way in agricultural co-operation, but has been rivaled by other countries. Denmark, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, France, Belgium and Italy have all developed promising movements in this field. The workers', or labor copartnership, societies, appeared almost simultaneously in France and England in 1848. Little has been accomplished in England, tho in France and Italy these associations are growing steadily stronger.

It is in store-keeping that the co-operative movement has made its greatest success, and England is at once the parent country and the land where the movement has reached its highest development. Mr. Fay writes: "Great Britain took the lead,"

¹ *Co-operation in Home and Abroad: A Description and Treatise by C. D. Fay.* New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.00.

working class, which proceeded to organize itself as wage earners in a trade union and as wage spenders in a co-operative store."

The earlier co-operative movement in England reached its climax in 1833. Then came a temporary period of decline. The Rochdale Pioneers date from 1844. They are not the oldest of existing societies, and they did not invent the "dividend." But they were the first to put the "dividend" system on a firm and successful basis, and the growth of the modern movement is usually dated from their organization. The growth has been gradual, but it has been sure. In 1906 the United Kingdom could boast of 1,448 stores, with 2,222,417 members, a share capital of \$135,000,000, sales of \$315,000,000, and profits of approximately \$50,000,000. France has more stores than any European country, but fewer store members per head and less business per store member. The movement is particularly strong in Belgium, where it is more predominantly socialistic than in any other country. Italy in 1906 had the same number of stores as had England, but the movement there lacks organization and unity. The movement is growing rapidly in Germany and Switzerland, and is also making its beginnings in a number of other European countries.

In his conclusion, Mr. Fay attempts to define co-operation in its relation to Socialism on the one hand and competition on the other. Co-operation, he decides, "is not the negation of competition, nor does it affect competition in one way only. It is not the herald of Socialism, nor is it a means to combat it." That it is bound up with Socialism in some countries is true; but in other countries it is just as certainly detached from Socialism. The co-operative store admittedly conforms to the Socialist conception of industrial structure; "but it is illegitimate to deduce from this similarity of structure that the co-operative store must or ought to profess Socialism." The co-operative synthesis, he finds, centers about a common and original impulse of man, which inspires him to make his weakness strength by joining with others

of like condition for a promised end. This may or may not be Socialism, according to whether or not the aims are general and political as well as economical, or merely confined to immediate material needs.



The Russo-Japanese War and After

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S book on the Russo-Japanese War was suppressed in Russia almost immediately after its appearance, for the Bourbons never learned anything and never forgot anything, and there is an equality before the press censorship under the despotism, corresponding to the equality before the law under a republic. The first three volumes of the original treated, respectively, of the three principal battles of the war—Liao-yang, the Sha-ho and Mukden; it is only the fourth volume, serving as a summary of the whole, that has appeared in an English translation.¹ We believe that the lay reader has lost nothing by this omission of the detailed account of military operations, the intricacies of which he cannot hope to comprehend. Even the translated portion bristles with puzzles for the average peaceable citizen. The main object of the author is twofold: First, to prove that as Minister of War he was opposed to any policy that might lead to a rupture with Japan; and secondly, to demonstrate that the Russian army was stronger, both materially and morally, at the conclusion of peace than at any time before or during the war, while the Japanese power was sensibly declining, and that the Russians were sure to win if their Government had shown the same persistence and determination as their commanders in the field. Thus General Kuropatkin contradicts Minister of War Kuropatkin. If the policy which led up to the war was chimerical and the war should never have been entered upon, it is clear that the sooner the war was concluded and the policy abandoned the better for the Russian people. But the chief value of the work lies in quite other directions. The most important

lesson it teaches, and one that the jingo-ists and fire-eaters of every nation might well take to heart, is the stress which this professional soldier, who is even now universally acknowledged a master of his art, lays on the *moral* side of war. A first-class war carried on under modern conditions must be a popular war, a war the objects of which are understood and approved of by the nation; a war, therefore, in which are at stake great national issues, for which the nation is willing to make the requisite great sacrifices. Another point of great interest, particularly to the student of Russian affairs, is the disclosure of the chance way in which the country was plunged into a great war at its most vulnerable extremity as the resultant of purposes and ambitions each pulling in a different direction—the commercial schemes of a Witte, the reckless greed of a Bezobrazov, the Asiatic arrogance of an Alexeiev, the far-sighted but timid resistance of a Kuropatkin—but all combining to bring about the catastrophe. The student of international relations, again, will find highly instructive the chapters dealing with Russia's position in relation to her numerous neighbors along the vast extent of her European and Asiatic frontiers. And finally the student of personality, of human character in dramatic development, will find of absorbing interest the revelation of the heroic personality of the author himself—the man who vainly tried to avert the war; who assumed the supreme command after the initial disasters, resolved to overcome the great odds arrayed against him by means of indomitable endurance and extreme tenacity; handicapped by orders from his worthless superior, Viceroy Alexeiev; thwarted by repeated acts of disobedience and incompetence on the part of such creatures of court influence as Generals Gripenberg and Kaulbars; holding on to every inch of ground, rising superior to every defeat, and ever presenting a menacing front; displaced by a subordinate, under whom he continues his herculean toil with the same end ever in view—the ultimate triumph of the Russian arms; finally baffled in his hopes, he retires into obscurity and writes down his memoirs for the instruction of his countrymen.

¹THE RUSSIAN ARMY AND THE JAPANESE WAR. BY General Kuropatkin. Translated by Captain A. B. Lindsay. Two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7.50 net.

only to see them suppressed by the autocratic censor. Did he but possess the spark of genius, were he more than a capable and conscientious state official, General Kuropatkin's fate would rise to the height of a great historic tragedy.

Mr. Thomas F. Millard's book² treats of so many matters and opens up so many problems that we are obliged to confine ourselves here to merely indicating its scope. About one-half of its space is given up to a discussion of the various methods, direct and indirect, by which Japan is trying to restrict European and American competition in Southern Manchuria and in Korea, and culminates in a plea to the United States Government to defend American commercial interests within the sphere of Japanese, as well as Russian, influence in the Far East. There follows an account of the reform movement in China, of the position of American trade there, and of the relations of China and the United States. In connection therewith there is a curious story, accounting for the deflection of the course of the American fleet from Shanghai, the great port at which it was originally intended that it should be entertained by the Chinese in order to celebrate in a striking way the friendship of the two nations, to the comparatively obscure port of Amoy, where the celebration lost all significance. Next comes an account of the American policy in the Philippines, the actions of the Philippine Assembly, and the economic condition of the islands. A study of the strategic position of the United States in the Pacific, particularly in relation to a war with Japan and the difficult task of the defense of the Philippines, concludes the volume. The author, it need hardly be stated, is heartily in favor of our holding the islands, for our own good as well as that of the Filipinos.

The Origin of the British Colonial System, 1578-1660. By George Louis Beer. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. viii, 438. \$3.00.

Like many another student and historian, Mr. Beer has been working backward. In 1907 he published a volume on

British colonial policy, in which he covered the eleven eventful years from 1754 to 1765—the years in which the American Revolution began to come to life. The present volume takes up the story at a much earlier date and comes down only to 1660. Other volumes will still be required to fill the gap between 1660 and the point at which Mr. Beer originally took up the story. As in his first installment, Mr. Beer in the present work makes out a good case for the English Government in regard to its dealings with the American colonies. He shows that the colonies were indebted to England not only for defense against foreign countries, but also for a large part of the cost of their government; and he also shows that if a sacrifice was demanded of them in the restriction of their over-sea trade to British ports, a sacrifice was also demanded of England in their favor when the growing of tobacco was prohibited in England and the crops of it destroyed, that there might be no competition with the colonial product. The method pursued by Mr. Beer in writing the present volume entails a very considerable amount of repetition. In regard to tobacco, which was long the staple product of Virginia, he devotes a chapter to the history of the trade, the restrictions on its growth and marketing, and the preferences granted to it in England. But in the succeeding chapters, on the English fiscal system and the colonies, the Stuart regulation of the tobacco industry, the restrictions on the colonial export trade, the exclusion of foreigners from the colonial trade, and the economic development of the colonies, he is obliged to tread the same ground again and again, until the repetition becomes a little wearisome. Still, altho this may detract somewhat from the readableness of Mr. Beer's present volume, it does not lessen its value as a contribution to the history of the British Empire. And it is to British rather than to American history that Mr. Beer's volume belongs. The Conservative party, which is pushing tariff reform and colonial preferences in England at the present time, is merely trying to resuscitate the colonial policy of the Stuarts, and in many respects it might seem as tho the party had borrowed its policy direct from the pages of Mr.

¹ *Manchu and Mongol Empire, 1644-1911*. By George Louis Beer. New York: Macmillan, 1907.

Beer's volumes. It might be well for Englishmen to remember that the earlier policy resulted in the loss to Great Britain of the American colonies.



The French Influence in English Literature from the Accession of Elizabeth to the Restoration. By Alfred Horatio Upham, Ph. D. New York: The Columbia University Press. \$2.00.

It can hardly be said that comparative literature has as yet done very much to recommend itself by the choice of inspiring or lively subjects. For these "investigators," as they like to call themselves, the difficulty or remoteness of the problem seems in most instances to constitute its sole merit. Provided only they have a puzzle they appear to be quite satisfied—all the better if it is unanswerable. While it may be doubted, too, whether the problems of which they are fondest—the tracing of obscure analogies, influences and borrowings from one language, often from one insignificant dialect, to another—are particularly useful, either, even when they are solvable. From these drawbacks Dr. Upham's book suffers unusually. To search out French influence in English at the time when the latter literature was under the ascendancy of Italian looks in itself like a singularly ungrateful sort of labor. Naturally under the circumstances the investigation reduces to a kind of literary rummaging—comparable only with hunting for needles in haystacks—and results in a comparison of petty resemblances and similarities which are, as often as not merely fanciful. The list of "parallels" at the end of the volume is a good example of the futility of the thing. As between Bacon and Montaigne, for instance, these so-called parallels exhibit almost no *literary* affinity; and what little there is is of the vaguest sort. They show in many cases a general likeness of idea, but then the idea is usually a moral commonplace and might be illustrated from a score or more of other moralists, too; while the form, the manner of presentation, the literary quality of the two sets of quotations is so diverse as to make their juxtaposition appear now and then well nigh fatuous. As a result of these char-

acteristics the whole discussion is thoroughly lifeless and unreal. It cannot be denied that Dr. Upham has manipulated his card catalog conscientiously, but even the elastic card catalog has its limitations.



Much Ado About Peter. By Jean Webster. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Most of Peter's adventures have already been told in short-story form in some of the monthly periodicals. Peter is a coachman, employed on a well-to-do lawyer's estate. He is Irish, and has the "defects of his qualities." He is something more than an average coachman, and the incidents of his career are well worth telling. A philosopher in his way, his varied experiences have prompted him to certain well-defined views regarding the management both of employers and of sweethearts and wives. It is enough to say that the soundness of his views is usually confirmed by success when practical tests are made. Miss Webster's descriptions are good, her insight into human nature is keen, and her humor is infectious. It is an entertaining book for a leisurely afternoon.



The Making of Canada. By A. G. Bradley. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. viii, 399. Two Maps. \$3.

The ground covered by Mr. Bradley in the first half of *The Making of Canada* is much the same as is covered by Mr. Justin H. Smith in his recently published "Struggle for the Fourteenth Colony." Mr. Smith approached the subject from the United States side of the boundary line. Mr. Bradley descends upon it from the Canadian side; and while the two writers agree on almost every question of fact, the different aspects in which the facts are presented and the different degrees of glory accruing in their pages to American and Canadian heroes respectively, form an amusing object lesson of the extent to which the writing of history is colored by sentiment, emotion and prejudice. Mr. Bradley considers Ethan Allen's triumphant entry into Ticonderoga as merely the treacherous betrayal of a handful of men leading a careless exist-

ence in an isolated fort, by a neighbor whom no one suspected of hostile design, and who held in the background a much superior force. Benedict Arnold's heroic march to Montreal is treated with more respect, but the position and good faith of the leader are belittled by the use of the phrase, "The notorious Arnold," at the outset—a phrase which is distinctly unfair, for no matter how discredited Arnold was in later years, he had at that time done nothing to warrant the use of an opprobrious adjective. Mr. Bradley follows the story from the Peace of 1763 to the end of the War of 1812-14. The earlier chapters travel over well-trodden paths, but the chapters covering the migration of the Tories from the United States at the end of the war and their settlement as united empire loyalists in Canada are a valuable contribution both to Canadian and United States history. The hardships endured by these Americans who had remained loyal to the British Crown, both from their neighbors and fellow countrymen before leaving their old homes, and on account of the rigorous climate of the unbroken wilderness into which they were transplanted, make it easy to understand the traditions of antagonism to the United States on the part of Canada which was evident as late as the War of 1812. That this antagonism should have permeated the whole of British Canada appears the more natural after a study of Mr. Bradley's figures, from which it seems that the loyalist immigrants exceeded in number the British settlers who had preceded them in all the Provinces except perhaps in what is now the Province of Ontario. While the presentation of the events of the later war shows the same bias as is evident in the earlier part of the history, Mr. Bradley's book is one which it would be well for Americans to read, if only for the sake of gaining a glimpse of our own history as it appears to observers to the northward of us. It is to be regretted that Mr. Bradley has not taken the trouble, in passing his sheets thru the press, to correct any grammatical errors and even more numerous examples of awkward constructions of sentences which mar greatly the quality of his book.

The Cambridge Modern History, Vol. XI, The Growth of Nationalities. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4 net

The eleventh volume of *The Cambridge Modern History*, bearing the sub-title of "The Growth of Nationalities," does not differ from the previous volumes in arrangement and method. The political development of all the countries of the world during the period from 1840 to 1871 is covered by a series of monographs by eminent specialists, including Emil Bourgeois, of Paris; Meinecke, of Freiburg; Masi, of Florence; Ward, of Cambridge; Oechsli, of Zurich; the late Sir Spencer Walpole; Roloff, of Berlin; J. Fitzmaurice-Kelley, E. Gosse, A. R. Colquhoun and Sir E. M. Satow. In accordance with the traditions of history writing in vogue in England, everything is subordinated to the political record, but a few scant pages on the literatures of the various European countries are added in what appears to be a half-hearted fashion, as if to warn the reader that the editors were not wholly oblivious to other than political elements in human nature. Our authors call this period, from the point of view of universal history, the most important since the Congress of Vienna—measured by changes in the map, the development of nationality and the growth of self-government. This is the theme of the volume before us, and its three aspects are treated with the fullness of detail and businesslike accuracy which characterize the Cambridge school. It is, in short, thoroly pragmatic, not in the philosophical, but in the ordinary sense, so that scarcely a gleam of tendency illuminates the record. The volume, like all the others in the series, is indispensable to every student of modern history, and we ought to be thankful from the bottom of our hearts that the editors, breaking away from the futile and pedantic notion that we can know more about the middle ages than our own time, have given us a work that connects us with the morning newspaper. The usual bibliographical apparatus, devoid of any critical notes or indications of the relative importance of books, is given as an appendix. We cannot do without this work, but we cannot read it in the summer time with breathless interest.

Literary Notes

....The well-known series popularizing the results of modern theological and religious criticism called *Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher* is proving so acceptable that the total editions now are more than three hundred thousand and the latest number in the set, "Christus, Die Anfänge des Dogmas," by Prof. Johannes Weiss, of the University of Heidelberg, appears in its first edition in ten thousand copies. Facts like these show that thinking people are intensely interested in the leading problem of religious debate.

....*Working Lads' Clubs*. By C. E. Russell and Lilian M. Rigby. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.50. The book is a comprehensive description of the practical working of boys' clubs in England. Its value to American readers is much less than to English, inasmuch as our conditions and our situation are not parallel. Nevertheless, there is a universal element in the discussions thruout the volume which makes it possible for those interested in juvenile reform and development to gather many a suggestive hint. Some of the subjects discussed are: "Types of boys," "discipline," "outdoor games," "indoor sports," "camps," "gymnasia," "the club and the home," "the boy and the girl," "theaters, music halls and dancing."

....The dedication of Chicago's lake front to park purposes to the exclusion of harbor accommodations that may be required for the city's growing commercial navigation, led last year to the appointment of the Chicago Harbor Commission, whose *Report* was published a few months ago. The resolution creating the commission authorized it, not only to investigate the question of the reservation of part of the lake front for possible future harbor uses, but also to study Chicago's harbors and their relation to railway terminal and park plans. The *Report* recommends the establishment of a harbor department, and lays stress upon the plans prepared by the Commercial Club of Chicago for the combination of harbor developments with the beautification of the shore front. The *Report* is intended to be, and is, a basis for future consideration of the problem, containing a vast amount of well-arranged data.

....Canon and Mrs. Barnett, who are justly famous for their long service as leaders at Toynbee Hall, in East London, advocate, in their recent collection of essays, "actions which lie in the way towards social reform." They appear neither as Individualists nor as Socialists, "both of whom are apt to forget that the far-off prospect is always more or less an illusion, something which has in it a truth, but a truth which is never realized in its detail." "The pity of it is that, taking as literal fact the illusion of Socialism, both often refuse to do what is possible and practicable." The essays are more valuable as revelations of British social conditions than as guides to progress in America. So different are the diseases of the two lands that the same recipe cannot be adminis-

tered to both. But the devotion, the ability and the training of these social doctors are worth imitation. (*Towards Social Reform*, Macmillan. \$1.50.)

....Mr. Chase S. Osborn, of the Board of Regents of the University of Michigan, devotes two readable volumes to *The Andean Land*—the ten republics of South America and the three Guianas, with visits to the Falkland Islands and Juan Fernandez. Mr. Osborn would have us travel in South America in preference to Europe or Asia, and his book is well calculated to induce us to do so. He pays attention, by the way, to matters of industry and commerce, but one doubts if he takes the right step for the encouragement of our trade with South America when he declares that the "cheap 'made in Germany' imitations will do us good in time by the reaction which will surely follow, and is already setting in." Our export trade needs more energetic measures than passive waiting for this to happen. Nor was it, perhaps, quite judicious, or of benefit to closer relations, to inform a South American woman that "all Americans in South America permanently have something the matter with either their character or their judgment." (A. C. McClurg & Co., 2 vols., 8vo., \$5.)

Pebbles

The best prohibition story of the season comes from Kansas where, it is said, a local candidate stored a lot of printed prohibition literature in his barn, but accidentally left the door open and a herd of milch cows came in and ate all the pamphlets. As a result every cow in the herd went dry.—*Adrian Times*.

BIG RAPIDS, Mich., June 17.—Over at Newaygo, where it is so dry that the "boys" habitually "spit cotton," there seem to be some mighty dry prohibitionists, according to a story that comes from the desert.

A Newaygo citizen recently received a letter from a Kentucky whisky house, requesting him to send them the names of a dozen or more persons who would like to get some fine whisky shipped to them at a very low price. The letter wound up by saying:

"We will give you a commission on all the orders sent in by parties whose names you send us."

The Newaygo man belonged to a practical joke class, and filled in the names of some of his prohibition friends on the blank spaces left for that purpose.

He had forgotten all about his supposed practical joke when Monday he received another letter from the same house. He supposed it was a request for more names, and was just about to throw the communication in the waste basket when it occurred to him to send the name of another old friend to the whisky house. He accordingly tore open the envelope, and came near collapsing when he found a check for \$4.80, representing his commission on the sale of whisky to the parties whose names he had sent in about three weeks before.—*Detroit Free Press*.

The Independent

Published at New York Post Office, as Second Class Matter.
Publication Office, W. B. Root,
110 Fulton Street, New York.

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE FOUNDED IN 1848.
One Year, \$2 00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months for 25 cents. There are to any foreign country, by the Express and Parcel Post, \$1 75 a year, and by the same, \$1 00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be quoted as low as offered by any responsible agent.

Orders for the change of our address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on request of books and files, are best reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us in good condition, with \$1 50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

OF course it does not of itself. If not enforced it is permission, not prohibition. It was in the early days of the Maine law that the Down East statesman uttered the famous saying, that he was "in favor of the law, but agin its execution." It is no real prohibition when a parent forbids his child to do a thing and then lets him do it as much as he pleases.

We wish we could have printed five times as many letters received in response to our question of experience and observation. Every answer is of interest and value. Particularly we value those letters which tell us of the failures of prohibition, for they suggest not so much the unwisdom of the law as the impotence of the efforts to give it force. Our readers will particularly observe the different views which the advocates and opponents of prohibition take of the same conditions. This is true of such cities as Milwaukee and Kansas City. We anticipate that there are readers of ours in North Dakota who will be astonished and shocked that others find drunkenness so rampant and the law so ill enforced there.

What impresses us first from a reading of the whole correspondence is the fact that enforcement must, on the whole, be fairly successful, as proved by the opposition to prohibition and local option by the brewers and distillers. They know their business. They would not spend tens of thousands of dollars to fight the laws if their business were not in serious danger. It is of no use to tell us that there is as much drunkenness as ever, as much liquor drunk, when the manufacturers of alcoholic liquors are banded against the prohibitory laws. We admit the fact that wholesale liquor houses in Kansas City, Mo., are doing an immense express business in bottled goods into Kansas. Granted, but these total consignments are small compared with the amount that would be freely sold and swallowed otherwise. To get the liquor is now made a bother; children do not see saloons on their way to school, and youths are not tempted by the easy access to bars. The old toppers will have their drink; and, as with legislation in China against the opium habit, the old sots will not be cured and will have to die off. They are hastening the process.

Accordingly, we are not as much concerned as some over the decision of the United States Supreme Court that a State cannot interfere with the freedom of interstate commerce in liquors. It is hard, to be sure, on a prohibition State that it cannot exclude liquors sent from another State, as it can forbid the commerce within its own limits. Yet the main power continues within the authority of the State. A merchant in a "wet" State can freely send his barrels and kegs across the line of a "dry" State; but the Legislature of the latter State can forbid it to be sold and can destroy it if offered for sale. What it cannot do is to enter the house of a private citizen who has received a package by express and confiscate it. The man may invite his tippling friends and give it to them, but he cannot sell it to them. They can organize a club and buy it, but a club can be controlled by State or city enactments. If the law is outwitted by clubs it is the fault of the city or State, which does not care to enforce it. But these old, soaked toppers are not our concern.

It is the yet untainted that we would protect.

One serious question is raised by several writers, namely, that the exclusion of bulky light liquors, particularly of beer, tends to increase the use of whisky and other concentrated liquors, which can better be sent by express or carried secretly in a bottle. We presume this is a fact. It is an evil, but there is no major good that has not some minor evil ancillary to it. It is not so bad that men who are soaked in beer should get whisky with some difficulty as it is that youth not yet infected should be constantly invited to contract a bad habit. Once more, it is not the habitues of the saloon whom we are concerned about.

There is just one other objection to prohibitory legislation which one writer has pressed, and which may deserve a word of attention. It is that which declares it an impertinence to meddle with a man's liberty to eat and drink what he pleases. That sounds well, but is all sound—or shall we say unsound? If the public believe that any kind of food or drink, or any kind of amusement or business, is injurious to the community on the whole, it has the police right to interdict it, no matter at what interference with the rights of personal liberty. A multitude of people would like to eat unsound fruit or bad meat, but the inspectors will destroy it. A man's liberty will not allow him, much as he wants to, to engage in or attend a prize fight or a cocking main; and those who patronize such pleasures regard the interference with their liberty as a great tyranny. Probably few of those who bet their money on a horse race are thereby made embezzlers, but the law still forbids gambling. It does not disturb us that, in a prohibition district, it is made difficult for a man to use his liberty to get drink or to get drunk. It is for the advantage of the community that he should endure this enforced self-denial.

By local option and State law the area of prohibition is rapidly spreading. The saloon business is being made more disreputable, and the brewers and distillers less admired members of society. They know they are in a risky sort of business, like the manufacture of explosives.

If they suffer from hostile legislation they have no right to complain; they know the nature of their business, and no public spirit or private generosity on their part can purchase them the privilege to do a public injury and a multitude of private wrongs.

✱

Mr. Taft's Interest in the Tariff

WRITING on the 12th, before the President had begun to tell the members of the tariff conference committee what kind of a bill he would be willing to sign, we said:

"There is a perceptible sentiment on the Republican side of the House in favor of all the revision downward that the House bill permits. Representatives are not far from the people, and many of these men have heard from their constituents. Mr. Taft would like, of course, to have laid before him a bill that he can sign without breaking any promises. It seems to us that it would be well for the House Republicans to be assured in some way that he still prefers revision downward, or at least is opposed to revision upward. The President knows that if he should sign such a bill as the Republican conferees desire to make, he would inevitably suffer in public estimation. He knows also that his party would be affected injuriously, altho in the absence of a strong and consistent Democratic party the injury would not be mortal. For his own sake and for the good of his party, as well as in the interest of the people, he should strive in all honorable and permitted ways to improve the projected revision. At this late day, however, but little improvement can be made even by the exertion of his powerful influence."

He has since spoken quite plainly to members of the committee and others, insisting upon the retention of the House provisions concerning hides, iron ore, oil and bituminous coal. Some have openly opposed him, but a majority in the House will probably vote for his policy if it can be laid before them for action. Mr. Aldrich, pointing to the bargains by which he obtained the assistance that enabled him to overcome the insurgents and to add many unwarrantable increases to the bill—such as those affecting cotton goods, and those introduced surreptitiously at the last moment for the benefit of a highly successful lace factory situated near his home in Rhode Island—says that the President must find the votes that are required for the changes he desires. And it is

understood that Mr. Taft is now looking for those votes, expecting that he will get them.

But this movement relates, so far as the public can learn, only to free hides, petroleum, iron ore and bituminous coal. If these products should be put on the free list, the effect upon the tariff as a whole would be scarcely perceptible. If the great schedules covering cotton goods, wool and woollens, metals, farm products, fruit, etc., should remain as they are in either the House bill or the Senate bill, the promises of which Mr. Taft speaks would be broken. And it is no longer possible, under the rules which ordinarily govern conference procedure, to disturb a large majority of the duties. A great many of these either are identical with the Dingley rates, which, as Mr. Taft said some months ago, "have become generally excessive," or rise above those rates, even if the effect of the new basis of valuation and of the maximum addition of 25 per cent. be not taken into account. They do not represent that "substantial revision downward" for which he found a pledge in the Republican platform.

Free ore would slightly assist certain steel manufacturers whose plants are on or near the Atlantic Coast. It is by no means clear that free petroleum would not aid the Trust and perhaps ruin independent producers of crude oil. Free bituminous coal would help the highly protected manufacturers of New England, promoting the importation of their fuel from Nova Scotia. Free hides would serve the interests of manufacturers in various branches of the leather and shoe industries. But these additions to the free list would have scarcely any effect upon the cost of living, which has increased 30 or 40 per cent. since the Dingley tariff was enacted. And justice would demand proportionate decreases of the duties upon those finished products the cost of making which would be slightly reduced by these changes. But those duties, or a majority of them, are beyond the reach of the conference committee, under the rules which ordinarily limit the action of such a body.

When the duties affecting the clothing of the people—to take one schedule for an example—were undergoing "re-

vision," the revisers might have been restrained if they had been directly informed that the President, as he said in his statement last week, was "committed to the principle of a downward revision" and "felt strongly the call of the country" for such a revision. A committee representing all the great wholesale drygoods merchants of the country has recently shown him that the pending revision increases by additions of from 48 $\frac{3}{8}$ to 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. the duties on the plain cotton cloth used by women and children. Increases surreptitiously introduced by Mr. Aldrich almost at the end of the tariff debate add much to the rates on cheap lace and embroideries, affecting imports of nearly \$50,000,000 for the benefit of two or three factories, notably one in Pawtucket, R. I., altho the owners of the chief American competitor of this factory had declared that the industry was "already over-protected." We can speak of only one or two examples of the additions which the committee would like to approve. The two bills contain many others equally indefensible, and many which a conference committee, as we understand the rules, cannot touch. They were repeatedly exposed by the Republican insurgents, who had no encouragement from the President.

In such efforts as he may now make to procure a "substantial revision downward," he will have the hearty support of a vast majority of the American people, but we fear that he has taken up the work at too late a day. His own statement indicates, moreover, that the list of reductions upon which he insists is a very short one, which would give little or no relief to the ultimate consumer.



Cruelty of Immigration Rules

WE have lately had fresh illustrations of the inhospitality, and even utter cruelty, of the rules laid down by law or by official construction and imposed on intending immigrants. Our treatment of Chinese and Japanese immigrants has been characterized by monumental folly and injustice; and we do not seem to have in Congress those who, like the late Senator Hoar, condemn it thru and thru. The best they seem able to do is to

favor a rule of mutual equality, which will exclude from China American laborers who do not wish to go there, and from the United States Chinese laborers who do wish to come here. This is under the ancient rule, "Heads I win; tails you lose."

It is against white people that the fresh exclusion is directed. One shocking case, which may possibly be regarded as exceptional and due to the stupidity of an over-strict constructionist of law, has lately attracted attention. A young man five miles over the Canadian line had his skull broken in a game, and they telephoned to Buffalo to have the unconscious man met by an ambulance and receive surgical treatment at the hospital. When the boat reached American soil the immigration officer refused to allow him to land because he was a Canadian, a disabled Canadian, liable to be a burden to the country. The physician who came with him argued and protested that this man was not an immigrant intending to settle, but a patient for the hospital who would go back to his home, but the officer was obdurate. If the man was not treated in a few hours he would die, and they were obliged to improvise a surgical ward on the boat in order to save his life. It may be that the law could be so interpreted by a Dogberry, but we need no law that would allow such cruel interpretation.

We have had another even more serious illustration of the barbarism of the system, for it is not the exceptional cruelty of a too stringent official, but the rule and policy which has returned of late hundreds of immigrants to their old home, if they are able to reach it from the port to which they are sent back. The rule is, that each immigrant on landing must have twenty-five dollars, as an assurance that he will not immediately become a public charge. This rule applies to laborers who have no special artisan trade. Under this rule women have been deported at very short notice, and in several cases persons who were not allowed time to communicate with friends who would have provided the required money and cared for them.

Such a law, or interpretation of law, is most inhospitable. The reason for it

is a hypocritical pretense. The fear is offered that they may become paupers. But these are not diseased, nor are they idiots. They are healthy, strong men and women, whose life and service are offered and are of money value to the country. Every healthy immigrant, man, woman or child, enriches us, adds to our productive power. But that is the very reason why they are not wanted. It is feared that they will compete with those, native-born or immigrant, who are already with us and who have the first right to the jobs. We can no longer afford, they tell us, to be the asylum for the world's oppressed humanity, but must care for our own. We do not hold this doctrine. We believe there is here room for all, and generally work of some sort for all. Further, we believe in that human solidarity whose affection embraces our brothers of every race and land, and is glad to share our blessings with those who are less fortunate than we. The rule which requires so large a sum is unwise economically and wrong morally. Exclusion is narrow and selfish. Our voice may be that of one crying in the wilderness, and heard only by those who come out to hear, but we stand by the eternal equal rights of man, even tho Italians or Slavs.



Persia and the Powers

THE most interesting feature of the Persian revolution to us of the Far West is the relation it bears to the international movements on which the fate of that country really depends. For Persia is merely the chessboard on which England and Russia are playing their game; the metaphor is literal, since from Shah we derive our word "chess." When the Anglo-Russian agreement was concluded by which this country was petitioned off into two spheres of influence, with a neutral strip between, the northern for Russia and the southern for Great Britain, everybody knew that, properly interpreted, it meant that the kingdom had been taken from the Shah and divided between them. But it was hardly anticipated that the prophecy would so speedily be fulfilled; that in less than two years British troops would garrison

Persian towns on the Gulf and Russian troops garrison Persian towns on the Sea, and a joint force of Cossacks and Sepoys in the capital defend the person of the Shah against a well-merited punishment by the people whose constitution he had overthrown by violence.

Yet we can all remember the time when, at a less portentous advance of Russia into central Asia, the cry of "the Russians at the gates of Herat" threw England into a state of as much excitement and animosity, altho less of trepidation, as now prevails there on account of Germany. The attitude of England at the present time is a peculiarly embarrassing one for the party which now has control of the government. Justin McCarthy in his "History of Our Own Times" makes the characteristic remark that the Liberals have always been opposed to coercion when out of power. But now they are in power, they are hindered in the free exercise of their principles by exigencies of the situation and the obligations of international agreements. Thus it happens that Great Britain is standing by France in her "peaceful penetration" of Morocco, which does not turn out to be so peaceful or so penetrating as was anticipated; that she is assisting in holding the Cretans under the sway of the Sultan and is unmoved by a massacre of Christians by the Turks as frightful as that which once brought her to armed interference; that she is allied with Japan in the subjugation of Korea; that she prevents China from prohibiting opium and from building her own railroads thru her own territory; that she is suppressing native newspapers and deporting Indian lawyers by the same "administrative process" for which she used to denounce the Czar; and that in Persia she is actively engaged with Russia in trying to check a popular movement to re-establish a constitutional form of government. We do not say that the policy of Great Britain is altogether unjustifiable in these cases. We merely remark that it is interesting to watch how a Liberal minister justifies them to a Liberal parliament.

Ostensibly the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1907 dealt only with the com-

mercial interests of the two countries and the protection of their people in Persia. In how far the Shah now deposed was concerned in the agreement is not known to the public. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mushir-ul-Mulk, the same who is now called by the victorious revolutionists to serve as regent during the minority of the new Shah, issued at that time a note to all the Powers stating that the agreement concerned only Russia and Great Britain, and that Persia retained her independence of action and would maintain the open door.

The commander of the Russian force now at Kazvin, 86 miles from Teheran, is under instructions, according to a note issued to the Powers by the Russian Government on July 3, to abstain "from any interference in the political struggle raging in Persia and generally in the internal affairs of Persia." Russia and Great Britain kept strictly to the policy of non-interference in domestic affairs a year ago last June, when the Shah dissolved Parliament with "a whiff of grapeshot," but as soon as the constitutional party began to gain ground they abandoned their neutrality and took a very active part. When the Bakhtiari tribesmen (with whom we somehow seem better acquainted when we call them by their ancient name of Bactrians) reached Ispahan, which is on the southern boundary of the Russian "sphere of influence," they were met by the Russian and British consuls, who informed their leader, Sardar Asad, that the Shah, at the advice of Russia and Great Britain, had agreed to convene a parliament, and that their march northward must be stopped or it would necessitate foreign interference. To which Sardar Asad made reply that a ruler who had broken his promise once would do it again; that he was going to Teheran to see that he kept it, and as for foreign interference, that was just what he proposed to prevent. Then he went on to Teheran.

From the west came another constitutionalist force under the Sipahdar bound for the capital on the same errand. He was met twenty-five miles out by the representatives of the two Powers, who

also told him he must stop. He agreed to do this provided that the present cabinet be dismissed and new ministers selected by the constitutionalists, appointed instead; that the Shah's irregulars be disbanded and the troops placed under the control of the Minister of War, and that all Russian troops be withdrawn from Persian territory. The legations replied that these demands were so unreasonable that they did not think it worth while to lay them before the Shah. Whereupon the Sipahdar said he would postpone further discussion of the matter with them until he got to Teheran. And he went on.

Then it was decided to stop by force the two constitutionalist bands, which by this time had become one. It must be borne in mind that the only defenders of the Shah were General Liakhoff and his 800 Cossacks, the same Russian officer who at the command of the Shah a year ago bombarded the parliament house and slaughtered the representatives of the people. The status of Liakhoff and the eleven Russian officers under him is peculiar, tho very similar to that of the British gunners on the Confederate cruiser "Alabama," who were receiving their pay from the British Government while they were fighting us under the British flag.

But while Liakhoff was guarding one road the constitutionalists came into Teheran by another. The Shah was taken by British soldiers to the Russian Legation, where he is now sheltered under the two flags. He was declared excommunicated and deposed by the Mohammedan priesthood. The charge against him was perjury and there was no doubt of his guilt. Four times had he sworn on the Koran to support the constitution, yet he declared on November 22 that

"having recognized that the establishment of a parliament would conflict with the laws of Islam, we determine that in the future under no pretext shall such a parliament be established."

But this conscientious scruple he consented to violate on May 9 when he called another parliament at the instigation of the Russian and British Governments, which, however, we are given to understand, are not interfering in any way with the internal politics of Persia.

Corn Trains

THAT the New York Central should put on special trains at the service of the State Agricultural College, and to advance agricultural knowledge is not so novel as it is natural and inevitable. It does not express a sympathetic freak of one social force for another, but a very deep principle of coordination which is growing up between all the industrial forces. There is no champion of agriculture who better understands the field resources of this country than J. J. Hill, of the Northwestern. Such men comprehend not simply the dependence of the railroads upon agricultural prosperity, but the very close relation there is between the railroad and the plow in the unfolding of American industrial life. There is a sympathy of industrialism that is going to bring into harmonious action the social forces, as law, either permissive or mandatory, cannot.

We do not remember whether these corn trains began in Iowa or Illinois, but they are now found from Georgia to Wisconsin, and are everywhere received with enthusiasm by the farmers. It is a form of university extension little dreamed of when that term first came into force. The Oxford professor shouldered a bag of laboratory implements, or took them on a wheelbarrow, and gave his lecture to a rustic audience, none too large; the corn train thunders from town to town, and at every station finds a vast collegiate collection of learners, ready to listen to any one of the half dozen professors who will bring their scientific knowledge down to date. The matter has gone so far that we can easily imagine this form of instruction covering the whole country for six months in the year. According to Secretary Wilson the results are already startling. The corn yield is creeping up steadily, and soon we shall not be satisfied with anything less than an average of eighty bushels to the acre. This can be done when soil-making is understood. The United States will then talk about its five or six billion crop, instead of its two billion bushels of corn, while wheat creeps up to an average of fifty bushels to the acre, and cotton doubles its productive capacity. Our population may

then advance as fast as it pleases, and we shall be able both to clothe and to feed three hundred millions of people—this by the end of the twentieth century.

The greatest revolutions come with the least noise. The battle with selfish phases of social life, that is with the disintegrating forces, makes noise enough to compensate. Mr. Roosevelt was necessarily engaged very largely on this side of the question, the sum of the struggle being to clear the field of cumberers, and open the way for a more wholesome evolution. We shall, however, remember Mr. Roosevelt in the long run of history mainly because he was in such keen sympathy with industrial progress, and rallied the people to the preservation of their natural resources. Really the great revolution that has been going on is that which is expressed, not in the incarceration of criminals, but in the production of new foods, in larger quantities to the acre. Doubling the yield of important cereals inside seventeen years is what our economic plant-breeders already boast.

That we are at the same time breeding a new kind of citizenship and developing a new statesmanship is equally important. The winning citizen of the near future will be the man who has been trained with a close correlation between his hands and his brains. The winning statesman of the near future will be neither the classical Seward, quoting with equal facility from Homer or the Prophets, nor will it be the supervital and somewhat tempestuous Roosevelt, but the man who has been brought into the keenest sympathy with the productive forces of Nature, and whose senses are trained to see well and hear well, while his mind operates quickly in the application of facts to great truths. Meanwhile the apparent clash of capital and labor will have past away. Toil will be brought into correlation with money, and will be organized, not for strikes so much as to exalt the nobility of labor and the glory of achievement. Another ten years and we shall be well organized as a people on the new basis.

That all these changes should culminate in international industrialism was natural. The Agricultural Institute at Rome gives to that ancient city a pro-

spective glory greater than that which came from the imperialism of the Cæsars or the hierarchy of the Popes. In this country the coordination of the whole industrial movement lies naturally at Washington, and in the Agricultural Department. There, by an inexorable necessity, it finds its unity. The whole tendency is to create a new American character and a new American economy. Instead of a century of waste, like that behind us, we are being prepared for a century of constructive economy ahead of us. Mr. Burbank fairly stands as representative of the new man, and Secretary Wilson stands as representative of the new statesman. We are learning to create; have gone over to the God-side—as the earlier folk conceived God, that is, as a maker.

Some of the deep, underlying phases of progress have been, first, the turning of the tide of population countryward. Exactly where the little rills began to run we cannot say, but we do know that twenty years ago the flux of the population was cityward, and congestion was enormously on the increase. We know that today two-thirds of the increase of population moves out into the green fields. We cannot overestimate this social change, either in its effect on individual character or on all the problems of social life. Another astounding revolution has been the change from destructiveness to economic conservation. Up to twenty-five years ago all the legislation of our land went toward the giving away of public lands, the sacrifice of our forests and coal mines, and in every way a wasteful handling of national resources. To preserve our forests and our coal and our water power is now the nation's first thought. Even greater has been the revolution in educational effort. This movement is gathering force every day and is rapidly placing our educational institutions into sympathy with industrial life. Mere erudition no longer holds its place in popular esteem.

The American people will not hereafter mean a concrete mass, made out of all nations, and knowing only freedom; it will mean a well-ordered nation, working out its industrial purpose according to the latest scientific principles, in greater and in least affairs. It will mean a

people conscientious in its *work*. Industrialism means nothing less than a new American; a man who will not talk of entering into Canaan to despoil it, but who can and who will make the wilderness blossom as the rose, but will not exhaust its fertility for the future. That we see a very deep and vital change being wrought in our people we are glad to avow.



The Sixteenth Amendment

It is not to be woman's suffrage, altho such a proposed amendment has been much bruited; but it never had any chance of adoption. This amendment authorizing the United States Government to impose an income tax is a really serious thing and may well be expected. It is amazing that it passed the Senate unanimously and the House almost unanimously. That sends it to the States for ratification with the most hopeful promise of success. We have talked much of the practical impossibility of amending the Constitution, but when Mr. Taft recommends it the way seems easy. The Democrats have the right to boast that this is their thunder, and to twit the Republicans for stealing a plank from the Democratic platform of 1908. But that is the way of parties. When one party makes the attempt at a reform and fails, the other party is pretty sure to gather all the fruit worth while that has dropped to the ground. Probably every Democratic and every Western State, unless it be California, will ratify the amendment, but we are not so sure of some of the Eastern manufacturing States, within the bounds of which are the incomes that would be heaviest taxed. Nevertheless, a tax on incomes is the fairest of all taxes, and is depended upon by European nations. With an income tax we should not need the special corporation tax, except to put corporations under supervision.



A Campaign of Health

Dr. Walter Wyman, Surgeon-General of Public Health, in a recent interview, assures us that under present conditions our country cannot be again swept by a contagious disease. The bubonic plague was stopped at San Francisco, and the yellow fever has several times reached port without securing a

landing. Our fight just now is with flies, mosquitoes and rats, the purveyors of the most serious plagues. All forms of malarial poison are carried from person to person by the anopheles. Flies carry typhoid fever to our food. The bacilli are in this way distributed; and not, as we have been supposing, thru the drinking of infected water alone. Rats brought bubonic plague out of China and spread it over fifty widely scattered countries. This brings directness of aim with our future battle of epidemics. Our lines of defense surround the country, like a defensive army, with General Wyman as commander-in-chief. He has under command 1,740 men, with 450 doctors on his staff. Vessels bringing immigrants from infected countries must not only show clean bills of health, but there are special inspectors set to watch over fruit vessels. These men are established at Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines. It had become unsafe to purchase a bunch of bananas or a pineapple. This is a thoroly peace organization, and it points the way toward a reorganization of national economics, leaving out the military.



Preservation and Domestication

Our Agricultural Department at Washington has issued a request that the States be enabled to second its efforts at plant breeding. Dr. Fairchild, who is agricultural explorer-in-chief, calls for a permanent arboretum of wild plants in connection with every Experiment Station in the United States. One station could have a collection of all the wild species of a specific fruit, co-operating with another having a similar collection of some other plant. The Federal Government has now an office of foreign seed and plant introduction, and could co-operate with the State Experimental Stations. This would organize the whole country in a movement for the steady improvement of trees, plants, fruits and grasses. He suggests that the city park associations might be well associated in this movement, giving places for the testing of new plants. It will not be difficult also to secure the co-operation of many private estates. The maintenance of animal collections will be more difficult and

expensive, and yet it is exceedingly important. Many animals capable of domestication, or at least crossing with domesticated types, are disappearing. The loss may be beyond estimate. The Bureau of Animal Industry is now crossing the mountain zebras with the ordinary horse, at their station near Washington. Dr. Fairchild feels sure that among the races of Indian cattle and the large horned sheep of Sardinia we could find very valuable animals for cross-breeding. Unless some systematic effort is made, it is sure that many valuable forms of both animals and plants will pass out of our reach. "Considering the conservation of our national resources, the preservation of reproducible forms of life from absolute extinction is one of the most important issues." Our Agricultural Department is leading the way to the solution of some very serious problems ahead, in the way of feeding our rapidly increasing population. The preservation of a plant or animal species from extinction will place future generations in the possession of material from which vast orchards, great forests or forage areas can be created; or new races of cultivated animals adapted to conditions where our present races of animals cannot survive.



A Forty-Foot Culture Shelf

We consider one of our most valued possessions the complete bound file of THE INDEPENDENT, running from 1848 to the present date. It occupies over forty feet on our bookshelves, and makes a complete and graphic history of the world for the last sixty years. In the older volumes the size of THE INDEPENDENT is larger than the newspapers of today, and half-page illustrations and cartoons frequently adorn the first page. We have almost a complete duplicate file, consisting of thirty volumes published before 1883. For fear of the possible destruction of both files by fire we should be glad to place the duplicates in some fireproof building where they would also be accessible to the public. If there is any library or society that would care to secure the duplicate file for a nominal sum, we should be glad to hear from it.

Reading Makes a Full Man

The most valuable point in Mr. Gorst's article on "The Danger of Books," in our opinion, is the revelation of the methods of modern journalists. We had long suspected, from some manuscripts that come to our hands, and still more from what we read in rival magazines, that it was their custom to evolve their articles from their inner consciousness without reference to facts or ready-made opinions, and we are glad to have our suspicions confirmed by this distinguished British representative of the craft. Facts are apt to interfere with the *a priori* theories which are so pleasantly spun from the brain in moments of repose, and many a readable article has been spoiled through the discovery by the author, or by the editor to whom he submitted his work, that it was contrary to the ready-made opinions of those who knew something about the subject. But Mr. Gorst is only putting in an emphatic way the well-known tho too little heeded truth that reading should not take the place of thinking. There is undeniably a vice of literary gluttony leading to divers diseases, such as paralysis of the will, numbing of the intellect and excessive timidity, but it is not so common yet as to make our Carnegie libraries a menace to the community. Mr. Gorst asks:

"Is it more noble to quote Herbert Spencer or Emerson than to quote yourself? Is it more useful?"

That depends on one's valuation of himself, whether he says "*Ego et rex*" or not. The value of an opinion depends solely on its correctness, not on who said it. Mr. Gorst's ideas are therefore just as valuable to the world as Spencer's or Emerson's in so far as they are equally correct. Of that, of course, the reader is the judge.



An Ideal Appointment

We should have regretted the removal of Ambassador Rockhill from Peking but for the fact of his transfer to St. Petersburg. We feared no man could be found adequately to fill Mr. Rockhill's place, but President Taft has found such a man in Charles E. Crane, a Chicago manufacturer who has long been interested in the Oriental commerce, and has

visited China and Russia many times and talks the Russian, and, for aught we know, the Chinese, language. His uncle was the famous Chinese missionary, lexicographer and diplomatist, Dr. S. Wells Williams, author of "The Middle Kingdom." It is evident that the President has not sought to make this appointment pay a political debt, for Mr. Crane has, until the last Presidential election, consistently voted a Democratic ticket. It ought not to be asked, in choosing our representatives abroad, whether in the diplomatic or consular service, what their politics are, and they ought to be continued in office with any change of parties at home. President Taft is particularly interested in the development of American enterprises, whether commercial or educational, in the East, and will give Mr. Crane his warmest support; and on his side Mr. Crane would have accepted no other position in the gift of the nation abroad. The appointment is ideally good, and will be welcomed in China by those who wish to maintain the open door for trade, or to maintain American interests in railroad development, or those who are seeking thru Western schools to develop China herself. It is of the utmost importance to us that we make China feel that America is her friend and helper in her rehabilitation.

International Discourtesy

One of the best self-advertisers is the English playwright, Bernard Shaw. He delights to say something to be quoted that will shock or amuse the British public. His last effort is in a letter to *The Saturday Review*, in which he utters his malediction on the expected visit to London of the Russian Czar and says that in view of "the abominable tyranny of which the Czar is the representative" he wishes *The Saturday Review* would charter a canal barge, decorate it with union jacks, surmounted by caps of liberty and black flags, in mourning for the Czar's victims, and "place it well in evidence in the Solent on the day of our national disgrace." But it is not true that the Czar goes to London as the representative of tyranny, no matter how unsatisfactory a ruler he may be. He comes as the lawful ruler of a great friendly sister nation. To be sure he is at the head of an undeveloped and imperfect

system of government; but it is the best that Russia has yet been able to evolve and it is unjust to put all responsibility of it on him. The ruler represents the whole nation, not any clique or party in it. The Democratic South receives President Taft with salvos of applause when he visits them, Republican tho he is; and even British Socialists and Laborites would do an ungallant and inhospitable act in insulting the Czar on his approaching visit of peace.



A Creed for South Africa

We are interested in the creed on which four denominations in South Africa—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist and Congregational—propose to unite and form one body, for what it omits as much as for what it includes. It is as follows:

"I. This Church acknowledges and receives the Word of God delivered in the Old and New Testaments as its standard of faith and life.

"II. It accepts and holds as the central message of Scripture the evangel of the Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, Who loved us and gave Himself for us; in Whom God is revealed as the righteous and loving Father Who is not willing that any should perish but that all should come to repentance; thru Whom God has established His kingdom on earth; and by whom the Holy Spirit draws men to faith and penitence, inspires them to a life of service, and brings them into ever deeper harmony with God's Holy Will.

"III. This Church exists for the proclamation of Christ's Gospel and the extension of His kingdom."

Compare the above with the Apostles' Creed. There is nothing in it about "conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead and buried; he descended into Hell, the third day he rose from the dead; he ascended into Heaven and sitteth at the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead." Instead of this biography as all important, we have Jesus Christ loved us and gave Himself for us; that God is a loving Father who wishes all to come to repentance, and is establishing his kingdom on earth; that faith, penitence and service brings us into harmony with God, and that this is Christ's gospel. Nothing is denied that is in the old creed and little is asserted. The difference is in the emphasis, and this is put on char-

acter and trust in a loving Father in Heaven. The Christian people in South Africa seem to be as advanced as those in this country. More advanced in union. Here these four denominations could not think of uniting and will not for ten years. Why not?



We do not know that Father Tyrrell's death was hastened by his removal from the Jesuit order, but it might well have done so. He was a convert, and the act which deprived him of the right to say mass did not separate him from the Church he had joined. He sought its last offices, but he did not retract his liberal heresies. The immediate occasion of his expulsion was a long private letter which he wrote to a friend, showing how there could be a reconciliation between the Church and modern science. This letter was copied and handed around on the Continent, and was finally printed without his name, but its authorship was traced to him. When charged with heresy he remained contumacious and wrote freely in defense of his position. In his death, as in his doctrine, he follows his friend St. George Mivart, who, after writing in defense of the Church, was excommunicated by Cardinal Vaughan.



The remarkable fact about the new German Chancellor is that he is a commoner. He is called "Dr.," not Prince or Count. He has never served as diplomat in foreign courts, like his predecessors, Caprivi, Hohenlohe and Von Buelow. He has worked his way up in the civil service, and began by passing an examination. He has no personal knowledge of foreign capitals, for he has never had service in them. He is a hard working man at the desk, and he knows Germany. But Von Buelow trusted and recommended him. May we not understand that the Emperor does not rule as much as he did, and that a man is needed who knows Germany and can deal successfully with the Reichstag. We may hope that under him Germany may cease to be regarded as a menace to peace.



The members of the Georgia State Senate and House have signed a petition to President Taft, asking him to appoint

a certain white man as Collector of Internal Revenue at Atlanta. But there is no vacancy, President Taft may probably tell them. Henry Rucker, a colored man, to be sure, has held the office creditably under President McKinley and President Roosevelt, and it is trouble President Taft will get into if he lets it be understood colored men must be turned out of office to make room for white men. Three Georgia arbitrators have lately given him a good precedent in refusing to remove the colored firemen from the Georgia Railroad.



The Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, of Chicago, is quoted as saying:

"I will inaugurate a fight against the University of Chicago that will be nation-wide in its proportions; I will see that the institution is so generally denounced that the people of the United States will look upon it with horror; I will work until no reputable students go there, and before the fight is done the University of Chicago will have ceased to exist."


Mr. Myers has undertaken no light task. He ought to give at least a week to it. Possibly he overrates his ability. A fly once resolved to eat up an ox: but the ox felt the first bite, swung its tail to the right spot, and afterward there was no fly there. This fable might teach something to Mr. Myers.



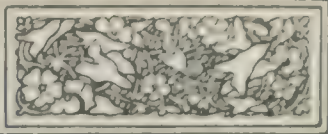
Mr. William J. Bryan is very kind to President Taft in offering to give whatever assistance he can render to the President to secure the ratification of both amendments to the Constitution, if the President will add an amendment for popular election of Senators to that authorizing an income tax. Mr. Bryan is unwilling to consider himself as a back number.



Aigrettes, or heron plumes, smuggled to this port, were seized, condemned, ordered sold, but afterward ordered destroyed, as it is illegal to have them offered for sale in this State. It is a good law. If folks want to wear heron's plumes, let them raise herons for the purpose, as they raise ostriches and peacocks. Then it will be decent for a woman to put the slender, swaying vanities in her hat, and no wrong done.



Insurance



The Chinese Plan Americanized?

THE Chinese people are reputed to have a system whereby their physicians are kept under pay so long as those retaining their services remain well. When sickness comes the doctor's emolument ceases. Possibly we may find the Chinese system to be superior to ours and make substitutions. At any rate, Dr. Benedict, before the American Academy of Medicine, recently presented a plan under which physicians should contract with their patients for attendance during health upon a yearly basis. Dr. Benedict's idea was in a measure, at least, to follow the lead of the Chinese, in that the prevention of disease should be sought after rather than a cure after it had made its appearance. Health conservation was to be accomplished thru the medium of periodic examinations and advice, whereby disease should be detected in its incipency and a cure brought about before the chronic stage had been reached. Certain features of this idea have already been broached in insurance circles by Burnside Foster, M. D., the chief medical examiner of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company for Minnesota, and editor of the *St. Paul Medical Journal*, and to which reference was made in our issue of April 8. Possibly the insurance companies and the doctors may become competitive in this field, but the Chinese idea appears to have had modern reincarnation that promises much in the working out.

Accident Underwriters' Convention at Niagara Falls

THE International Association of Accident Underwriters was in a four-days' convention at Niagara Falls last week. Fifty-eight companies were represented. Present and prospective legislation and the increasing activities of the insurance commissioners formed the subjects of discussion. The president of the convention, H. G. B. Alexander, of Chicago, in his annual address, laid particular stress upon the subject of legislation and

how it will affect accident underwriters. He said in part as follows:

"If I read the signs of the time aright the next few years, perhaps the very next year, will be the most critical time in the history of accident and health insurance—the time in which it will be determined with lasting effect what degree of State supervision shall be exercised over our policy contracts and how far we shall be left free agents to sell that which the public desires and which we can afford to sell at an obtainable price. It seems to me that this crisis is near at hand, and I feel that the chief object of this brief address should be to present to you this thought that we should counsel together wisely and effectively to produce the best results in safeguarding our interests.

* * * * *

"As accident underwriters we are of course reaping a certain benefit from the publicity at present being given to the perils which beset workers in industrialism. The United States Bureau of Labor reports that every year more than thirty thousand workmen lose their lives while engaged in duties incident to their regular vocations. Reports issued by the Census Bureau show that of deaths in insurable males almost 10 per cent. are due to accident. This publicity has given rise to a careful consideration in many quarters of means for reducing the number of injuries and deaths from accidental causes, with the result that the past year has witnessed the organization of a considerable number of institutions having in view the minimization of the industrial toll of death and disability. Every such effort deserves and has our earnest approval and co-operation, for the constant and rapid increase in the number of accidents incident to all occupations renders imperative a reduction in another channel if our present moderate rates are to be maintained."

✱

WHEN the vacationist is free from the cares and worries of everyday business and rises each morning on pleasure bent, he is liable to run hazards that may easily be designated vacation perils, because that is exactly what they are. Drowning at the seaside is a frequent casualty; the number of accidents in which automobiles figure is constantly increasing; the mountain climber may break his leg; horses do sometimes get frightened and cause accidents; the lake bather may have cramps, and those who rock boats may do so once too often. The vacation has its perils, against which accident insurance is calculated to provide.

Financial

Fiscal Year's Foreign Trade

OWING to an increase of imports and a much larger decrease of exports, the foreign trade reports for the fiscal year show the smallest excess (\$351,178,316) of exports since 1897. The increase of imports was mainly in materials for manufacture, testifying to improvement in business, while the loss in exports was chiefly in breadstuffs and meats, grain and flour accounting for nearly \$55,000,000 of the entire decrease of \$197,000,000. Below are the figures for the last five years:

Fiscal year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess.
1909 ..	\$1,003,120,008	\$1,311,048,502	\$351,178,316
1908 ..	1,800,773,346	1,194,341,792	606,431,554
1907 ..	1,880,851,078	1,434,421,425	446,429,653
1906 ..	1,753,864,500	1,117,513,071	401,048,595
1905 ..	1,460,827,271	991,087,371	469,739,900

June, the closing month of the year, was the first month in twelve years to show an excess (\$7,158,000) of imports, but in no preceding June had the imports been so large. In the movement of gold, the record of 1908 was reversed, an export excess of \$47,500,000 following an import excess of nearly \$76,000,000, which was due to the demand during the panic. In the movement of silver, an export excess of \$11,727,000 for the year is shown.

The Upward Movement

SIGNS of marked improvement continue to be shown in the iron and steel industry. Prices were advanced last week, and several of the leading independent companies have orders to keep them busy until January. The great Corporation is operating 92 per cent. of its full capacity, which is said to be equivalent to 100 per cent. in 1908. Within a few days the railroads have asked for bids on 34,000 steel freight cars. The Pennsylvania needs 20,000, the Northwestern 6,000, and the Baltimore & Ohio seeks to place orders for 6,000, and also for 70 passenger cars and 65 locomotives. Just before sailing for Europe, last week, Judge Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, said:

"I am leaving with an easy mind and under the most favorable conditions so far as the

business of the Steel Corporation in particular, and the outlook generally, is concerned. Prices are certainly advancing, and orders for future deliveries are accumulating. Signs of activity and increased demand are everywhere apparent. Orders have so accumulated on the books of the Steel Corporation that it has become necessary to start additional furnaces, and the production is now greater than it has been since the banner season of 1907. Nearly all of the plants are running full capacity, and some are so overcrowded with orders that deliveries are delayed. Constantly increasing production is not keeping pace with demand, however, and demand is not prompted by any desire to accumulate stock, but is occasioned by actual immediate consumption. I mention these facts merely to show the basis for my belief that we are entering on an era of prosperity of greater or less duration, and I firmly believe that it will prove greater than any for years past. With good crops—for which we have every reason to hope—I see a long season of great prosperity ahead for all lines of business."

It is due partly to the condition of the steel industry that Steel common shares rose in the market last week to 73. At that price the return to the investor is only a little more than 2½ per cent., but many expect that the dividend will soon be increased. These shares were sold at 41¼ in February.

Railroad gross earnings in June showed an increase of 10½ per cent. Building operations in one hundred cities for the June quarter exceeded those of a year ago by 46 per cent., and the increase for the half year was 61½ per cent.

....Consul Seyfert reports from Ontario that about \$175,000,000 has been invested in Canada by manufacturers of the United States, in the establishment of branch factories there. He adds \$40,000,000 for capital invested by Americans in the Canadian lumber trade.

....At the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, last week, F. E. Lyford, of Waverly, retiring vice-president and candidate of the majority of the nominating committee for president, was defeated because of his advocacy, two years ago, of a Government guarantee of deposits. Ledyard Cogswell, of Albany, was elected, receiving 89 votes, while 38 were cast for Mr. Lyford.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1909

No. 3165

Survey of the World

Tariff Rates in Conference

At the end of last week no final decision concerning those tariff rates as to which Mr. Taft has shown so much interest had been reached by the conference committee. Thruout the week the members of the committee and other prominent Senators or Representatives were repeatedly in conference with the President at the White House. On Wednesday evening a conference there followed a dinner, at which were present (in addition to the committee) Vice President Sherman, Speaker Cannon, Secretary MacVeagh, Attorney-General Wickersham, Senator Root and Senator Crane. It was admitted afterward that very little had been accomplished at this meeting. Senator Aldrich asserted that a report providing for free iron ore, hides, coal and petroleum would be rejected in the Senate, and Mr. Payne's opinion was that such a report might pass in the House. The President's views remained unchanged, however, and in the following days some progress was made in the direction of his policy. On Friday, it was reported that the committee had decided for free hides and oil, with reduced duties on coal and lumber, but on Saturday it was asserted that the tentative agreement had been laid aside. There is no official report of the committee's work. Mr. Taft urged that, if certain raw materials were made free, the duties on finished products ought to be reduced, and he proposed large reductions of the duties on shoes and other manufactures of leather. It was pointed out to him that the rules did not permit the committee to make such reductions, and that the passage of a concurrent resolution of instructions would be required. The Republican leaders are

unwilling to propose such a resolution because it would reopen debate (in the Senate, at least) and be subject to many amendments. The President also became convinced that the proposed duties on cotton and woolen goods were too high. At the end of the week the result was not clearly foreseen at Washington, but it was said that the House was inclined to insist upon a report acceptable to Mr. Taft. It was also said, however, that action by the committee for downward revision was precluded by the rules, so far as a large majority of the tariff rates were concerned. It was reported that 18 Republicans in the Senate and 45 in the House would vote against the free list desired by the President. —At the session of the committee on the 20th, Mr. Payne proposed this free list, and was opposed by Mr. Aldrich and a majority of the House conferees. He also suggested a reduction of the Senate's high rates on cotton goods, in which Mr. Aldrich is deeply interested. In return, there was a suggestion for a reduction of the House's increased rates on hosiery and gloves. This is said to have been opposed by Mr. Payne. His dissatisfaction was so great that he took his hat and left the room. Good feeling was restored, however, on the following day. Published reports as to the committee's action are not authoritative. It is known, however, that in most cases there has been a compromise between the differing rates of the Senate and the House. The net earnings tax has been accepted, with a reduction of the rate to 1 per cent. Holding companies are exempted, but it is said that mutual insurance companies must pay. —Senator Cummins has published a statement which probably represents the views of

Cases of Bribery and Fraud

The second trial of Patrick Calhoun, president of the street railway company in San Francisco, was begun on the 19th. In the first trial he was accused of bribing Supervisor Nicholas to procure a franchise for an overhead trolley. This time the charge is that he bribed Supervisor Furey. Both of these supervisors are among those who confest to the authorities. In a pamphlet prepared and circulated in the interest of Mr. Calhoun and his associates it is asserted that Prosecutor Francis J. Heney, as an employee of the Department of Justice, has received a considerable sum of money for which no service was rendered. This charge was made in the House, at Washington, last week, by Mr. Tawney, of the Appropriations Committee, the sum specified being \$23,000, paid last year. Mr. Heney says the money was paid for work done (in land fraud cases) before he was employed at San Francisco, and that payment was delayed. —In Chicago, a police inspector, a detective and eight other persons were indicted last week for receiving bribes for the protection of vice. It is alleged that the detective has been collecting, for himself and his superiors, \$9,000 a month. —In Pennsylvania, the conviction of the men accused of conspiracy to defraud the State in connection with the furnishings of the new Capitol has been confirmed by the Superior Court. Failing successful appeal, William P. Snyder, formerly Attorney General, and J. M. Shumaker, formerly Superintendent of Public Buildings, must be imprisoned for two years. John H. Sanderson, contractor, and ex-Treasurer Mathues were also convicted, but have since died.

Labor Disputes

At the beginning of the present week a settlement of the strike of the employees of the Pressed Steel Car Company, at McKee's Rocks, Pa., seemed near at hand, as the company had consented to take back 500 of the 600 principal strikers and had promised to establish a bureau of information, designed to prevent the exaction of taxes and bribes by foremen. The pastor of the local Catholic Church and others testify that the men have been badly treated by subordinate officers. Thruout last week the strikers prevented

the employment of men in their places. The Pittsburgh Public Defense Association, a civic organization, applied to the local court for injunctions against both parties, to restrain the men from trespassing on the company's property, and the company from discharging them or employing strike-breakers. The court sustained the company's demurrer, holding that it had no jurisdiction. —The strike at the plant of the Standard Car Company, in Butler, Pa., was settled on the 20th by mutual concessions, owing to the efforts of the pastor of the local Polish Catholic Church, but many of the 3,500 men declined to resume work until the company should sign a written agreement to make the increase of wages which had been promised. No further trouble, however, is expected. —There have been riots at the Steel Corporation's tin plate factories in Elwood, Ind., Newcastle, Pa., and Wheeling, W. Va., owing to the strike against an open shop. Several persons were shot, but in no case were the injuries fatal. At Elwood and Wheeling injunctions have been granted by Federal courts. —At Cleveland, Ohio, last week, in riots connected with the strike of men formerly employed on the lake freight boats, three men were killed. They were union men, and they were shot while making attacks upon non-union men serving in their places.

The Quarrel in South America

Diplomatic relations between Bolivia and Argentina were ruptured on the 20th, when the Argentine Government recalled its Minister at La Paz and gave the Bolivian Minister at Buenos Ayres his passports, asking him to leave the country within twenty-four hours. This action followed Bolivia's refusal to accept the Argentine President's decision in the boundary dispute, but was due mainly to the Bolivian President's circular note to the provincial governors in his country, and to his order that the centenary festivities in Bolivia should be suspended because of the "national misfortune." In the note there were offensive references to the Argentine Government. At once there were offers of thousands of volunteers for the Bolivian army, but at last reports

war was not expected. In a semi official editorial, the *Diario*, of La Paz, said on the 21st:

"Argentina has placed Bolivia and Peru in an extremely delicate situation. The object of the arbitration was to seal the permanent friendship of the two nations, but the monstrous injustice of the award has resulted in placing them on the verge of war. The Argentine press says that Bolivia's repudiation means war with Peru. We do not wish such an extreme. Neither Peru nor Bolivia is prepared for war. A solution should be found in the way of peace and equity, avoiding a desperate situation. We ask Peru to respect Bolivian possession; if that is impossible it is likewise impossible for Bolivia to comply with an award where national sentiment is so strongly opposed to it. Bolivia would be justified in retaining those regions were the whole republic drenched in blood."

Bolivian interests in Buenos Ayres and those of Argentina in La Paz have been intrusted to the United States Ministers at those capitals. Our Minister at Buenos Ayres is actively engaged in promoting a peaceful settlement. It was reported on the 22d that Peru had consented to negotiate directly with Bolivia concerning the award. Argentina holds that Bolivia should first recognize the award and make amends for the indignities which caused the rupture. Two years ago the Argentine President consented to act as arbitrator in a boundary dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay. He gave notice to Paraguay last week of his withdrawal from the case.—A contract with the National City Bank, of New York, has been signed, for a new loan of about \$12,000,000, covering Costa Rica's foreign debt. Heretofore all of Costa Rica's loans have been negotiated in England. Negotiations are pending with a New York syndicate for a refunding of the foreign debt of Honduras, which amounts to about \$110,000,000, face value, and upon which no interest has been paid for many years. A majority of the bonds are held in England.

A Flight Across the Channel

The prize of \$5,000 offered by the London *Daily Mail* has stimulated aviators to attempt a crossing of the English Channel, a feat not so difficult in itself as other flights that have been accomplished in England and America, but one which has special attractions on account of its significance

and spectacular character. Hubert Latham, in an Antoinette monoplane, tried the crossing on the 19th and dropped in the midst of the Channel. The aeroplane floated on account of the air chamber inclosed by the double wings, and when the French destroyer which was in attendance caught up with him, he was perched high and dry on top of the machine, calmly smoking a cigarette. Count Lambert, who was also at Calais with the Wright biplane, has not attempted the passage, but on Sunday morning, July 25, Louis Bleriot, in his monoplane successfully crossed the Channel, landing near Dover. After a trial flight around Calais of nine miles, he started at 4:35. The French destroyer "Escopette" followed him, but was soon lost to view and for ten minutes the aeronaut was alone over the water out of sight of land. As he neared the Dover cliffs he found it difficult to effect a landing because of the cross-currents in the air. His machine was whirled around three times, and on striking the ground the propeller was broken. The flight of about 21 miles was made in 23 minutes. He kept as nearly as possible to a height of 250 feet above the water. M. Bleriot is a French engineer, thirty-seven years old, and has distinguished himself by his daring flights, in which he has met with a number of accidents, but without any serious injury. In a recent fall his foot was burnt, and he laid aside crutches to get into his aeroplane at Calais. His machine is one of the smallest aeroplanes that has been tried, consisting simply of two wings, about 14 feet long and 6 feet wide, and a long tail with a rudder, which gives the machine the appearance of a dragon-fly rather than a bird. On the day before his Channel flight he received the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which was awarded at the same time to four other Frenchmen who had distinguished themselves in the construction or use of aeroplanes.

The Fall of Clemenceau

The overthrow of the Clemenceau Government came very unexpectedly on July 20 as the immediate result of an incautious remark made by the Premier in the heat of debate. The Chamber of Deputies usually adjourns for the summer

vacation before July 14, but this year had held over longer in order to finish the consideration of the report of the investigation committee on naval affairs. M. Delcassé, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, was chairman of the committee, which had exposed an appalling amount of corruption, extravagance and inefficiency. Guns and ammunition of an obsolete type had been manufactured. Defective armor plates had been accepted. There are no dry docks in France capable of accommodating the six vessels of the "Danton" type, corresponding to the British "Dreadnought," and if these are completed by 1911 as planned their equipment would not be ready until three years later. The former Ministers of Marine, M. Pelletan and M. Thomson, were held responsible for this condition of affairs and M. Picard, who had recently been appointed to that office, expressed a willingness to comply with the recommendations of the committee. The Premier, resenting the criticism of M. Delcassé, said it was not becoming in a man who brought France to Algeciras to accuse the Government of carelessness in regard to the national defense; an allusion to the fact that the opposition of Germany to Delcassé's Moroccan policy had compelled the Government to dismiss him from the cabinet and refer the question to an international conference at Algeciras. In reply M. Delcassé defended his foreign policy as one of peace, bringing about agreement with Spain, Italy and England, and mediation between Russia and England. Then turning to M. Clemenceau, he said:

"You were chairman of the naval investigating committees of 1904. Your unsparing attacks upon every Government for twenty-five years seemed sufficient guarantee that you would find the root of the evil. Why did your committee never bring in a report?"

The Premier retorted: "Your policy brought upon France the greatest humiliation she has experienced in twenty years." This aroused a storm of protests. The Premier lost control of himself and shouted above the tumult:

"Oh, no false indignation, I pray you. You brought us to the verge of war without military preparation. Yes, everybody knew that when the question then was put to the Ministers of War and Marine they replied that France was not ready. I have not humiliated France. Delcassé has."

Amid the excitement caused by this home thrust the vote on the order of the day was then taken and the Government was discredited by a vote of 212 to 176. The defeated Premier put on his hat and walked out. Less than ten days before he had boasted that his Government had survived 293 interpellations. There is little doubt that the Chamber was prepared to support him again when he made this unfortunate reference to the concession which France had been compelled to make to Germany. It was a combination of the extreme Left and Right aided by a defection of about fifty members of the "Bloc" which brought about his defeat. This is an example of the danger of absenteeism against which the Chamber has recently ruled. More than sixty members of the majority were absent on a parliamentary visit to Sweden.



The Briand Cabinet

The fall of Clemenceau was due to a personal indiscretion rather than any dissatisfaction with his policies. As Henri Rochefort says in the *Patrie*:

"Clemenceau has overthrown so many Ministers that he believed it proper to overthrow himself. He committed suicide yesterday by firing several phrases at his own head."

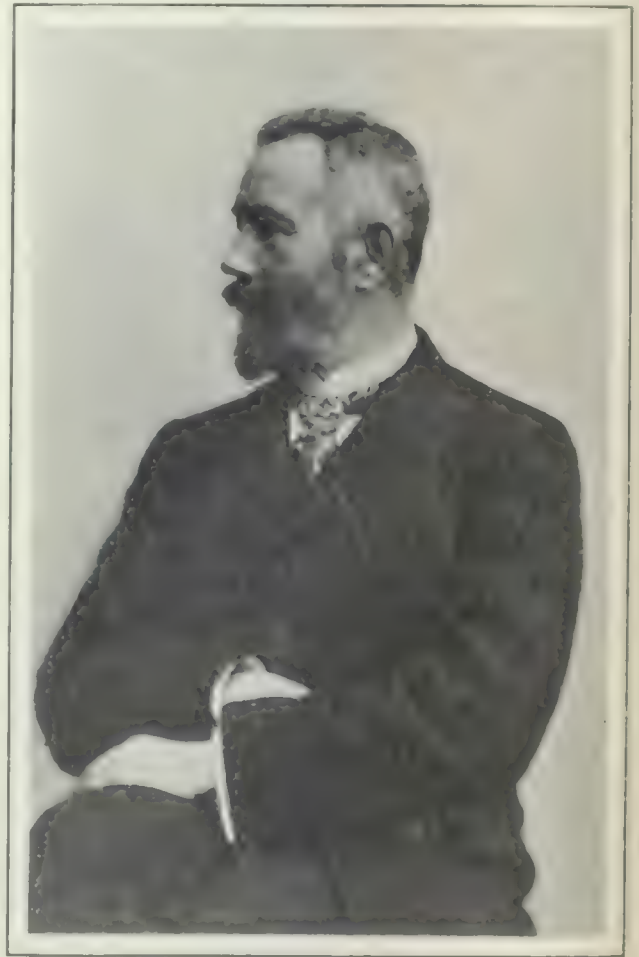
His overthrow, therefore, does not necessarily involve a decided change in the policy of the Government. He is succeeded as Premier by M. Aristide Briand, former Minister of Justice and Worship, and of the twelve men who form his cabinet, six were in that of the late Premier. The new cabinet will probably be quite as radical as the old, for four of its members, M. Briand, who becomes Minister of the Interior, M. Millerand, Minister of Public Works, Posts and Telegraphs, M. Barthou, Minister of Justice, and M. Viviani, have been known as Socialists, although they were of course dropped from the party some years ago on their taking positions in the Government, and have by their assumption of responsibility become more moderate in their views. On the other hand, M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance in the old cabinet, has been dropped, and this looks like a concession to the Senate, which has been decidedly opposed to the income tax and pension bills, of which

M. Caillaux was the author. His place is taken by M. Cochery, who was Minister of Finance in the Meline cabinet of 1896-1898. Since the management of the army and navy has been the source of greatest embarrassment to the governments of recent years, these portfolios have been placed in the hands of professionals instead of laymen as before. Admiral Boué de la Payrère becomes Minister of Marine, and General Brun Minister of War. Another embarrassing factor has been eliminated by the abolition of the office of Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs, occupied by M. Simyan, against whom the recent strike of the postal employees was directed. The new Premier, M. Briand, is only forty-seven years old and recently came into prominence thru the drafting of the bill which accomplished the separation of Church and State in France. He is an outspoken atheist and an advocate of free divorce. The new Briand Ministry has announced its determination to devote special attention to the settlement of labor conflicts, which have assumed so dangerous a form in France. The first official announcement quotes the remark of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, "Capital must work and labor possess," and insists upon the necessity of an alliance between labor and capital and the avoidance of every cause of conflict; that the members of the cabinet, regardless of their political affiliations, resolve, with the aid of Parliament, to ameliorate the moral and material well-being of the workers as far as in their power lies, but that the accomplishment of this end will depend upon the support of the workers themselves; that the latter must give security to capital or otherwise undertakings will be abandoned and the economic development of the country arrested. It is reported that the moderate and conciliatory views of the American labor leader, Samuel Gompers, now in Paris, have exercised a strong influence on public opinion and on the attitude of the Government.

The New German Chancellor

In accordance with his previous announcement, Chancellor von Bulow resigned as soon as the Finance Bill was passed by the Reichstag. He

was given the privilege of nominating his successor, Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, who has been Secretary of the Interior and Vice Chancellor. The new Chancellor was born in 1856 and has spent his life in administration work in provincial positions and in the Prussian and Imperial Cabinet. He has been from his youth a close friend of the Kaiser. They belonged to the same fraternity at the University of Bonn, the Borussia Corps. As provincial president of Pots-



DR. THEOBALD BETHMANN-HOLLWEG.
When he was Prince-Bishop of the German Empire.

dam in 1896 he was again brought into association with Emperor William and in 1905 was made Minister of the Interior. He has had, however, no diplomatic experience, and it is expected that he will not offer much opposition to anything the Emperor chooses to do. In appointing him the Emperor has shown his disregard to the anti-Semitic prejudices of the German aristocracy, as he did when he made Herr Dernburg Colonial Secretary. The Bethmanns were Jews who

were driven from Holland in the seventeenth century.



The Spanish in Morocco

The fighting on the Riff coast is doubly embarrassing to the Spanish Government because a war in Morocco is extremely obnoxious to the Spanish people, and there seems to be no possibility of carrying it to a successful conclusion with the troops and money at command. The fanaticism of the Kabyle tribesmen has been aroused by the exhortations of the mollahs, and 20,000 of them have gathered in the vicinity of Melilla. They are armed with Mauser rifles which were bought back from the West Indies at the close of the Spanish-American War, and were sold to the natives by the governor at Melilla, for his personal profit. General Marina, who is in charge of the Spanish forces at Melilla, has only about 8,000 men at his disposal, and it is impossible for him to follow the Kabyles into their mountain homes. He has indeed found it difficult enough to keep clear the immediate neighborhood of Melilla, for the Moors charge the Spanish with reckless daring, and have at times come within 800 yards of the city. An attempt was made on July 23 to drive back the Moors, but the Spanish were not able to hold the ground that they gained, and on retreating toward Melilla they were repeatedly charged and could only keep off their assailants by hand-to-hand fighting. On the Spanish side six officers were killed and thirteen wounded. The number of soldiers killed is not reported definitely, but is estimated at nearly 300. The natives probably lost over a thousand. General Marina will require 30,000 or 40,000 troops in order to take the offensive. The best regiments in Spain are being dispatched to his support, in spite of the opposition, which has taken the form of riot and mutiny. Three companies of chasseurs at Madrid refused to obey orders for embarkation, altho they were in the presence of the King, who had gone to the barracks to bid them farewell. The crowds around the railway station tried to wreck the cars, and the wives and children of the soldiers who were being sent to the front took part in the tumult,

many of them being injured when the police charged the mob. The Liberals and Republicans are protesting against the action of the Government by all possible means, but mass meetings are prohibited and their papers are suppressed. In reply to the demand for a convocation of Parliament, Premier Maura de-



THE CHILD SHAH

Ahmed Muza, who, at the age of twelve years, has been placed on the throne of Persia by the Constitutionalists.

clares that it is unnecessary, as the Government has not in any way changed its policy. One cause of the hostility to the war is the fact that the reservists of 1903-4-5, who have been mobilized, are many of them married men, and in some cases their families are left without support.



The Cleveland Referendum, August 3

BY EDWARD W. BEMIS, Ph.D.

AUTHOR OF "MUNICIPAL MONOPOLIES," SUPERINTENDENT OF CLEVELAND CITY WATER DEPARTMENT.

THE country is hardly aware of the great referendum campaign which is in progress in Cleveland on street railway matters. Neither is it aware that over one-third of the street-car riders have enjoyed three-cent fare uninterruptedly for over a year. The way the country at large has been led to believe that three-cent fare is a failure here is a striking illustration of the difference between the accuracy with which newspapers report ball games or market quotations on the one hand and news of a political and sociological significance on the other. The entire street railway system of Cleveland gave three-cent fare within the city limits without even a charge for transfers during the six months from August 1, 1908, until February 1, 1909. Three months of this were under the management of the Municipal Traction Company and three months under the receivership appointed by Judge Tayler, of the United States District Court. Since February 1 the Judge has held that his duties to the various owners of the property required his charging the maximum fares that the various franchises would permit. On not quite two-thirds of the system this means until next January a five-cent fare, with eleven tickets for fifty cents, but on a little over one-third of the system it means still three cents. The passengers on these lines are entitled to free transfers from one three-cent line to another, but on the other hand might be compelled to pay an additional five-cent fare if they transferred to one of the five-

cent lines; therefore, an amicable arrangement was made for the present year to permit the three-cent riders to transfer to other lines for two cents for transfers, and also to pay the same amount in transferring from one three-cent line to another. The franchises on about one-third of the property expire next January, and the city administration has granted the franchise to the only bidder, Herman Schmidt, who is backed by men of large wealth and high standing and by the majority of those who helped to build the present three-cent lines. The new company, known as the Cleveland Traction Company, has accepted a franchise under which it can never charge more than three cents under its fourteen-year grant, and is under the constant control of the city with respect to service and bookkeeping. The Council, however, cannot force such an increase of service as will prevent the earning of 6 per cent. on the actual cost of the property. If at any time the profit exceeds 6 per cent., the rate of fare shall be reduced.

By fortunate provision in the franchise of the three-cent lines, known as the Forest City lines, they must give and accept free transfers with other lines that will extend to them the same service, by being ordered so to do by the Council. There will, therefore, be three-cent fare and free transfers between the lines now carrying over 70 per cent. of the passengers, and it is predicted that the old company, retaining only three important lines—the Euclid, Cedar and Broadway—will

have to reduce fares or come to terms after next January, altho on those streets the franchises extend until 1913 and 1914.

Under the Ohio law, a petition signed by both friends and foes of the existing measure led the Council to order a referendum for August 3. The Mayor is nightly addressing audiences of 1,500 to 3,000 in tent meetings on vacant lots in every ward of the city. The audiences are enthusiastic, and after addresses by the City Solicitor, Mr. Newton D. Baker, and the Mayor, and preceding the closing address by the City Clerk, Peter Witt, questions are hurled at the Mayor and answered by him in a brilliant manner. The opposition deferred its public meetings until the last two weeks of the campaign and confined itself previously to circulars. The Chamber of Commerce, of somewhat over 1,500 members, of which 400 own over one-half the stock of the old company, and the banks, the advertisers and the newspapers, and a large portion of the well-to-do people of the city, are against the Schmidt franchise and in favor of a plan suggested by Judge Tayler. This contemplated giving a twenty-five-year grant for the entire system to the old company, known as the Cleveland Railway, which should be allowed to charge from year to year such rates of fare as would always net 6 per cent. on its actual value. The maximum fare, however, was not to exceed five cents cash, seven tickets for a quarter, and a cent for transfers, where tickets were used. Provisions for supervising the service and accounts by the city were included. Judge Tayler believed that the maximum fare would not be necessary, but the president and directors of the old company held that not only would the maximum fare soon be necessary, but that long before the twenty-five years were expired an even higher rate of fare would be required and would be granted by the Council. The company had large interests in the success of high fares in Rochester, Syracuse and elsewhere. It was also contended that the old company would be handicapped in giving low fares by over \$7,000,000 of franchise, good will and pavement values, which had been conceded in a trade or bargain for settlement in the spring of 1908, but

which should not have been conceded, and which would not be in the capitalization of the Cleveland Traction Company. The company broke off negotiations when the Council voted to leave the arbitration of values to Judge Tayler and to postpone the fixing of the maximum and initial rates of fare until his decision on values. When the old settlement had been made in April, 1908, the Cleveland Railway Company had agreed to return the Forest City Company to its stockholders if the settlement was not brought to a close satisfactorily to its representative, Mr. F. H. Goff, and to the city's representative, Mayor Johnson, but has since refused to make such return of the property, altho both Messrs. Goff and Johnson hold that, on account of the referendum vote of last October, the contract calls for the return of the property. This leads to charges of bad faith against the old company and greatly handicaps a settlement.

The receivership was not appointed because of any decision by the judge that the Municipal Traction Company, which operated the roads last summer under three-cent fare, was bankrupt or failing to meet all obligations, but because the defeat of the underlying grant in a close referendum vote in October, and the fact that only a few franchises would extend after next January, jeopardized the interest of bondholders and other creditors, and a court control was desirable until a final settlement of the street railway problem could be made. The three-cent lines, helped somewhat by many riding on them who might otherwise ride on the five-cent lines where the fare was the same, have been doing very well financially. The entire history of the last year's returns by the traction company and the receivers showed that, even with the old valuation of \$100,000 a mile, three-cent fare and a cent for transfers inside the city limits, and five cents in the suburbs, would be sufficient for good service and a 6 per cent. return during the next few years, and probably a lower fare after that. These facts also show that on the basis of physical value alone a three-cent fare even now is ample. The referendum of August 3 deserves the attention of the entire country.

Publicity Campaigning

BY A CAMPAIGNER

AMONG the many men of many minds who are giving serious thought to the problem of governmental regulation of corporations—which have grown so rapidly and so enormously in the last quarter of a century that they have outstripped the enactment of statutes for their proper control—varied as are the views of these men on the extent and the kind of legislation needed, there appears to be a remarkable unanimity of opinion on one point. Practically all the doctors agree that the first step toward proper governmental control is the requirement of full publicity. Especially is this held to be true of public service companies—those corporations which operate street railways, or deal in gas or electric light, or provide other “public utilities” necessary to the comfort and well being of twentieth century civilization.

In recent years the managers of many corporations of various kinds have awakened to the desirability of popular friendliness for their companies and have sought to mold public opinion nearer to their desires by the employment of “press agents,” some of whom have attempted to fill the newspapers of the country with “tainted news” about the corporations they serve. But the utter folly of such a course must soon become apparent even to the worst offender. No matter how clever he may be, a malicious or even a careless press agent is the costliest of luxuries even for the richest of corporations. The taint in the “news” he disseminates is quickly discovered. The ire of press and public alike is aroused. And inevitably such a procedure reacts to the discredit of the company following it. The last state of that corporation is worse than the first.

But a few corporation managers have found the wisdom to go fairly and squarely before the public with their side of any controversy or difficulty in which they were concerned. And this has led to the development of “Publicity Campaigning.” To say that the best channel of publicity in any American community is

the daily newspaper is to utter a truism known to all; for we are a people of newspaper readers.

“Publicity Campaigning,” then, is a new form of advertising—the highest form that has yet been developed in this land of the advertiser. Some account of one or two typical examples, out of several campaigns conducted by the writer of this article, will help perhaps to make these things clear to the reader and serve to spread a more enlightened understanding of just what is meant by honest publicity and publicity campaigning for public service corporations.

One of the first companies in the United States progressive enough to try the experiment of a publicity campaign was the Roanoke Railway and Electric Company, of Roanoke, Va., an attractive, healthful and progressive little city of some 35,000 people, situated between the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains in the southwestern part of the “Old Dominion.” This company, as its name indicates, operates the street railways of Roanoke and does an electric lighting business, in which it enjoyed a monopoly until early in the autumn of 1906, when a rival company started in with cut rates and by insinuations of “robbery,” “extortion” and open charges of unfairness soon succeeded in stirring up a deal of bitter feeling against the older company. Several other things had added fuel to the fire of discontent—among them the fact that the main business streets of the city were torn up for repaving and remained in a chaotic condition for six months or longer. The company paid one-third of the cost of the new pavement in all the streets traversed by its tracks, and, furthermore, was required by the city to double track its system in the main business thoroughfares, yet the contractor employed by the city was permitted to take his own time to finish the work and to handle it in such a way as to hamper seriously the running of the street cars on any kind of schedule. Of course, the company received all the blame for this, and, in fact, began to be

blamed for just about everything that went wrong, whether having any connection with it or not. There was an epidemic of "cussing the street railway."

In the hope of bringing about a better understanding of its real position, of what its service meant to the city, and of fostering a better feeling toward the company on the part of the public, a publicity campaign was undertaken. This was started toward the end of November, 1906. It took the form of a daily display advertisement, regularly paid for as an advertisement, three columns wide and twelve or thirteen inches deep, a new one every day, printed in each of the three daily newspapers of Roanoke. The advertisements were called "Electric Talks" and were numbered consecutively. Contracts were made with the papers for 2,000 inches of space to be used in two months' time, and the daily space was apportioned as needed. Before the two months had expired the campaign had been so successful—the company had realized such unmistakable benefits from it—that it was extended for another month.

We started out by telling in these "Electric Talks" just what the company had already done to provide a street railway and an electrical service for Roanoke and to help build up the community; how by extending its lines to new sections and in various other ways it had helped to build up the city, to foster its growth, and to bring more people and more business to it. Then the cost of the improvements made since the present management took hold of the property was taken up in detail and what it meant as a permanent investment for the benefit of the city was explained. Something of the complex and complicated nature of the street railway and electric lighting business was elucidated in an elementary way. It was explained how the double tracking would improve the service, and outlines were given of the company's plans for extensions and other betterments. The company's aims and purposes and its guaranty of a "square deal" to the people were reiterated day after day. It was a campaign of education and a campaign of truth telling. Each "Talk" was new and different from its predecessors—they were not allowed

to become monotonous or uninteresting. Salient points were repeated frequently and driven home by steady hammering, so that there should be no misunderstanding or forgetting of them.

If an accident happened (and several did happen), the company printed a true account of it and announced what steps would be taken to remedy the difficulty and prevent its recurrence. No attempt was made to color in the slightest degree the statements made. Each "Talk" was a plain statement of facts, attractively printed, easy to read and easy to comprehend. There was no equivocation. In a footnote the people were urged to read and ponder the facts presented. We soon had abundant testimony that they were doing so. By the end of the first week "Electric Talks" had become the talk of the town. Everybody was reading them and talking about the company. People began to write letters to the newspapers about them. Some berated the company, but others took its part against the fault-finders. Each of the papers in turn took up the controversy in some aspect and printed editorial articles commending the company for its adoption of a policy of publicity and for its open and fair way of dealing with the public. For the three months of its duration the campaign was the most talked of thing in Roanoke. But long before three months had passed the improvement in public sentiment began to be shown in various ways.

At the outset the proprietor of one of the daily papers had hesitated about entering into a contract to advertise the street railway company—had feared that to do so would compromise him with the public, or that the company would seek to dictate the editorial policy of his paper. He was reassured on that point, but for several days—until he came to understand just what we were doing—he watched the "copy" for the Talks with eagle eye. When he did understand he was the most surprised man in the city. And his surprise soon turned into enthusiasm. After a few days he said:

"You certainly are giving us a right fine line of talks. And the people are reading 'em, yes, sir, everybody is reading 'em. Everybody who comes in here is talking about them. They can't help but do your company a whole lot of good."

Some days later he said:

"I want to tell you that these 'Electric Talks' are not only doing your company a whole lot of good, but they are doing this town good. You're telling the people a lot of things they never knew before, and things they ought to know. I did not have any idea of what the street railway had done for this town. It sure has spent a big pile of money. And telling the people about it is going to help you a lot. Why, before these Talks started, there wasn't a day that I didn't have anywhere from one to a dozen people come in here and ask

Electric Talks

No. 76

This is the last "Electric Talk" we shall print for the present, our appropriation for this purpose now having been spent.

Some of our friends have said that we were "throwing away a lot of money" to pay the newspapers of Roanoke for publishing these Talks. We did not agree with them. That view first suggested the fact that the newspapers of Roanoke are a necessary and a worthy institution, deserving of the support of all the business interests of the city. We are willing to give our share of that support—even if there were no return. But we are satisfied with the return.

Some other people, while admitting that they found these Talks decidedly worth reading, have said we should do better to "spend the money in improving our service." Our answer to that is: We are now spending more than ONE HUNDRED TIMES the amount of money this advertising has cost us in order to make our service in all its branches the BEST IN THE WORLD.

We began and we have continued the publication of these Talks because we had certain things to tell the People of this community good for them to know and good for us to have them know.

We said at the start that we believed PUBLICITY a better business policy than secrecy. The result justifies that belief.

We said we should take the people into our confidence, and conduct our business openly. We have done just that. In these Talks we have told YOU just what we have done and are now doing to provide the BEST POSSIBLE SERVICE in Electric Traction, Electric Light and Electric Power, and to bring more people and more business to Roanoke—to help BUILD UP THIS MAGNIFICENT CITY OF VIRGINIA.

We have had some setbacks—but when troubles and accidents have come we have explained them, have told YOU the truth about them, and what we were doing to remedy the difficulty and prevent its recurrence.

In short, we have told the TRUTH and nothing but the TRUTH. YOU may cite the old saw about confession being good for the soul.

All right! YOU at least concede that there is one corporation in Roanoke that has a soul!

We have proved that we have a genuine interest in the welfare of Roanoke, that we are here to STAY and to SERVE its people in their ELECTRICAL NEEDS to the best of our ability. We have invested the sum of \$694,775 in improvements since 1909 for this very purpose.

We have proved by the figures gathered from all parts of America that our prices for ELECTRICITY ARE LOWER THAN ANY OTHERS.

In return for our confidence we have gained the confidence of many people. We take this opportunity to thank those people for their confidence and to reassure them that it is not misplaced.

Our business is growing faster than ever before. We want it to keep on growing. In anticipation of a still greater growth we are planning to build a NEW AND THOROUGHLY MODERN CENTRAL POWER STATION that will enable us to provide the BEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD and that will generate ELECTRICITY at a minimum cost—so that no other company will ever be able to undersell us, no matter how its current is generated.

YOU NEED ELECTRICITY.

We can supply your need better and cheaper than any one else.

And when you deal with us we GUARANTEE fair and square treatment.

Roanoke Railway & Electric Company.

Before the campaign ended this editor assured the company that its "Electric Talks" constituted the "best advertising that ever was done in the city of Roanoke."

People generally, before the campaign had run its full course, came to admit to themselves and to one another that the street railway company was not so bad, after all; that it had done some things for the benefit of the city, and that at least, when charges were made against it, it deserved a hearing for its side before final judgment was passed.

Before the three months' campaign was ended everybody connected with the street railway management was not only abundantly satisfied with its results, but indeed surprised that its benefits were vastly larger, more direct and more pronounced than any of them had dared to hope for. Not alone were the newspapers and the public generally won over to a friendlier feeling toward the company—the campaign gained the good will of a host of people who, in their misunderstanding of the company's true position, had been inclined to be hostile critics—but incidentally the concern's lighting business received the biggest impetus it had ever known in the eighteen years of its history. Its rival company was never mentioned in the "Electric Talks." Yet that rival was fairly driven to the woods. The increased lighting and power business resulting from the campaign swamped the company's facilities for handling it, and forced the directors, while the campaign was still in progress, to authorize the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars for the immediate building of a complete new plant.

That plant has since been constructed, and with its fireproof building of steel and concrete block construction, equipped with steam turbo-generators of the newest design, and having an ultimate capacity sufficient to supply electricity for the needs of a city of twice the present size of Roanoke, is one of the finest electrical generating stations to be found anywhere in the South.

Another notably successful publicity campaign was that conducted for the Scranton Gas and Water Company, of Scranton, Pa., one year ago. Early in the winter of 1906-7 Scranton suffered

A SAMPLE OF THE CAMPAIGN ADVERTISEMENT.

me why I didn't jump on the street railway. Everything that went wrong was blamed on the street railway, and people kept telling me I ought to jump on it for this, that and the other thing. But they're letting up since you began these Talks. Yes, sir, the kicks have been dropping off gradually; last week I only had three or four kicks, and for the first five days of this week I haven't had a single person ask me why I don't jump on the street railway."

one of the severest typhoid epidemics in the history of Pennsylvania—a State which has had more than its share of that dread scourge. While the death rate was not high in Scranton, the majority of cases being of a comparatively mild form, there were more than one thousand cases of the vile disease—a truly alarming state of affairs in a city of 100,000 people. The primary source of infection was never discovered, in spite of the most searching investigations by both the local and State boards of health, but it was believed that in some unexplained way a part of the water supply had become contaminated. This water supply was controlled absolutely by the Scranton Gas and Water Company, which forthwith received all blame for the epidemic. A more or less sensational press stirred up a tremendous agitation against the company, and the affair was taken up by some of the weekly publications with “muckraking” proclivities and exploited as a scandal of almost national importance and extent. The active head of the company was pictured thruout the land as the typical arch-fiend among corporation tyrants and “the poisoner of a city.” The members of his family began to fear for his safety. It availed nothing in the public estimation that the company had been prompt to shut off that part of the water supply which had been brought under suspicion, and had been zealous in co-operation with the public health authorities both in the work of investigation and for the abatement of all possible sources of danger.

By adhering to the old-fashioned policy of silence, even of secrecy, until the turmoil of charges and incrimination and scandal became unbearable, the company made things much worse for itself than they would have been otherwise and only increased the popular feeling of antagonism and disgust. And when a statement of some kind from the company became imperatively necessary, it was made so grudgingly and so blunderingly as to fail utterly of accomplishing any desired result.

To be sure, the Scranton Gas and Water Company was not wholly blameless. It had left undone many things which it should have done, and its attitude toward the public and the city government had

long been one that bordered too closely on arrogance. But it did not deserve the wholesale condemnation it received, or the unswerving hostility of practically the whole community, with which it found itself encompassed about before the typhoid epidemic has been stamped out. To say that it had deliberately poisoned the city was the grossest of libels. Yet that was said and thousands of people believed it to be true.

Two months after the epidemic had been brought under control, but when as yet there had been no abatement of the feeling of hostility and public prejudice against the company, and when its officers were at their wits' ends to know what to do to retrieve its lost position and rehabilitate it in the public esteem they were prevailed upon to reverse their former policy and try the efficacy of a publicity campaign. This was looked upon as sort of a last resort; they were willing to undertake it as soon as convinced that it would not do the company any harm. It was undertaken with many doubts and misgivings, for they could not be convinced that anything they could do would be productive of immediate good.

But it did stem the tide of enmity at once; and inside of two months had made for the company such a host of friends as its officers had not dreamed would be possible. A series of forty plain, straightforward talks to the people was printed in each of the four daily newspapers of Scranton, a different “talk” each day, and each one published over the signature of the president of the company; each one appearing for just what it was—a paid advertisement. In these talks “About Scranton Water” the company's side was set forth plainly, fairly and honestly. The facts about the company and its business and its work in the community were given; and they were given without distortion.

The first result was a chorus of commendation for the company for its adoption of publicity. Newspapers and individuals alike let it be known that they were willing to be convinced that the company was not so black as it had been painted. The campaign did enlighten the public on the policy and the motives and the workings of the company, and with better understanding came better feeling.

The final result was a re-establishment of public confidence in that public service company.

The foregoing are only two examples of what has been accomplished by publicity campaigning. Half a dozen others equally successful might be detailed did space permit.

While it is true that too many American corporations have been exploited by unscrupulous financiers, it is also true that they do not all deserve this bad reputation. Fortunately for the stability of American institutions, not all public utility companies are piratical craft; in-

deed, the majority of them probably have tried to do an honest business and to deal fairly with the public. But unfortunately for the honest company, the misdeeds of the dishonest financier have poisoned the public mind against all alike. According to the superficial thinking of the man in the street these public service corporations are all in the same class.

The best antidote for that poison—the best remedy for the company that finds itself under the ban of popular prejudice—is full and honest publicity.

NEW YORK CITY.



Hospitality

BY CLARA I. BREWER

THE most famous man of his age, in his long Oriental journeys, used to pass the home of a "great woman." "And as oft as he passed by he turned in thither to eat bread. And she said to her husband, 'Let us make a little chamber on the wall, and let us set for him there a bed and a table and a stool and a candlestick.'" When this was done, the illustrious guest "turned into the chamber," to the delight of the generous hosts. In return, the good man showed the warmest appreciation of their hospitality, making no complaint as to the smallness of the room or the scantiness of the furniture.

In our own day we have witnessed the passing of that delightful phase of the old-time family life, called hospitality. Perhaps many have been all unmindful of its departure, but some familiar, elusive flavor of life seems lacking. The smack of something hearty and wholesome and satisfying is gone.

Hospitality has given place to entertaining, which is a vastly different thing. Hospitality is a perpetual charm of a genial home. Entertaining is an event—an occasional opening and decking the house for a function—then a lapse into family solitude. Entertaining is like an electric illumination turned on for a brief space and then turned off. Hospi-

tility is a kindly star shining with steady beam.

One cause of the decline of hospitality arises from the efforts of many misguided folk to transplant it from its natural habitat to the unfriendly soil of a club. "My husband belongs to two clubs and my son to three," said a woman recently, "and we do not have any company at our house any more. We invite them to a club instead—it is so much less bother." It may be less bother; the club may possess a score of advantages in appointments and service and cuisine; but it must always come far short in one particular, which to right-minded people outweighs them all—it is not a *home*.

One charm of hospitality is that it dares to be delightfully spontaneous, even haphazard. Some one is picked up and brought home to dinner; or called by telephone Sunday night and urged to come for muffins and new maple syrup; or the neighbors are summoned by the message that the wood fire is just at the stage for popping corn. The person who is afraid to be unconventional will never taste the sweetest joys of hospitality. I have often asked people to come to breakfast for sausage and buckwheat cakes, and no one has ever refused.

Where true hospitality exists every

one is at ease and therefore at his best. The timid find their tongues and talk. Under the spell of the genial atmosphere they even venture to be witty. "When I am at the Davenports'," said the little mousy woman in gray, "I am a surprise to myself. I can talk so easily and can always think of a reply, or an apt story. I come away so satisfied with myself, feeling I am really clever." In the practice of successful hospitality people are judiciously let alone. Most women fuss over their guests too much. If they choose to talk, well; if they prefer to be silent, pray do not force them to talk. If they want to depart, allow them to go without those insistent efforts to detain which many think a manifestation of hospitality, but which are really a great bore, akin to the perils of blockade-running in the Civil War.

One formidable obstacle in the way of exercising hospitality arises from a false notion that things are necessary; things to eat, things to look at—carpets, furniture, silver, glass. "I can't invite any one until I get a new dining room rug." "Our parlor chairs are too shabby to have any company." "I'd like to ask them, but I am not strong enough to get up a big dinner." Hospitality not only does not depend upon these things, but it is something far removed from them. Indeed, its finest flavor is often found amid the plainest surroundings, since they who have beautiful homes may be filled with a pride of possession utterly incompatible with true hospitality.

If one desires to make hospitality famous, it is not necessary to plan elaborate menus or conjure up novel dishes. When people are away from the madding crowd, where they dare to be honest and natural, the majority will confess to a fondness for plain, hearty food. You know that dainty little Miss Spirituelle, who looks as if she fed on butterflies' wings and humming-birds' tongues. Most women bring on a nervous headache when they are to entertain her by trying to think up some dainty to tempt her manifestly delicate appetite. Would you guess that when I want to bring her to our house I have only to telephone that we shall have beefsteak smothered in onions? And did you know that when Blank was a member of a not remote

Cabinet, he would sometimes say to an old friend who lived in a little box of a house on And-so-forth street: "Harry, if your wife can have a boiled dinner to-morrow night I'd like to come out. I haven't had anything good to eat since I was at your house last." If you are a woman longing to make your home a popular place and not knowing quite how to do it, can you not, by dint of patience and intelligent effort, learn to make some one thing so well as to create a reputation for it? It does not matter in the least what it is—chicken pie, or gingerbread, or baked beans, or corned-beef hash. Any woman can so absolutely master one thing that people will say, "If you ever get an invitation to eat Mrs. Baltimore's fried oysters, don't let such a trifle as a previous engagement prevent you from accepting." This phase of the matter has been dwelt upon, not because the pleasures of the table form the chief element of successful hospitality, but because, tho a woman may put forth many other objections, her reluctance to establish a gracious open-door policy arises mainly from wrong notions and absurd standards as to what she will give her guests to eat. If some women could get an illumination on this one point, you and I would be forthwith invited to some houses that are now cloisters.

Would you learn another secret of the witchery of hospitality? It is an open fire. Oh, that miserable dead fireplace of yours, choked with a degradation of papers and rags to keep out the dust! Did not a woman tell me, unblushingly, the other day, that in the twenty-five years she had lived in her house she had never had a fire in her parlor grate? Open it up, I beg you; buy a cord of wood or a ton of cannel coal, even if you have to go without new curtains. When your guests bask in the glories of the fire they will have no time to look at curtain stuff. But will not a gas-log do as well? you ask. There you show the densest ignorance. Can you not see that one of the chief joys of an open fire is the chance to poke it? Oh, the rapture of turning the log over and seeing the swarm of fireflies dance up the chimney! Away with your burlesque, cast-iron makeshift! At our home, when we wish

to prove to a guest that he is admitted into the inner circle of the family life, he is told that he may poke the fire whenever he chooses. At first he handles the poker gingerly, and gives awkward little jabs at the fire. Poor soul, he does not know any better. He was brought up in the society of steam pipes. But soon the joy of poking steals over him; he loses his self-consciousness—then becomes easy and confident—next grows scientific—and ends by arrogantly instructing the Lord of the Hearth: "Pshaw, that isn't the way. Let me show you how to poke a fire." Take my word for it, people will travel miles across a city at the risk of life and limb, lured by the magic of a blazing hearth.

Another necessity for true hospitality is a happy home. Family skeletons have such an unpleasant habit of not staying decently shut up in their closets. They will peer out thru a crack in the door or will boldly sally forth and stalk thru the rooms. Guests are not deceived by mere pretense of happiness. The most stupid person can tell whether love reigns in the home or not. Husbands and wives at variance with each other, or coolly indifferent, may entertain elaborately and successfully, but true hospitality is only found in a happy home.

Hospitality is entirely disinterested. It keeps no ledger, it enters no daily debits and credits. It does not coolly compute its profits. Hospitality does not weigh its guests by the world's faulty scales, but asserts its right to enjoy friends for their worth, or congeniality of taste, or learning, or wit, or even their oddities, quite apart from any consideration of their garments, or gold, or lineage, or luck.

But they who wish to taste the sweetest bliss of hospitality will go a step farther. They will ask, "How may this home of ours, so full of love, so warm with happiness, become a ministry to others? May it not be a place where sad folk are surprised to discover themselves happy once more, where lonely ones find comradeship, and where the discouraged are stimulated to fresh endeavor?" Surely one would covet such ministry for his home, and would rejoice if any one would say, "I could not have lived thru those hard days if your home had not been so freely open to me." It does not take much imagination to see how, in a hospitable home, the "prophet's room" principle might be put to beautiful service. Think of a convalescent, weary with the monotony of her unfavorable surroundings, brought here for more rapid recovery; or of a faithful mother with such exhausting home cares that it is heaven to slip away for just twenty-four hours to a quiet place where she can lie in bed all morning and luxuriate in not thinking of a blessed thing; or of some little clerk who cannot have a vacation, given the pleasure of a week's change of room and fare, with the diversion of a new route to her work; or of a country parson invited to the city for a fortnight to "freshen up" by hearing the great preachers and studying new methods.

It would be well if young people who are just establishing a home would consider seriously what kind it shall be. If it be their good fortune to be of one mind in longing to exercise hospitality of the highest type, let them study the homes that most closely approach their ideal, if haply they may catch the secret.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



Panama, Central America and Mexico

BY JOHN BARRETT

[This is the fifth of our series of six articles on Latin America by the distinguished and energetic Director of the International Bureau of American Republics. The first was devoted to Brazil, the second to Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, the third to Chile, Bolivia and Peru and the fourth to Ecuador, Colombia and Venezuela. Next month's article will deal with the West Indies. The purpose of this series is to bring us into closer sympathy and association with these republics.—EDITOR.]

IN studying Latin America, a good example of material progress can be found in that portion of it north of the Isthmus, at our very doors, comprehended within the republics of Panama, Central America and Mexico.

Only ten years ago Panama was a state of the republic of Colombia. It had lived thru the excitement of the gold fever of '49, it had seen the French Canal Company come and go, and had feared that the promises of the second half of the century were to end in nothing.

Central America, composed of the five republics of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Guatemala, had to some extent felt the awakening of the modern industrial life; Costa Rica had already built and opened to traffic the railroad connecting its principal Caribbean port, Limon, with the capital, San Jose, and had projected the line westward from that capital to the Pacific. The enormous expansion of the fruit industry had not been considered, and coffee for export, with agriculture and manufacturing for local markets, were the marks of the industry and thrift of the people there. Nicaragua had abandoned her hopes of providing the inter-oceanic highway, and altho her splendid resources were becoming known, she had not recovered sufficient initiative to plunge with energy into the new century. Honduras, with abundant mineral and agricultural wealth, was also dormant. Salvador, separated from the waves of foreign activity by its isolated position altogether on the Pacific Ocean, was content to develop in the manner characteristic of countries off the beaten paths of travel. Guatemala was beginning to be active; a railway had been for some years in successful operation between the capital and the west coast,

but toward the east the same primitive paths of the natives offered the only outlet to larger markets and a brisker communication with the United States. In Mexico only had the step into the livelier companionship of the modern world been fully taken.

But before showing in detail the advance that has been made here, it will be wise to examine these countries in regard to their geography and physical details. Here are seven republics: Panama, the youngest; Salvador, the smallest; Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico, the largest among the great division of Latin America in the northern continent. They have much in common, but they also have differences which give to each its own individuality.

Panama is by no means so small as is supposed, nor is the Canal by any means all that is implied in the possibilities of that country. In area the republic measures 33,800 square miles, about the same size as the State of Maine. It possesses a surprising diversity of climate and landscape, with a fertility of soil and variety of product. At the center, where the passage from ocean to ocean is to be built, the land is only hilly, but toward the east there are mountain ridges and plateaus suggestive of the towering Andes further south, while toward the west the spurs of the Central American Cordilleras form a natural dividing line between the Pacific and Atlantic drainage slopes. Among the peaks of Darien are mines of the precious metals which have been worked for centuries; but the natural forest and agricultural resources of the country are the real riches of the republic. Omitting from consideration the Canal Zone, which is at present artificially congested, the country is sparsely inhabited, and much of the land has

never been touched or even explored. The old settlements around Portobello still retain the tradition of their once renowned activity; the mysterious race of the San Blas Indians promises to maintain its isolated independence for years to come; the region around David is a cherished center of Panamanian nationality, but the remainder of the republic is virgin soil, open to and welcoming colonization from the rest of the world. It should be added that the land laws of

at the same time. The more thickly settled and cultivated regions of the republic are in the elevated portions, and since the earliest days this favored country has been occupied by thrifty, industrious and productive people, worthy of high regard and consideration. It is a warrantable boast of Costa Rica that they have more schoolhouses than soldiers. Coffee has been the natural staple of the soil, but of late years fruits, especially bananas, have proven a remark-



THE TRAVEL VOLCANO, COSTA RICA.

THE TRAVEL VOLCANO, COSTA RICA. It has an altitude of 12,000 feet and from its summit there is a view of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. At the foot of Irazu is the important city of Cartago, the late capital of the Republic, and now the seat of the newly established Central American Court of Justice.

Panama are modern, impartially devised and well administered.

West from Panamá lies Costa Rica. Its area is 23,000 square miles, equal to West Virginia. Here the mountains rise higher above the sea, and the climate is therefore tempered by altitude into a perpetual spring. Costa Rica has one unique distinction in all Central America; from the apex of Irazu it is possible, on a clear day, to see both oceans

able source of wealth and revenue to the republic.

Nicaragua is north of Costa Rica. Its one natural advantage, the relatively easy highway, by way of the river and interior lake, from Atlantic to Pacific, has perhaps been an actual obstacle to immediate progress, because the hope based upon its development was great, and the disappointment in the decision in favor of Panama was correspondingly

keen. Nevertheless, Nicaragua has not stood still. The area of the republic is 49,200 square miles, the size of New York, but the population is only ten to the square mile, showing how much land is in need of labor of some kind to show what its productive capacity really is. In this republic the mountains begin to approach closer to the western side of the continent, leaving on the Atlantic side a wider stretch of land, with a more gradual ascent to the higher and therefore more thickly populated areas. In consequence, progress has been confined chiefly to the region of the great Nicaraguan Lake, the approach to which has been difficult and tedious from the ports on the Caribbean Sea, but easy and more pleasantly accomplished from the better ports on the Pacific Ocean. The result has been to retard the natural intercourse with the neighboring regions on the Gulf of Mexico, and to restrict their communication principally by way of the Pacific either across the Isthmus of Panama or by the extraordinarily long voyage around the Horn to Europe. The civilization of Nicaragua is to be found, therefore, within relatively a few miles of the Pacific, where are the larger cities—Leon, Managua and Granada.

Honduras, the next republic north of Nicaragua, extends also from ocean to ocean. Its area is 46,250 square miles, about that of Mississippi. The same rule applies here that between the eastern coast and the higher mountain levels is an immense region of forest and plateau, hitherto almost untraveled, and that only on the western slope, toward the Pacific, has civilization made decided progress. The rich gold deposits of the country, the vast forests of mahogany and other precious woods, the well watered tracts suitable for rubber and cacao, are open for exploitation, and the markets of the world will soon be demanding the products of such fertile regions as these.

Salvador, lying altogether between the mountains and the ocean, is the only Central American republic with none of its territory touching the Atlantic. Its area, the smallest of Latin America, is 7,225 square miles, about the size of Massachusetts, yet as a political entity it is the most thickly populated of all the

western hemisphere, having a density of 139 to the square mile. The people are energetic and ambitious, and their consuming power is commendably great.

Guatemala is north of Salvador, and borders on Mexico. Its area is 48,290 square miles, comparable to Louisiana. Like Honduras and Nicaragua, it has a long eastern slope from the mountains toward the Caribbean, but there is this advantage, that the indentation of the Gulf of Honduras makes the overland distance to the more thickly settled region of the republic noticeably less, and therefore it has been possible to overcome more quickly the obstacles of Nature, and thus to establish rapid and regular communication between the temperate regions and the ports of the United States and Europe. In the central and northern portions of Guatemala are the wonderful ruins left by the pre-Colombian Indians, and their influences are today evident in certain phases of the present civilization. The modern development of industrial life has been more substantial near the Pacific, and here are the large cities, like Guatemala City, Quetzaltenango and Coban. In this locality, so favored by Nature with a delicious climate and fertile soil, are the famous coffee plantations which have brought so much wealth to the country. But the natural riches are by no means confined to this neighborhood, and the progressive reclamation of the entire eastern section of the country is a marvelous record of man's energy to one who understands and appreciates the events of the last few years.

Mexico, north of Guatemala, is our direct neighbor across the Rio Grande. Its area is 767,060 square miles, making the country as large as all the region in the United States east of the Mississippi less New England. It is third in size of the republics of Latin America. Little need be said here of the magnificent progress made by Mexico even within the last decade. Every year more Americans travel thither, and therefore an encouraging appreciation of the republic's beauty and activity is rapidly becoming better recognized. It may be explained, however, that the interior of the country is a lofty plateau between the peaks of the mountain chain continuous with the



PALACIO NACIONAL, MANAGUA, NICARAGUA.

Rocky Mountains in the United States. On this table land civilization and industry have made most noticeable advances; Nature has been bountiful with gold, silver, copper and other minerals, but climate and soil have combined to make Mexico one of the great producers of staples, like coffee, corn, beans, cotton and cattle. In this region almost all of the crops of the temperate zone are grown, while near the coast can be found the more essential products of the tropics, like the sisal fiber, fruits, rubber, cacao and mahogany. The splendid cities of Mexico date from Spanish times, but they all have been modernized and many equally fine ones have been added within the last few years, since the republic decided to extend its foreign commerce, and to exchange what it produced for what its people as consumers needed at home to equip them for the industrial life of the century.

In fact, the explanation of the unmistakable advance taking place in all the republics north of the Isthmus since the beginning of the century is their deter-

mination to develop their own natural resources and to sell them abroad for those material blessings which would aid their people in their desire for physical, moral and educational improvement. How well this is being accomplished can be seen by continuing the comparison begun in the opening paragraph of this article.

At the beginning of this century, ten years ago, it was impossible to reach any of the Gulf or Caribbean ports by regular, first-class steamers from ports in the United States. The Panama Railroad had a good service from New York, and freight vessels touched at Vera Cruz from New Orleans and New York, but travel in this way was neither comfortable nor expeditious. On the Pacific side conditions were somewhat better, for the route of travel established during the excitement of the gold days of California is still maintained regularly. Today conditions are remarkably different; from New York, New Orleans and other United States ports it is now possible to take comfortable, first-

class passenger steamers, with arrivals and departures adjusted to systematic schedules, for practically all the Atlantic ports of Panama, Central America and Mexico, while over these steamship lines passenger travel and freight traffic is as great in one week as they were in one month when only tramp vessels were available. The distance from New Orleans to Port Limon, in Costa Rica, is only 1,287 miles, once a tedious seven days' travel, while now the same trip is made in five days. To Puerto Barrios it is only 950 miles, a trip of but four days. To Vera Cruz, 790 miles, only three or four days. All these countries are thus brought remarkably nearer by the sea voyage, but other means of travel and transportation have contributed to make more accessible and therefore more neighborly these republics in the North American Continent. Railroad construction has made wonderful advances within these past ten years. Mexico has

built and completed a splendid transcontinental line from Puerto Mexico, on the Gulf, to Salina Cruz, on the Pacific, a distance of only 190 miles, thereby shortening to a considerable degree the distance between New York and the Hawaiian Islands or Australasia. In addition to numerous other lines in the interior, the republic has completed also another transcontinental connection between Vera Cruz and Manzanillo, thru the ancient city of Colima. Guatemala, meanwhile, has accomplished the fine engineering feat of uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific by the railway from the capital, Guatemala City, to Puerto Barrios. In both Honduras and Nicaragua concessions have recently been granted for railways from the eastern coast to the capitals. Costa Rica has practically completed its own interoceanic railway, which will thus afford another easy passage between the two oceans. Thus there are, south of the Rio Grande, be-



THE CART ROAD.
From Tegucigalpa to Camaguela, Honduras.

sides the long-established Panama Railroad, four lines of rails connecting the Atlantic and Pacific, all completed within the first ten years of this century. They offer highways between the East and the West, and make the journey noticeably shorter to many sections of Central America and Mexico. During the same time, the regular steamship service has increased to ten lines to and from ports in the United States, and well-known European companies have arranged for closer communication with

bors are, as it were, today only a step across the border. The telegraph has been noticeably well extended, and there is hardly a spot with a permanent settlement in these seven republics which cannot be reached by speedy, accurate and dependable telegraph messages. Even the wireless has been called into service, and at least six commercial, with several Government stations are now regularly established between Panama and Yucatan; these connect with stations in Jamaica and at Cape San Antonio, at the



CENTRAL STATION, CONCEPCION, GUATEMALA

the active trade centers on the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. On the Pacific, closer connection is increasing with the Orient, and even as this is written comes an announcement of a new steamer service just inaugurated along the entire west coast, from Seattle to Panama. The Pan American Railway, too, once the dream of the past, is so nearly an accomplishment that today the traveler can go on dry land almost to the capital of Guatemala, and practical plans are on foot to pierce Salvador to Costa Rica. Other ties have been proportionately strengthened, so that these neigh-

extreme western point of Cuba, so that messages can thus be sent from the Isthmus to every republic in the continent.

There remain to mention only the cities, many of which will appear astonishingly fresh and modern to those who for the first time visit them. San Jose, in Costa Rica; Tegucigalpa, in Honduras; Leon and Managua, in Nicaragua; San Salvador, in Salvador, and Guatemala City, in Guatemala, are all attractive, progressive and ambitious: they have electric lights, good car service, fine public buildings, many elegant pri-

vate residences, and a society in which any one ought to find congenial surroundings. In all, the educational facilities are improving constantly, while each Government maintains in its capital institutions of higher learning, where excellent training in the professions is offered. Mexico is omitted from this list, because its cities are well known in the United States, and a mere enumeration of them would consume too much space.

The climate thruout the greater extent of these republics is, contrary to the usual tradition, healthful and even invigorating. Along the coast, to be sure, from Tampico or Vera Cruz, thru the Mosquito Territory to Limon and beyond, it is hot, moist and unvarying, but even here the terrors of the tropics are dissolved by the magical triumphs of twentieth century science. By taking proper precautions against infection, life is relatively as safe as it is in the rigors of a Northern winter, and the easy access above referred to robs the tropics of all its early terrors. On the mountains or the plateaus, on the other hand, protection is needed quite as much against the cold as against the heat, for the altitude of the more thickly populated areas is seldom less than 2,500 feet, and this implies a climate about equal to that of the southern portion of the United States.

Attention should be called to the encouraging growth of the foreign commerce during the last decade, for which exact figures are available. Central America has increased its total commerce from \$42,000,000 in 1897 to \$58,000,000 in 1907, and that of Mexico has gone forward in even a greater degree. This commerce with the United States is still more encouraging, the proportion of increase being relatively greater. To this end the better facilities of intercourse mentioned contribute noticeably, but whether they be cause or effect need not excite discussion, because in every sense they point undeniably to the larger opportunity the United States now enjoys in this portion of Latin America.

Opportunity does not mean reckless abandonment of position or occupation at home for the sake of indefinite for-

tune hunting abroad. Those who seek work alone, or who have not the means for careful and deliberate study of industrial conditions abroad, must not imagine that Mexico, or Central America, or Panama are calling them to affluence without the possibility of misadventure. These republics have no need of fortune hunters. They do need, however, both labor and capital to help them exploit their wonderful natural resources. Labor can be supplied to some extent by the native class already actively employed, and for many generations past, on the soil. That there are not enough of them is but repeating the lessons learned by the United States in building the Canal, but only by the gradual introduction of workers of some kin to them, or by so nourishing them in body and mind that they become sturdier and more able to assume the greater demands of modern industrial life, can the necessary toil be accomplished. Let it be taken for granted, therefore, that the Anglo-Saxon cannot enter the ranks as a day or field laborer in competition with the native.

It is different, on the other hand, when there comes up for consideration the opportunity for those above the laboring class. Yet this, too, must be applied only to those who have a firm desire to settle, to make a home, and to incorporate themselves with the people, the same as Germans become part of the civilization to which they migrate. There is no necessity to change one's nationality, but to adapt one's self to a new home, is the keynote to success. The first question to be asked will be about the land. There is plenty of good land, from the Rio Grande to the Canal Zone, available for the most profitable farming, in a beautiful country, with a climate that should have no terrors for the healthy and even some solaces for the weak. This land is nowadays within comparatively easy reach of every country under the sun, and, what is equally of moment, the produce from it can be sent with no extravagant cost to the consuming markets of the world. But just as there would be no excuse for the purchase of land in the United States without carefully inspecting it and all the conditions surrounding it, so the

intending settler in Mexico, Central America or Panama must use the same judgment in buying land there.

In the positions which can be filled only by skilled and trained individuals the same proposition will apply. Railway operators, mechanics, clerks, stenographers, teachers in specialties and professional graduates are wanted and welcomed, but only those who are invited to come, or who have secured employment under proper conditions beforehand, or who have made a trip of

Finally, in a more material and yet a very commendable sense, opportunity is offered to the merchant who will send his advance agents into Mexico and Central America to extend his trade. United States business men do not realize what splendid markets these newer consuming peoples afford; they must be investigated carefully, but the reward is sure if the same energy is applied there as characterizes their invasion of the growing markets of the West and South. The same is true of the larger



STREET SCENE IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

personal investigation, are capable of a successful career. Work is as arduous in Latin America as elsewhere. In the line of intellectual study and investigation opportunity is unlimited. Ethnic and philologic problems are awaiting solution; questions of race, climate, soils, food supply, of social requirements, the fauna and flora of tropic and sub-tropic regions, and the innumerable problems of scientific and intellectual life can be studied with most abundant material, right here in Latin America.

activities in which the capitalist and financier are interested. There are railroads to be built, construction work of all kinds to be done, modern improvements of all kinds to be introduced. The potentialities for the investment of capital are almost unlimited. Young men of wealth, ambition and energy should think of these things, rid themselves of the idea of remoteness, and determine to be active participants in the great progress so characteristic of the modern world.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Church Federation for Industrial Neighborhoods

BY ALBERT J. KENNEDY

[Our readers will remember a former article of Mr. Kennedy's published in our issue of April 9, 1908, entitled "Religious Overlapping." The author is a resident of South End House, Boston's leading settlement.—EDITOR.]

THERE are no districts wherein the waste and inefficiency of denominational overlapping show with more startling distinctness than in the industrial neighborhoods* of our great cities. The two neighborhood situations described below are typical and could be multiplied many times over.

The first quarter was at one time a well-to-do residential portion of the city. The movement of industry swept away its householders, and their dwellings were converted into tenements. Altho the population is now largely Catholic, the half dozen Protestant churches continue to hold services. No one of them is ever more than a quarter utilized; all are largely supported from without the district; each refuses any co-operation with the others. The buildings have taken on the run down and discouraged aspect of the neighborhood, and in several instances the interior roof and walls have become water stained and musty. The services lack color, inspiration, joyousness. The clergy are receiving salaries too low for efficiency; and while evangelically enthusiastic, lack that training in general social endeavor which would make their services valuable in forcing up the social and civic life of the neighborhood.

The second neighborhood is a great tenement district thrown together by speculative builders within the last fifteen years. There are enough Protestants within a half mile radius to form a strong church. But they are of differing denominations, and the neighborhood goes unserved except for the Salvation Army.

Three things are necessary to bring about an improvement over such conditions, viz.: An awakening to the reality of the Church's spiritual mission; a broadening of the ecclesiastical concept of brotherhood; some form of Church unity, based on the only vital principle of unity: the need of the district to be served.

The social mission of the Church is to interpret men to themselves as individuals, neighbors, citizens and worshippers, which mission demands that it enter into the entire spiritual problem of those it would serve. This service is especially needed whenever new knowledge makes necessary new interpretations of life and duty, or unusual conditions impose extraordinary difficulties to righteous living. When the Church demonstrates a hitherto neglected factor in disease, it ought to provide for the extensive dissemination of such knowledge. If it finds itself better able to cope with the spiritual difficulties of a social disease like tuberculosis thru a social method, it does well to form a class for that purpose. When a church would serve a constituency living under unusual or abnormal conditions, it must adapt its ministry to their needs. In doing this it may have to reassume types of spiritual activity which the great body of the Church has long since passed over to secular agencies; or, if necessary, originate altogether new forms of primary spiritual expression.

It is at this point that the claim of the industrial neighborhood comes before the Church. Such a district furnishes spiritual backgrounds which the Church cannot neglect. It must be interested in the economic conditions of men to the point of offering them an opportunity to find their souls. Men who need the pri-

*By Industrial Neighborhoods are meant those portions of the city inhabited by families of laborers, mechanics and low grade clerks, whose average income is between \$9 and \$15 a week. Persons within that wage scale make up the major portion of the modern city.

federation have considered country conditions, but the principle of responsibility for limited neighborhoods applies with even greater force to the city. The neighborhood is the prime, self-sufficient social unit. It is the universe of the children; within it they live and grow and have their being. Home, school, play, companionship and adventure exist within its narrow borders. Women naturally tend to live within bounds. They do a large share of their shopping in its small stores, and find their friends largely up and down its streets. Neighbors come to know each others' comings and goings, wants and troubles, difficulties and faiths. Here in this prime social unit is the opportunity of the Church. A clergyman, if he is a man, can enter into and comprehend its life. He can in time know its streets, its housing, its sanitary needs, its people, races, tendencies, habits. He can know its schools and teachers, its opportunities for social relationships, for amusements, for vocation. He can understand the work of the men, their politics, their thinking and their ideals. He can sum the life of that district; he can impart fresh impulse into it, and stimulate its native resources.

But in order to secure this kind of service the man must be responsible for the neighborhood. He must have a recognized right and place within its borders in order that he be keenly alive to its spiritual welfare. He must get its pulse and become responsive to its ever-varying moods. Its people, old and young, must become bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh. And he will lay at their service all his knowledge of human life, together with the resources of the Church and the community behind him. The new knowledge which others obtain from specialists he will distribute by word of mouth. For his neighborhood he can command service that no individual can obtain, and the Church would be the center and font of spiritual inspiration.

For religion, like all other commodities, needs to be properly distributed. One of the results of playground experience has been to demonstrate the need of small areas easily accessible to each city neighborhood. The big grounds are

generally too far away to be within reach. A recognized neighborhood church would allow opportunity for the accessibility that is the very heart of intensive work of any kind. Its rooms for social and cultural opportunity would make it possible for the wage earner to find recreation at once suitable to his needs and close at hand.

Let us apply our criteria of enlarged spiritual work and neighborhood responsibility and see what would result.

It would force the denominations to some adequate statemanship. Each church would be assigned a definite place and would set about supplying community needs. It could be well enough organized and sufficiently sure of tenure to be frankly opportunistic.

Further, this kind of intensive work would tend to eliminate the denominational expert and to bring forth the humanized minister. It would call forth the man of vision and accomplishment, and give him his opportunity for definite, real, telling work.

Such federation would remove the present strain of interdenominational competition. There are churches in industrial quarters where the clergyman is first of all a financier who is afraid of any form of church unity or civic action that might make his task harder. "I am driven to the last notch to make this church go, and I won't go into anything that might even remotely affect its audiences," was the reply to a request for co-operation in a civic cause. The church competition in certain districts, and the materialistic schemes used to attract certain classes of membership are notorious.

Federation would mean increased efficiency on a lower per capita basis. The cost of membership in our industrial churches is too high. Few such churches can live from their membership fees; most of them are heavily subsidized by mission societies or individuals. A church of fair size ought to be able to pay its own costs of maintenance. There are Catholic churches which run their plant, together with an expensive educational system, on an adult per capita weekly contribution of 10 cents. Adequate enlargement of membership would permit the beautifying of the building.

the enrichment of the service, the employment of a good speaker, the stimulating effect of good-sized congregations vitally interested in their place and problems.

A recognized neighborhood church would do away with a great deal of church delinquency. Under the present system one great excuse for not attending service is the absence of the sect in the neighborhood. Consequently the family gives up church connections. The interdenominational church would offer services close at hand and at hours to suit the community. There would be no excuse for children going elsewhere.

Not the least advantage of such a plan would be the resident clergyman, known to every one and always at hand. No one knows how much good an accessible

clergyman whose residence was a matter of common knowledge could do. Without doubt there are many hard-driven souls who would turn to such a one for comfort and strength. There is nothing that is undermining the Church today like the lack of constant personal contact between clergy and people. The minister with a parish scattered over ten miles of territory is not likely to know his people as he ought, and they both suffer.

The whole matter is in the hands of the Churches themselves. Most of the things suggested in this outline are already in operation. The next step is to bring the vanguard of Christianity to the better appreciation of their faith, that we may have the resources and the men to set about the fulfillment of the Church's too long neglected task.

BOSTON, MASS.



Leonid Andrejev

BY IVAN LAVRETSKY

TO predict a brilliant future for every young writer whose star suddenly blazes forth in the literary firmament is an old and worn-out method of estimating real merit. The prediction generally is not fulfilled. The promising young author of yesterday in all probability has disappeared today and will have been forgotten by tomorrow. Such, however, cannot be said of Leonid Andrejev, as he has already more than fulfilled the brilliant promises which his earlier work presaged. Not alone is he at present a prophet with honor in his own country, but his literary eminence is also fully acknowledged in Germany, and his fame is now rapidly spreading thruout Continental Europe, England and America, where translations of his works are being published, and where he is known and appreciated by the reading public which likes to keep well abreast of the time.

Leonid Andrejev was born in Orel, Russia, in 1871. His career as an author,

however, only began about ten years ago. At that time he was a poor and struggling young lawyer in Moscow. In order to eke out a sufficient income to keep body and soul together he managed to obtain a position on the staff of the *Moscow Courier*, his duties being to report the daily police court incidents and happenings. It seems that nobody paid any particular attention to the young man, and indeed, his fellow-workers on the staff, even if they were so much as aware of his existence, never deigned to speak to him. One day, however, the *Courier* published a short story of his, entitled "Bolschoi Schlem," which he had handed in. The day following its appearance the editorial department received a telegram from Maxim Gorky, who already was a popular literary idol in Russia, which read as follows: "Who is it who hides himself under the pseudonym Leonid Andrejev?" They telegraphed back the reply, "Leonid Andrejev." It is needless to say that from that

day forward the young author's colleagues on the staff of the *Courier* deigned to know him. Shortly afterward a somewhat similar incident occurred. A tale of Andrejev's was published in a Russian journal called *Life*. The well-known poet and mystic, Dimitri Mereschkowsky, rushed excitedly into the editorial office of *Life* and wanted to know who it was that wrote under the pseudonym Leonid Andrejev—Tschekov or Gorky?

It is indeed not difficult to trace the influence, not alone of Tschekov and Gorky in the earlier works of Andrejev, but also of Tolstoy and Dostoievsky. From Tolstoy he seems to have learned how to see things and how to convey to the reader that which he sees; from Dostoievsky he has learned how to penetrate the hidden recesses of the human soul and to lay bare its secrets, without shame and without fear; from Tschekov, brevity and the power to depict, in a few bold, crisp strokes, the whole drama of human life. As for Gorky, to whom he has been compared more than to any other writer, it is now quite generally conceded that Andrejev is far more gifted than his famous friend and colleague. He has all of Gorky's strength and power of delineation without the latter's bitterness and brutality. To be sure, Andrejev's delineation of sordidness and wretchedness can also at times be terrible in its realism, yet he is, nevertheless, by nature—both in theory and in fact—an artist as well as a poet, and his pessimism is always tinged with a certain idealism. His theme may be human misery and despair, but his treatment ever displays the artistic touch of a master to whom beauty is an objective point as well as truth.

Andrejev himself thinks he is much indebted to Tolstoy—the Tolstoy of yesterday, not of today; to Nietzsche, whose works have been his constant companion for years—he being indeed the first in Russia to translate Nietzsche's "Thus Spake Zarathustra"; to Edgar Allan Poe, and last, but not least, to the Bible. He has more than once utilized to good advantage biblical incidents and characters, especially from the New Testament—such, for instance, as Judas in "Judas Iscariot and the Others," which is one of

his greatest and most striking works, and also in the short story called "Lazarus" (an English translation of which was published a year or so ago in *Current Literature*), where the author tells us what became of Lazarus after having been so miraculously raised from the dead. That Andrejev prizes the Bible very much and lays great stress on its perusal is evidenced by the following extract from a letter to a young writer who had dedicated a new work to him: "I thank you for your kind dedication. Unfortunately, as yet I have not had an opportunity to read your manuscript thru. In glancing over it, however, I note that in one place you write about the Bible. Yes, that is the best teacher of all—the Bible."

Naturally a writer of such originality and power as Leonid Andrejev has had to suffer much from the demands of conventionality. More than once in the beginning of his literary career he received the editorial admonition that he should learn to write less naïvely. Luckily he never followed this advice, therefore his works have ever retained their wonderful freshness and originality.

One of Andrejev's best known works belongs to his earlier period. It is a tale entitled "The Red Laugh," and a more powerful and realistic picture of the horrors of war has never been painted. In "The Abyss"—a tale which created a tremendous amount of controversy and discussion in Russia—he endeavors to show how, under baneful and ugly influences, a thing which was merely a feeling of pure love in the beginning may drag one down to the very lowest depths of degradation in the end. On the first publication of "The Abyss" it called forth an open letter of protest from the Countess Tolstoy, wife of Russia's Grand Old Man, but, as is generally the case in such instances, the Countess's well-meant denunciation only created a greater demand for the work and gave the author a wider popularity.

"In the Mist" is another tale of Andrejev's in which the natural instincts predominate and lead the hero also into an abyss. To be sure, a different motive is here involved, but the result is much the same. Briefly, it is the striving of a

youthful mind, filled with vague misgivings and apprehensions to know the mystery of sex. The lad falls because of his simplicity and inexperience. Thru the whole, however, there is a vein of satire directed against present-day family and social life.

The manner in which Andrejev treated these problems was a new departure in Russian literature. Hitherto ethical, social and political problems had chiefly predominated. In "The Governor" and "The Seven Who Were Hanged" the *leit-motif* is the haunting fear of death. There is a trace of Nietzscheism in "The Story of Sergius Petrovitch," while a strong fatalism envelops "The Life of Father Vasilli," another of Andrejev's tales which has been much read.

Of Andrejev's dramas, of which he has written several, the best known is "To the Stars," which breathes an atmosphere of idealism. The pessimism of the author here disappears entirely, and the lofty aims and struggles of the chief hero lift him far above the general-ity of mankind.

His latest and by all odds the most curious and striking work is a drama called "The Life of Man." The chief hero in this piece in reality is Fate, Man being only the plaything. The drama opens with a prologue in which a vague, shadowy figure shrouded in gray, known as "He," speaks of the Life of Man. From the wall of a vast gray and gloomy chamber, dimly lighted, silently appear One in Gray. He wears a loose, shapeless gray gown that only vaguely shows the outlines of his massive figure. His head is covered with a similar gray cowl, which throws a deep shadow over

the upper part of his face. The eyes are invisible. That which one sees—the cheek bones, the nose and the sharply cut chin—seem as tho chiseled out of gray stone. His lips are pressed firmly together. He raises his head slightly, and begins to speak in a cold, hard voice, devoid of all emotion, like a paid reciter with brutal indifference reading from the Book of Fate. "Behold and hearken, all ye that cometh here for the sake of merriment and laughter. Before ye shall now be unrolled the scroll of Human Life from its dark beginning to its dark

end. He, who till now was not—he who was mysteriously hidden in the infinity of Time, unthought of, unheard of, unknown—will mysteriously break thru the barriers of non-existence and with a cry announce the beginning of his short life. In the darkness of nonentity shall a light blaze forth, lit by an unknown hand—that is the Life of Man. Behold the flame—that is the Life of Man.

"As soon as he is born shall he assume the form and name of Man and become similar to all other

men who live upon the earth. And the cruel fate of all other men shall be his fate, and his cruel fate shall be the fate of all mankind. Constantly dragged forward by unrelenting Time shall he without resistance follow the steps of human life from the bottom to the top, from the ten to the bottom. Limited in his vision, shall he never see the next step which his uncertain feet must take. Limited in knowledge, shall he never know what the coming day, the coming hour, minute, will bring. And in his blind ignorance, tormented by misgivings, swayed by hopes



LEONID ANDREJEV

and fears, shall he obediently travel the circle of his predestination.

"Here is he—a happy youth! Look, how brightly the candle burns! The icy wind of boundless space makes the flame quiver, still it burns brightly and clear. But the candle diminishes, devoured by the heat. But the candle diminishes.

"Here is he—a happy husband and father! But look, how curiously the candle flickers . . . And the wax melts, eaten by the fire—and the wax melts.

"Here is he—a graybeard, sick and feeble! Already are the steps of his life at the end, and a yawning abyss is before him. Still the tottering feet carry him ever forward. The bluish flame, weak and sputtering, quivers and sinks, and silently becomes extinguished.

"Thus shall the man die. Born out of darkness, so shall he unto darkness return, and disappear without a trace in the Infinity of Time, unthought of, unheard of, unknown. And I—whom all call 'He'—I shall remain the faithful companion of Man in all the days of his life. Unseen by him and his, shall I ever be near him, when he wakes and when he sleeps, when he prays and when he curses. In the hours of joy, when his

free and daring spirit soars aloft to the skies; in the hours of trouble and sorrow, when his soul is darkened by deadly torture and the blood in his heart stands still; in the hours of victory and defeat, in the hours of the great struggle with immutable Fate—shall I be with him, shall I be with him.

"And ye, that cometh here for the sake of pastime, behold and hearken! Like a far-off, ghostly echo, the swiftly fleeting Life of Man, with its sorrows and its joys, shall now pass before ye."

The One in Gray ceases. And silently the light is extinguished and darkness embraces him and the empty gray room.

There are five pictures, or acts, to this play. Picture one indicates the Birth of the Man. The speech of the old women concerning the sufferings of the mother and the father's anxiety, as well as the gossip of the neighbors who come to congratulate the parents, reminds one somewhat of Maeterlinck. Picture two indicates Love and Poverty. Picture three, Riches and Affluence. Picture four, Sorrow and Misfortune. And the final picture, of course, is that of Death claiming its own.

BERLIN, GERMANY.



ENTRANCE HALL OF ANDREJEV'S VILLA AT TERIJOKI, NEAR ST. PETERSBURG.

The Counter Influence to Woman Suffrage

BY ALICE HILL CHITTENDEN

IN a recently published magazine article on the subject of the woman suffrage propaganda, this challenge was thrown down in an editorial note, "If you don't agree with them (the suffragists) you ought to think of some way of stemming the rising tide in favor of woman suffrage."

Lists of woman suffrage "gains" are published from time to time in our daily papers, but a careful study of these statistics will disclose the fact that during the past decade these "gains" have been made chiefly in countries where monarchical government prevails, while here in our own republic only a few minor woman suffrage measures have been enacted during the same period. On the other hand, a study of some of the recent defeats and checks which woman suffrage has received in this country will not only disprove the theory that the tide is rising in its favor, but will confirm the statement made by so close an observer of social conditions as Mrs. Humphry Ward, who, after her visit here last spring, said: "After half a century of agitation, the woman suffrage movement in the United States is obviously declining, put down by the common sense of the women themselves." What are some of the facts upon which Mrs. Ward based this statement, which is sure to be challenged by those who mistake a campaign of English suffragette methods for an increasing sentiment in favor of granting women the elective franchise?

The vote on this question in the State of Oregon a year ago last June, when compared with the vote there in previous years, furnishes considerable proof of the truth of her assertion. Situated as it is in comparatively close proximity to the four suffrage States—Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Idaho—the suffragists have continuously claimed that Oregon would soon "fall in line" and

become the fifth star in the suffrage flag. Working with untiring energy, they have succeeded in bringing this question before the voters of that State to vote upon three times in the past eight years, with the following results:

In 1900, a constitutional amendment in favor of woman suffrage having passed the legislature, was submitted to the people at the polls. At that time 28,402 votes were cast against the measure and 26,265 in its favor, there being an unrecorded vote on this particular question of 27,283. The provisions of the act of initiative and referendum, which Oregon adopted soon after that, enabled the suffragists in 1906 to simply file a petition with the Secretary of State for a constitutional amendment without first appealing to the Legislature. In full confidence that this easy method of bringing the question before the people would assure their success, the suffragists waged a vigorous campaign in every county of the State, and sent twelve of their best speakers into the field. The official count showed that 47,075 votes were registered against the amendment, while 36,902 were recorded in favor of it, making a majority of 10,173, or almost five times as large a majority against the question as in the previous election of 1900. Ten counties went on record as being in favor of woman suffrage, while twenty-three opposed it. Disappointed, but not disheartened, the suffragists started in almost immediately on another campaign, and succeeded in bringing this question again before the people to vote upon. The official returns from the election held June 4, 1908, must dispel every shadow of doubt from the minds of the unprejudiced regarding the sentiment which prevails in Oregon on the question of giving the ballot to women, for while the amendment this year polled 36,858 affirmative votes, 58,670 were re-

corded against it, a significant majority of 21,812, while only four counties instead of ten were carried by the suffragists.

These figures when studied as a whole show that over 30,000 more votes were cast against granting the franchise to women in 1908 than were recorded against it in 1900, while in the same length of time, and despite their three campaigns of unceasing vigor, the suffragists only succeeded in increasing the votes in their favor by a little over 10,000. To what counter influence then was this steadily increased sentiment against women suffrage in Oregon due?

Wholly to a campaign of education along the broadest sociological lines, carried on quietly and persistently by a small number of intelligent, clear-visioned women in Oregon, who earnestly believe, with many others of their sex throughout the country, that a sovereign state recognizes the natural law of the differentiation of sex activity when it exempts its women citizens from certain duties which it imposes upon its male citizens, and, furthermore, that this law should not be abrogated merely because a few women desire to add political responsibilities to their already manifold duties.

But Mrs. Ward did not base her statement that woman suffrage is obviously declining in the United States solely on the figures of the three elections in Oregon. She had an array of other facts to prove the truth of her conclusions—facts to which the general public should give heed when they hear it said, that woman suffrage is inevitable and that all opposition to it is futile. What are some of them?

In four States, as has already been stated, women exercise the full power of the elective franchise. The history of how suffrage came to be granted to women in those States is closely interwoven with the development, at one time and another, of various populist doctrines in that section of the country. Woman suffrage existed in Utah and Wyoming in the days when they were still Territories. The suffragists are not very proud of Utah, and do not like to be reminded that the women voters of that State helped to send Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, a Mormon with three wives, to

the House of Representatives in Washington. Every one remembers that Mr. Roberts was not allowed to take his seat, and it was said at the time that the protests against seating him which the Congressmen received from the non-voting women of the other States were largely responsible for his exclusion by a vote of 268 to 50.

The women of Colorado obtained the ballot in 1892 by the small majority of 5,000 out of a vote of 200,000, while in Idaho in 1896 the result was so close it had to be referred to the Supreme Court for decision. Since that date, thirteen years ago, no State has granted either full suffrage or even municipal suffrage to women. In fact, the suffragists can only point to a few measures of minor importance which have been enacted in their favor in any of the forty-six States during this period. Delaware, for instance, had school suffrage to tax-paying women in 1898, and since then Louisiana and New York have granted suffrage to women taxpayers under certain conditions, but in the latter State this only applies in towns and villages. A new clause in Michigan's constitution entitles women who own property to vote upon questions of appropriations, but the proposition to admit women to full suffrage was defeated in the constitutional convention.

If these are the suffrage gains in this country since 1896, what are some of the defeats which the movement has suffered during the same length of time? In the same year in which Idaho, with its small and widely scattered population, became a "suffrage State," the voters of California, the great State of the Pacific Coast, defeated a constitutional amendment for women suffrage. In South Dakota and Washington a similar measure was defeated in 1898. New Hampshire voted against woman suffrage in 1903, and we have seen how the question has been lost three times at the polls in Oregon. Last year the constitutional convention of the new State, Oklahoma, refused to embody in their constitution a provision granting women the ballot.

In addition to these defeats when this question has been taken to the polls, there is the long list of legislative defeats of woman suffrage measures in the sev-

eral States year after year. In 1908 the legislatures of eight States either rejected or defeated such bills, and in 1907 similar bills were defeated in sixteen States.

In twenty-nine States women exercise a more or less limited form of school suffrage, but the indifference of women to this form of voting is evidenced by the following figures: At the legislative hearing on a municipal suffrage bill in the State House at Boston last winter, the facts were brought out, that whereas 700,000 women in Massachusetts were qualified to vote for school committees, the number actually voting thruout the State fell from 18,483 in 1906 to 13,619 in 1907. In 189 towns in Massachusetts in 1907, where 3,068 women were registered as voters, not one woman voted. The Bridgeport (Connecticut) *Farmer* of November 5, 1908, said:

"Despite the prominence of the woman suffrage movement in New York, there was not a single woman who cared to exercise her rights during the last election to vote on the school question in this city. The town clerk provided the necessary ballot boxes and ballots in each district, and after the city had gone to this great expense, not a single member of the fair sex came out to vote."

In Cleveland, Ohio, 6,681 women qualified to vote for school officers in 1904, while three years later, in 1907, only 3,179 registered, showing a decrease of 2,502. A leading paper of that city comments on "the surprising lack of interest shown by women in the school board election." These facts in regard to school suffrage are now so widely known, that within three years five States have refused to grant this form of suffrage to women, and in two States, Ohio and Connecticut, the question of repealing this law has been seriously considered.

Kansas holds a unique position on this question. In 1887 municipal suffrage was granted to the women of that State, but since that time every effort to extend the full franchise to them has failed. Even when it was submitted to the people at the polls to vote upon, a majority of 34,827 was recorded against it. It is our municipal government which is today almost a national disgrace, and the advocates of woman suffrage are prone to argue that a ballot in woman's hands would purify politics. After twenty-one

years of municipal suffrage in Kansas, have women voters there wrought any great changes in the government of its cities? If so, the knowledge of it has not reached the outside world.

These statistics do not furnish much evidence of a rising tide in favor of woman suffrage in the United States, but, on the contrary, show that the movement has received a severe check, and that this check, as Mrs. Ward truly says, has come from the women themselves.

During the past sixty years a swift current of varied forces has swept woman away from the quiet moorings of home and turned her adrift on the turbulent sea of economic independence. During this period colleges and universities have likewise opened their doors to her, and today there is scarcely a recognized profession or trade which does not number women in its ranks. A study of the statute books of any State shows how many laws have been enacted in woman's favor, until now she has many legal privileges to which no man may lay claim. All these movements have developed without any serious opposition, because thoughtful men and women have recognized that they were largely due to natural causes. But the fact that within recent years the agitation in favor of woman suffrage has met with organized opposition at once differentiates it and sets it apart from all the other so-called woman's movements.

There is undeniable magic in the word progress, and the phrase, "When you oppose the extension of suffrage to women you retard woman's progress," appeals to many as an argument in its favor. But progress to be genuine must accord with natural laws, and the demand that woman shall now assume the burden of political responsibility is at distinct variance with two natural laws. First, the essential and intended difference in sex activity, and, secondly, the great law of evolution which teaches that the development of the race has been a continuous growth in specialization. A recent writer has said:

"Either sex is an appalling blunder, or else it must have been intended that each sex should have its own work to do, not merely in the physical economy of the race, but also in the social and intellectual world."

There is no economy in having two people do the same work. This leads to diffusion, or a tendency to weaken the forces, while concentrated effort or specialization strengthens the natural powers.

The open opposition to woman suffrage in the country started in the early nineties, or shortly after the ballot had been given to the women of Colorado. A few thoughtful women in New York, Massachusetts and Illinois began to consider the woman suffrage question seriously and to study some of the sociological principles which it involved. Of what benefit will the ballot be to women themselves, and what possible advantage will accrue to the State by doubling its voting population? These were two of the questions asked, and in 1894, when the constitutional convention met in New York State, an answer to these questions was formulated and placed at the head of the protest against woman suffrage which was sent to the constitutional convention by a committee of Brooklyn women:

"The women who bring this matter to your attention have, from a studious contemplation of governmental principles involved, come to a firm conviction that woman suffrage would be against the best interests of the State, its women and the home."

This is the platform upon which the anti-suffragist in the United States stands today, and in opposing the extension of the suffrage to her sex she is animated by the highest motives of patriotism. The personal element is entirely eliminated from her view of the question. She does not oppose giving the ballot to women, because, as is so often asserted, she herself does not wish to vote, but because she sincerely believes that in the ideal State the duties of man and woman should not be similar, but rather correlated. As these fundamental sociological principles which underlie the woman suffrage question are becoming more widely recognized, the old time semi-chivalrous argument, "If

the women want to vote, we will let them," is less often heard, and the suffragists are having a harder time convincing the general public that they are suffering from disabilities and wrongs which the ballot would right.

Even their oft repeated claim that a working woman's pay would advance if she had the ballot cannot be substantiated by facts. The ballot never raised men's wages, and it is nothing less than a delusion to suppose or expect that it would have the least effect on the wages of the working girl. The law of supply and demand will be the controlling factor in the regulation of wages of the working woman as long as there are more applicants for the positions in factories and commercial houses than there are available places. Furthermore, the temporary character of woman's work tends to keep her wages down. The girl enters a factory or business house with the idea, in nine cases out of ten, that she will stay there a few years until she is married. Her work is therefore largely unskilled, and as such cannot command high wages. No one can close his eyes to the fact that the road traveled by the woman who has been forced into a position of economic independence is hard and difficult, but it is a false notion to suppose that the ballot will be the panacea to bring about the much needed changes in the conditions under which she works.

It is easier to pull down than to build up, and it is this present day tendency toward destructive principles rather than constructive ones which the anti-suffragists are combating with much earnestness and with a firm conviction of the truth of their contentions, when they oppose the extension of the suffrage to their sex. The fact that since the public enunciation of their principles in the early nineties there has not been a single suffrage gain of any importance in any State in this country shows that there is considerable strength in this counter movement to woman suffrage.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Literature

The Bride of the Mistletoe

MR. JAMES LANE ALLEN writes a sort of foreboding preface to his new book.* And the story justifies the foreboding. A crueller book for women has not been written before this time. How an innocent old bachelor came by such marital information is a proof of the "second sight" of genius and also of the indifference of genius to the harm it may work. About the meanest thing any person could devise would be to give a copy of it to a young bride, or a middle-aged married woman, or any kind of a married woman. It contains the death sentence of love, written out with a kind of epic logic in a high anthem tone of spirit, as if the author was singing it gladly from the topmost bough of his tree of life.

It is not a novel; "it is a story," he writes in the preface.

"There are two characters—a middle-aged married couple living in a plain farmhouse, one point on the field of human nature is located; at that point one subject is treated; in the treatment one movement is directed toward one climax; no external event whatsoever is introduced; and the time is about forty hours."

There you have the skull and bones of the thing. The "plain farmhouse" is in Kentucky, which Mr. Allen raises before the reader's vision in the form of a great shield. "Nature forged it for some crisis in her long warfare of time and change, made use of it, and so left it lying as one of her ancient battlepieces—Kentucky." The pageant of time that he works out upon the shield before he introduces the "middle-aged married couple" is an illustration of the way a poet can emboss a figure of speech with the inlaid silver and gold and green of a fine literary style. The "one point on the field of human nature located" is the relation of husband and wife. The husband is a college professor carefully cherished in his home by a wife who is

infinitely his superior in nature, morals and understanding, altho Mr. Allen is far from intending to produce this impression. The man occupies his leisure hours studying forestry and the history of the human in connection with the history of the oak in particular.

The earth life has always dominated in Mr. Allen's work in some symbolic sense, and he has strained the sense to the last point in this book. It is not simply that he strips us, bones us and casts us back native mollusks into our native sea, nor that he drags us up out of it, only to set us to growing savage and wild in the wild and savage wood. He has done us a deeper wrong than dragging these, our prehistoric skeletons, out of the dust closets of time. It is difficult to tell what the wrong is, he has covered it with so many balsam sentences of sweetness, poured so much language frankincense and myrrh upon it, but as near as a poor, half-sacrificed reviewer can make out, he means that we are not moral except by chance or custom or coercion, which may be true, but the chief thing he means is that Nature just produces us, grows us and fathers us for sacrifices to the next higher order of beings, who in their turn must suffer the same fate. All is sacrifice. That is the one unchanging law. And apparently it calls for the woman first upon the Druid altar he has made the world into for the purposes of his story, which is not a story so much as it is an argument for sacrifice. The one "subject treated" which he mentions in his awful preface is the passing of the husband's love for his wife. The dramatic malignancy of the book consists in the poetic beauty and diabolical frankness with which the husband tells his wife on Christmas Eve, under the prolonged radiation of a symbolic Christmas tree, that he no longer loves her, and indeed, would like to make some passion experiments in old forest customs on his own account. Nothing could be more heinously correct than the callous way the husband makes the

*The Bride of the Mistletoe. Mr. James Lane Allen. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1906.

changed state of his affections perfectly clear to his wife. He is a philosopher, the season is past, the thing is done and cannot be helped.

The "climax" the author refers to in the same grim tone of voice in the preface takes place in the heart of the wife during the night. She goes thru all the dramatic phases of feminine depression, but these are only transient moods of the mere woman. Toward morning she becomes less the woman, more intelligently the sacrifice—which is to say, she resigns all thought of escape, hope or vengeance, and prepares to continue in the service of wifehood, performing all its duties, bereft of the one reward for such service—his love. Nature casts off her littler nature, her self-respect, strips her of every feminine art by which, for love's sake, she kept herself looking younger than she was, and binds her to the Great Altar. So, when he awakes, he finds her shorn of her beauty, confessing her years, toned down to being nothing but the one thing, sacrifice, for the coming order, for her children, for him and the honor of his name—and he is moved to pity her, but not to love—men never really love women after they have taken this veil for sacrifice. They merely revere and pity them.

This is the story. In the next paragraph of his preface Mr. Allen tells us there will be another book, with the scenes laid in the same house within the year. Well, let him write it. He cannot do a more devastating thing than he has done in this one. And possibly he may do better. He says in the last paragraph that there will be a third book also within the twelvemonth entitled "The Christmas Tree: An Interpretation." Half of the present volume is taken up with an interpretation of the Christmas tree, but it may be that he can keep it up indefinitely.



Christian Mysticism

A STYLE that is both intricate and cumbersome, a plan that entails much repetition and yet that does not present itself to the mind of the reader with clearness and illumination, and a subject that is abstruse and encumbered with much that is repulsive to modern ideas, combine to

make the two lengthy volumes on *The Mystical Element of Religion* an impossibility for the general public. And yet when a man of strong intellectual power and of cultivated mind and deeply religious nature embodies in a single book all that he has learned and tested of religion in some thirty years of adult life, during which he has made this learning and testing the matter of supreme importance, and when for seven years he has devoted himself to the task of putting his acquisitions into writing, it is at least superficially probable that his book contains a message for mankind. The work of Baron von Hügel has been to disentangle the real life and character of St. Catherine of Genoa from the accretions of tradition and indiscriminate adulation which have overlaid them, and at the same time to exhibit the deep and abiding significance of her teaching and example. St. Catherine is, however, only the text on which Baron von Hügel hangs his philosophy of the universe, a philosophy in which he endeavors to harmonize his religious and spiritual experience with all the contributions which have been made to human thought by the Greeks, the schoolmen and the scientists. The religion which he would present has a threefold basis. It is founded first on tradition and authority—the institutional Church. Its second support is reason and science—the intellectual, theological Church; and its third is personal faith and mysticism—the spiritual Church. Each one of the three elements is necessary to its completeness. The third element taken alone is subject to aberrations and fearful mistakes, but it is the life blood of the Church; and a church built on either of the first two bases, singly or combined, is a dead and cruel form. Men can no more quench their spiritual thirst at such a source than at a dry and empty well. The man to whom religion is a real and personal experience has drunk of the living water of mysticism.

Mr. Scott's little volume^a is another contribution to the rapidly growing mod-

^aTHE MYSTICAL ELEMENT OF RELIGION AS SET FORTH IN ST. CATHERINE OF GENOA AND HER FRIENDS. By Baron Friedrich von Hügel. Two Vols. NINE AND TEN. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$6.

^bASPECTS OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICISM. By J. W. Major Scott, M.A. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. ix+171. \$1.

ern literature of mysticism. It includes brief studies of twelve of the great Christian mystics, beginning with St. John and St. Paul, and ending with Peter Sterry, of Cambridge, who preached before Oliver Cromwell and who died in 1672. Each of the twelve is studied only from the point of view of his mystical teaching and as illustrating Mr. Scott's definition of a mystic. The mystic, according to this definition, is the man who lives not in time, but in eternity. He does not regard life from the viewpoint of temporal things, but he establishes eternal correspondences with things unseen. Mr. Scott writes:

"The unwavering belief of the Christian mystic is that it is possible to apprehend and assimilate spiritual truths; and in quietness and confidence he finds not only strength, but illumination. The knowledge of God which he seeks is attained by a fruitful stillness. He listens and waits for the still small voice of God speaking to him, and he believes that there is no knowledge of divine things so precious and so sure as that which is imparted in this way. Modern psychology might express this fact by speaking of an extension of the frontier of consciousness, but such a phrase scarcely conveys to the devout religious soul the deep meaning embodied in the aspiration of his heart."

The sketches which Mr. Scott gives are brief and slight. They are not intended to be complete or exhaustive even of the mystical side of his subject. In fact, they may be regarded rather as hints as to how discern the mystical element in the lives of the saints. In many cases even the hints are imperfect, and there is a distinct feeling of disappointment over Mr. Scott's failure to reach to the real heart of the subject.



Moral Education in Schools

THE widespread interest at the present time in the question of religion in the public schools is not alone responsible for the arduous work which has gone into these two bulky volumes.* A further cause has to be sought in the deep-seated conviction that, if the nations are to grow in righteousness, the growth must be fostered by means of ethical

training in the school. This was the conviction of a group of educationalists who met in private conference in London in the autumn of 1906, brought together by the exertions of Dr. Paton, principal emeritus of the Congregational Theological Institute of Nottingham; Mr. Harold Johnson, the well-known lecturer; Mr. W. T. Stead, editor of the *Review of Reviews*, of London, and President Clifford W. Barnes, of Illinois College.

The object of the conference was to consider what means might be employed in the schools to impart higher ideals of conduct, to strengthen character and to implant the desire to work for social ends. The question was one full of difficulties, and as a first step toward its solution, it was decided to institute an inquiry into the subject both in Great Britain and her colonies, and in some foreign countries. A letter, signed by the organizers of the conference, was sent to men and women known to be interested in education all over the United Kingdom, and in response to it a very large and representative advisory committee was formed. Thru the efforts of Professor C. W. Barnes, another committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, was then formed in the United States—a committee whose duties were to act in concert with the advisory committee, to promote moral training and the development of good citizenship thru the agency of the public school, and to report on some experiments in ethical training in the United States.

The plan of action of the English advisory committee was decided upon at a meeting held in London in February, 1907, when Mr. James Bryce, O. M., presided. The work of investigation was taken up by specially appointed commissioners, to whom was allotted the task of preparing reports on the methods of moral instruction and training in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. The present volumes represent in brief the results of the investigation, and are put forward by the English committee, not as a solution of the problem of moral training, but as a small contribution to the data

*MORAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS. *Report of the English Advisory Committee on Moral Training in Schools, Based on an International Inquiry.* In two volumes. Vol. I, The United Kingdom; Vol. II, Foreign and Colonial. Edited on behalf of the Committee by M. C. Joseph. New York: Macmillan, Green & Co. Publishers, Inc., 1908. Pp. 400.

which must be collected before any reliable theory and method of training can be arrived at.

It is impossible to give even in briefest summary any idea of the many and diverse reports contained in the two volumes. One volume is entirely devoted to Great Britain and Ireland. The first hundred pages are taken up with a series of articles on moral instruction, how it can be made to appeal to children, and its connection with religion, by such divergent authorities as Professor Eucken, of Jena, winner this year of the Nobel Prize; Prof. J. J. Findlay, of Manchester University; Mrs. Bryant, D. S. C.; Rev. Michael Maher, director of the Jesuit Training College of Stonyhurst; Bishop Gore, of Birmingham; and among Americans, Prof. William James, President Stanley G. Hall and Dr. Felix Adler. Then follow the reports of the investigators on the great public schools of England and other secondary schools for boys and girls; on the elementary schools, both the council schools (which are unsectarian) and the schools belonging to the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, with a special chapter on Sunday schools and on the adult schools, which are the greatest modern monument of Quaker activity in England.

In the second volume the schools of Continental Europe are first considered. Then come those of England's great self-governing colonies, followed by a special notice of the work of Dr. Felix Adler in New York, and of the Normal Training Schools of Hyannis, Mass., and Albany, N. Y. These are the only American schools included in the two volumes; but it is to be hoped that the American committee will prepare a report on moral training in the schools of the United States on at least as extensive a scale as the report on British schools.



David Swing: Poet-Preacher. By Joseph Fort Newton. Chicago: The Unity Publishing Company. \$2.00.

There are men born to keep the ancient fences of theological pastures good, and other men born to take down the bars, or, if need be, to vault the rails, even at the risk of rent garments, where the dilapidated rails have been supple-

mented by the barbs of wire-drawn interpretation. David Swing was one of the latter class, born to dare the risk. Like Parker, Emerson and Frothingham among Unitarians; like Beecher, among the Congregationalists; Newton, among Episcopalians, David Swing gave the fence reeves trouble. Studying for the Presbyterian ministry, the young Swing's "calling" did not seem quite sure. "Predestination" gave way in him to "pedestrianation," as one of his humorous critics later called it, and he was not long in beginning his "travels." First, however, he accepted a position at the Miami University, as Professor of the Classics and preceptor in the preparatory classes. Like Bancroft and Phillips Brooks, he made a promising failure of it; yet he remained at the University fifteen years—"too gentle to train boys for college," we are told. When he finally began to preach as a settled minister, it was at Chicago, in 1866. From that date on to 1874, he was "pedestrianating" vigorously, and had reversed the old creed of his church. "I am," he said, "first, a Christian; next, a broad Christian; thirdly, a Calvinist; and, fourthly, a Presbyterian." The various steps in this progress are sufficiently indicated by the biographer in an interpretative exposition of many sermons. Indeed, Mr. Newton's task is one of peripatetic exposition in the groves of some suburban academy, walking amid flowers of rhetoric, where he stops, perhaps, too willingly to gather and explain a bunch of pinks or sweet mignonette. In 1784 came the heresy trial. The charges against the eloquent and successful minister were principally that "he had not been zealous and faithful in maintaining the truths of the gospel," nor "diligent in the exercise of the duties of his office as a minister," and that he did not "sincerely receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of this Church as containing the system of doctrine taught in the Holy Scriptures." Swing was acquitted, but the Presbytery was not; and the minister withdrew from the Church, founding a Church of a freer expression in the "Central Musical Hall," and there he preached and prayed and worked to the end, making his own definition of Calvinism—assuming Christ still as divine, but

preaching his humanity, not his divinity. He was henceforth to him, "a Teacher of heavenly truth, a sorrowful light-bringer and a wise way-shower of humanity," where the unspeakable difference between Christ and other men survived in the Capitals. A biography is always more interesting than an expository appreciation; and so far Mr. Newton's work will perhaps find less favor with the average reader than it would have found if the views of the great Chicago preacher had been more concisely stated and illustrated in the words of the preacher, and the facts of his life, his work, his associations, etc., more fully unfolded.



Accounts, Their Construction and Interpretation. By William Morse Cole. Boston: The Houghton, Mifflin Co. Price, \$2.00.

The study of accounting is still new in the college curriculum, and it is only lately that books on the subject adapted to the general student, as well as to the practising accountants have begun to appear. A general feeling has prevailed for some time past that accounting or "accountancy," as the science is sometimes called, is shrouded in mystery, and that only those who have served long apprenticeships as head bookkeepers or auditors could ever hope to understand the full meaning of the financial statements of business concerns. Professor Cole's book should have the effect of dispelling this feeling. His clear exposition of the subject, free from abstruse technical minutæ, enables any one having the most rudimentary training in economic and mathematical principles to fully comprehend the important details. The book is useful, therefore, both to the student and to the man of affairs. To understand the nature of accounts, to interpret them properly, is of as much importance to the average citizen in these times of corporate business organization, when a large share of the invested wealth of the masses is in the hands of a few captains of industry, as a knowledge of the underlying principles of the government under which he lives. The usefulness of Professor Cole's book, therefore, should not be limited to the classroom or to the accountant's office. It should

find its way into the hands of all persons interested in publicity in corporate affairs.



Bartholomew de las Casas. By Francis Augustus MacNutt. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$3.50.

Bartholomew de Las Casas, one of the most active and devoted members of that great band of sixteenth century missionaries who went out from Spain to conquer the heathen world with spiritual weapons, affords a striking figure for a sympathetic biographer. His restless, vehement, and withal deeply religious life was devoted sometimes with more zeal than wisdom, to a protest against the treatment which the Spaniards meted out to the natives in the New World; in this cause he made journey after journey to Spain during a period of more than fifty years; he denounced his fellow countrymen in high and low places in terms as bitter as they were unmeasured; and lest his work should perish with him he left to the College of San Gregorio in Valladolid a vast collection of manuscript evidence against his countrymen, *ad perpetuam rei memoriam*, in order that, he wrote, "should God decree the destruction of Spain, it may be seen that it is because of our destruction of the Indies, and His justice may be made apparent." He was, in short, the combined St. Francis and William Lloyd Garrison of Spanish America. This militant priest has found in Mr. MacNutt a biographer with many literary qualifications for the work he has undertaken—a wide knowledge of the Las Casas literature, a sympathetic insight into high motives, and a facile pen. To Mr. MacNutt, Las Casas was a hero, a saint, and a prophet; and whoever does not go beyond this volume will be convinced. However, to be more prosaic, it must be admitted that to the critical student of Spanish administration, the belligerent bishop was a querulous, hot-headed, indiscriminating trouble-maker with a journalistic imagination and a Franciscan vocabulary. Mr. MacNutt has taken Las Casas's indictment of Spanish colonial administration practically at face value and apparently has not deemed it within his province to consider the more mundane aspects of the

vexed questions with which the Spaniards had to cope. He would have written with less enthusiasm (tho perhaps with less charm) and yet with more balance if he had weighed carefully the contentions of more recent scholars, such, for example, as the late Mr. Payne, whose investigations into Spanish government in the New World led him to conclude:

"The aboriginal population, freed from the grinding tyranny of their old masters, increased and thrived. . . . Both Peru and Mexico assumed gradually the semblance of civilized life, and their prosperity testified to the benefits conferred on them by conquests which, however unjustifiable upon abstract grounds, in both cases redeemed the populations affected by them from cruel and oppressive native governments and bloody and senseless religions."

Without joining issue in this controversy, we may fairly say that Mr. MacNutt has written a fascinating story of Las Casas and his publishers have given the story a material form that is a delight to the eye.



Beethoven's Letters. A Critical Edition with Explanatory Notes. By Dr. A. C. Kalischer. Translated with preface by J. S. Shedlock. Two volumes. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$7.50 net.

Ludwig van Beethoven, among the two or three greatest composers of music this world has ever known, was a puissant soul, a man of intensely individual character, a great and remarkable human personality. His letters, as Mr. Shedlock remarks in his preface to the present collection of them, afford a unique means of studying the man in relation to his times. Indeed, they constitute perhaps the best biography of this titanic genius of the tone world, certainly the basis of all that we know of his life and character. Therefore Dr. Kalischer, who is admittedly one of the ablest and most active successors of the American Alexander Wheelock Thayer in what the Germans call "Beethoven investigation," has performed an important service in gathering from all known sources this collection, which contains nearly five hundred more letters than any former edition. The two big octavo volumes give us 1,220 letters, varying from a line or two to several pages of print. So far as possible, the date of each has been ascertained, and Dr. Ka-

lischer has appended to each a footnote giving the source from which it is derived, explaining all references to persons and events, identifying the musical compositions mentioned, and providing as much information as possible to help the reader to a complete understanding of the letters. The editor's task of deciphering Beethoven's erratic handwriting, puzzling out his often cryptic style, and collating printed letters with the original copies, was a gigantic one, on which he tells us he was engaged for a good twenty years. The translator also had difficulties to overcome—Austrian dialect words, imperfect, ungrammatical and obscure sentences. He has been remarkably successful in turning the whole into good English, and in the main the translation is admirable. His preface provides an interesting and suggestive analysis of the character Beethoven has given himself in this mass of correspondence. It is abundantly evident that the master had no thought of his letters ever being published. His words express only the state of his feelings at the time of writing. He was a man of varied moods and of sudden changes of mood. Choleric and hasty, he often repented and acknowledged he was wrong. Thus, in 1799, he wrote to the composer J. N. Hummel: "Do not come to me any more. You are a false fellow, and the knacker take all such." The next day he wrote again: "Good Friend Nazerl, You are an honorable fellow, and I see you were right. So come this afternoon to me. You will also find Schuppanzigh, and both of us will blow you up, thump you and shake you, so you will have a fine time of it. Your Beethoven, also named Mehlschöberl, embraces you." In household and ordinary affairs he was deplorably unpractical and always in trouble. In reading the letters, Mr. Shedlock truly says, one cannot but marvel at the man who, while worried by servants and having to look after trivial matters, could compose works which now afford the highest rapture. There are abundant allusions to the more serious things that made their deep impression on Beethoven—deeply touching references to his oncoming deafness, his sorrow and despair, most interesting remarks on other great composers.

The Life of the Spirit. An Introduction to Philosophy. By Rudolf Eucken. Translated by F. L. Pogson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

Last year when Professor Eucken received the Nobel prize for the greatest work in literature of an idealistic nature we explained in *THE INDEPENDENT* why he had determined to appeal to a wider audience than gathered in his lecture room at Jena. It is part of the same movement which has led the followers of Haeckel to make converts by the hundred thousand to materialistic monism, the higher critics to express their reconstructed picture of Christ in series of cheap and well written books, and the conservative theologians to meet them with the same popular weapons. Professor Eucken fights with both hands; on the one side against the quietistic and pessimistic philosophy of modern Buddhism, germanized by Schopenhauer and Hartmann, and on the other against the ruthless egoism represented by Nietzsche. Against these Eucken brings a philosophy which has the fervor of a religion, which appeals to men to open their souls to the infinite spirit and develop their higher natures thru faith. The public has given ear to his appeal and his works are in more demand now in Germany than any other philosophical literature. But what passes for popularized philosophy in Germany would be regarded as highly abstruse in America, so there is little probability of such a reception being given to his books here. In the present volume he takes up in turn the fundamental problems of philosophy; unity and multiplicity, change and persistence, the outer and inner world, the problem of truth and the problem of happiness, and shows what has been done to solve them by the Greeks, by the medieval schoolmen and by modern thinkers.

Grant, the Man of Mystery. By Col. Nicholas Smith. Milwaukee: The Young Churchman Co. \$1.50.

There is nothing much that is new, either in viewpoint or in data, in this book. Colonel Smith aims to give a simple and concise sketch of the main incidents in Grant's life and a characterization of the hero's personality. The

work is well, if not brilliantly, done, tho something too much is made of an imputed "mystery" in Grant's personality. No doubt Grant was simple in manner and taciturn in speech; and his rapid rise from the state of a baffled and beaten civilian to that of the commander-in-chief of the nation's armies was perhaps unexampled in the world's history. But for all that, it is a difficult task to make him out an unsolvable riddle. If the man was exceptional, so also were the circumstances under which he rose. The personal note in the book is eulogistic thruout, but while the eulogy is somewhat lavish, it is on the whole discriminating. The volume is an excellent one out of which to get a first acquaintance with the great commander.

Altorientalische Texte und Bilder zum Alten Testamente. In Verbindung mit Dr. Arthur Ungnad und Dr. Hermann Ranke, herausgegeben von Lic. Dr. Hugo Gressmann, a.c. Professor der Theologie in Berlin. Erste Band: Texte, 8vo, pp. xiv, 253. J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price, 7.20 marks; the two volumes, bound, 17 marks.

This is the kind of work which we may expect in German or French, but not in English. It ought at least to be translated for reference and study by English readers interested in the Bible. This first volume attempts to give bare translations of all texts recovered from the ancient East which will throw light on the Old Testament, whether from Babylonia, Assyria, Asia Minor, Syria or Egypt. Those from Egypt are here carefully collected for the first time. They include creation stories and other myths, psalms and lamentations, chronological and historical texts, codes of laws like that of Hammurabi, and ethical wisdom like that of Ptah-hotep. The second volume, which by this time ought to be issued, is devoted to a rare collection of illustrations from the ancient art of the same regions, and covers equally history, worship and manners. Who will translate and publish it, as Perrot and Chipiez's series of volumes on the history of ancient art were published in English by Chapman & Hall, London?

Literary Notes

...The liveliness of the pragmatic controversy is evinced by the July number of the *Hibbert Journal*, of Boston, which contains articles by both Schiller and Dewey and also an attack on the Schiller-Dewey pragmatism. Other articles of especial interest are that by Professor Weinel, of Jena, explaining the new religious movements in Germany, that by Professor More, of Cincinnati, showing the inadequacy of mechanics to interpret the field of physics, and that by G. K. Chesterton defending in his unique style the Christian view of Jesus.

...The simple practicability of Louise Brigham's *Box Furniture* will tempt most who take up the book to begin at once the construction of the articles described in her pages. The work has a seriously helpful purpose for those of the selvedge of civilization—the pioneers at the ends of the earth, and the poor in our midst—but it is also a surprise box of delights for boys and girls, a useful course in manual training and a refuge for those who seek in simple physical occupation relaxation of mental strain. No pleasanter summer could be spent than in furnishing a camp with this box work, which progresses from plain to intricate articles and designs. The book is not theoretical, but based on the actual experience of the author in Spitzbergen, of all places in the world. Her directions are to the point, her illustrations helpful, and the required material is easily obtained. (Century Co.)

...The vocation bureau established at the Civic Service House in Boston last year was based on so eminently practical and serviceable an idea that it at once attracted wide attention, with the welcome result that similar bureaus for the guidance and information of young men and women in the choice of a profession or trade were opened in other cities. The original Boston bureau was in charge of the late Prof. Frank Parsons, Ph. D., who finished, just before his death, an exhaustive book on the scope, requirements and methods followed by him in his work. *Choosing a Vocation*, intended chiefly for the vocation bureau adviser, will be found of no less interest by educators and parents, and by young men and women at the beginning of life. The movement promises to become an important factor in the organized movements for social and economic betterment of our day. Professor Parsons's book will serve as the basis on which its growth and development are to be built. (Houghton, Mifflin Co., large crown 8vo., \$1 net.)

...The large number of letters we received on the prohibition question shows how widespread and intense is the interest in the subject. Campaign literature on both sides is abundant. The most compact and authentic arsenal of ammunition for the prohibition forces is the *Anti-Saloon Yearbook for 1909*, edited by E. H. Cherrington (Anti-Saloon League, 110 La Salle avenue, Chicago. Manila bound, 35 cents; cloth, 60 cents). This gives the latest facts and figures in clear and forcible

form, with graphical and topographical illustrations. *The World Book of Temperance*, containing temperance lessons by Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Crafts (International Reform Bureau, 206 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, 75 cents) deals less with the legal than with the moral and religious aspects of the question. On the other side we have the *Yearbook of the United States Brewers' Association* (U. S. Brewers' Association, New York) giving statistics to prove that prohibition does not prohibit and arguments to prove that it should not. We note that in the chapter on "The Probable Trend of Legislation" the opinion is expressed: "There are few signs that the prohibition wave which has swept up from the South is about to recede. Only those who are ignorant of the history of the past will dare predict that the wave has already reached its highest point." Professor Münsterberg's attack on prohibition is quoted at length.



Pebbles

"I COULD waltz on to heaven with you."

The Girl (absently)—Can you reverse.—*Yale Record*.

"THEODORE is sure getting after the lion family."

"Yep, I hear he's making quite a fu-ror."—*Cornell Widow*.

"OWD George's wooden leg been giving him pain lately."

"Don't you be talkin' so foolish, Willum."

"It's sure enough. 'Is owd woman been a-whoppin' him wi' it."—*London Opinion*.

THE LADY—Well, I'll give you twopence; not because you deserve it, mind, but because it pleases me.

The Tramp—Thank you, mum. Couldn't yer make it a tenner an' thoro'ly enjoy yourself?—*The Housekeeper*.

MR. MARTIN—Mr. Miller is after finding out why his cow went dry.

Miss Hogan—And what was it?

Mr. Martin—His bye Willie milked the poor creature wid wan of thim new fangled dust sucking machines.—*Puck*.

At Cambridge Professor Whitmore tells it this way:

"Wilkins and I were waiting for a train at Onosquahami, Michigan, when we joined a group of men at the window of the telegraph office, where the operator was writing bulletins of a baseball game between Harvard and Yale. A lumberman who evidently had bet on Yale was grumbling over his loss. He swore a great deal and said the New Haven players were a sandless lot of quitters. He was going to say a great deal more when a tall, husky young fellow pushed thru the crowd, took him by the shoulder and swung him around.

"'Pardon me,' he said, politely, enough though his eyes were blazing—'pardon me, but I can't stand any more of that abuse. I won't stand it! I'm an *alum mater* of Yale myself'" *Harpers' Weekly*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
150 Fulton Street New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1818.

One Year, \$2.00 Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other publications, and club rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agent.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on request of subscribers' policy any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the papers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us protected in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Seattle and Jamestown

THE Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition of 1909 forms an interesting contrast with the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition of 1907. They can well be compared, because in aim and scope they are much alike. Neither, of course, is to be classed with the great international expositions held at Chicago and St. Louis. The Seattle and Jamestown expositions are not intended to be regarded as international; they are not even national, but sectional. They were organized for the purpose of calling attention to the progress and resources of, respectively, our great northwestern and our great southeastern coast regions, and were appropriately located on two of the finest harbors of the Pacific and Atlantic. Such expositions are a perfectly legitimate, and, when properly managed, a very effective method of advertising a country. In Europe they have been employed more frequently and to better advantage than in the United States.

The success of an exposition from the standpoint of its promoters may be measured by, first, the favorable impression produced upon visitors; second,

the number of people seeing it, and third, the financial returns. To put the matter bluntly, Jamestown was a failure and Seattle a success, according to these tests. It was, of course, intended that the visitor to Jamestown should go away with the impression that the people of that vicinity were enterprising, up-to-date and business-like; ready and capable of undertaking ambitious projects for the industrial development of their country. As a matter of fact, the visitor came away with a very different impression, and it is questionable whether Norfolk and Virginia derived any material advantage on the whole from the money they put into the fair.

It is impossible to compare the number of visitors to the two expositions, because the Jamestown officials refused to divulge the daily attendance, altho, since the Government had a lien on the gate receipts, it might be supposed that the public had a right to the information. Our estimate at the time, based on a count at the gates, was "probably not over 5,000 a day and perhaps less than 3,000." This turned out to be a ridiculous exaggeration. When the exposition company came to settle up with the Government it appeared that the average paid attendance was less than 1,500. At Seattle the attendance is published every day in the papers. The daily average up to July 17 was 24,260. The million mark was passed on the forty-first day, with three-fourths of the time still to run. It is expected that everything will be paid for and the stockholders will receive substantial dividends on their investment. This will be something unusual in the history of American expositions. How much was lost by those who invested in the Jamestown stock cannot be told, because we do not know how much was paid in. But in regard to what we, the people of the United States, lost at Jamestown, some estimate can be made. The United States appropriated for that exposition in one form and another \$2,765,000. Of this a million dollars was supposed to be a loan "secured" by a lien of 40 per cent on the gate receipts, the exposition company having applied to our benevolent Government after it had found that no private capitalist was willing to accept

that sort of security. The United States got back only about \$140,000 from this loan. About \$2,000,000 also were spent at Jamestown by the twenty-five States which took part in the exposition.

On the other hand, the Seattle people have been self-reliant and independent. The United States Government has contributed nothing but its building.

At Seattle the exposition was ready on time, not a year behind or two months behind. The grounds were finished and all the buildings open with the exception of the Hawaiian exhibit, which was soon after installed. At Jamestown the season was half or two-thirds over before some of the structural work was done, such as the art building and the Government piers.

The A.-Y.-P. buildings are placed upon the campus of the State university, where most of them will remain for appropriate purposes. The forestry building will house the forestry school, the Washington building will become the library, Machinery Hall will go to the engineers, the women's building will remain such, the auditorium will be utilized by the lawyers, and the Fine Arts Museum by the chemists, while the university will benefit by the light and power plant, the sewerage system, the stadium, asphalted roads, botanical garden, etc., the whole valued at a million dollars. We wish the University of Virginia had the numerous substantial and expensive buildings that were put on the sand bank seven miles from Norfolk. Why it was required that they should be built of stone and brick instead of the usual staff and steel nobody knows, or at least nobody tells.

Virginia alone has three times the population of the State of Washington, while a circle with a radius of a day's railroad ride from Norfolk includes a larger tributary population than either Chicago or St. Louis had. The Jamestown Exposition had more buildings, a greater variety of exhibits and a historic occasion and environment, and it was more extensively advertised than the exposition at Seattle. Why, then, has the latter drawn better?

One reason is doubtless the climatic advantage. Rain is better than hot sunshine. To both the steamboat excursions

roundabout are the most attractive feature, but the scenery about Jamestown is stale, flat and unprofitable, while mountains and sea combine to give Seattle an exceptionally beautiful setting.

But a great mistake of the Jamestown directors was in the character of their appeal to the people. They advertised relics and reminiscences as their chief attraction. Everything old was dug up and made to appear older. Jamestown stood for the past. Seattle stands for the future. Jamestown stood for war and its pomp. Seattle stands for peace and its opportunities. It may be a failing in them, but it is a fact, that the American people as a whole do not care so much about the past—which can't be helped, so what's the use of talking about it—as they care for the future, which they hope to have a share in, and can have a share in shaping. They are not so much interested in the John Smith of three hundred years ago as in the others of that name who are colonizing the new lands of Alaska, Yukon and the Pacific. No doubt the American and Japanese battleships at Seattle attract many visitors, as did the greater fleet at Jamestown, but it is a fact that we Americans, even in this twentieth century, are more concerned with the arts of peace than with arts of war.

The President's Belated Intervention

MR. TAFT continued to insist, last week, upon those four additions to the free list, and was repeatedly told by Senator Aldrich that it would be very difficult, and probably impossible, to obtain them. Perhaps the Senator explained how he had procured a majority for large increases of the rates on cotton goods and certain other products by retaining the duties on raw materials, and pointed out that bargains of this kind should not be repudiated. The President also began to talk about proportionate reductions of the duties upon the finished products in the manufacture of which such raw materials as hides and iron ore are used. Then he was told that it was no longer practicable to change a majority

of these duties, although reductions of a few of them (within certain limits) could still be made.

For example, he suggested that the duties on shoes should be cut down or removed, if hides were to go on the free list. But the duty on shoes was made 15 per cent. by the House, and 20 per cent. by the Senate. The conference committee could not go beyond these limits, in either direction. If a duty of 10 per cent. were required, authority to report for such a duty must be obtained from both the Senate and the House by a concurrent resolution. Such a resolution might not be passed. If introduced, it would renew the tariff debate and be subject to all sorts of amendments.

This shows how the President, intervening at so late a day, has been confronted by the rules and by what has already been done. Of course, if the duty on a raw material is removed, there should be proportionate reductions of the duties on finished products, for these duties are largely compensatory for the underlying rates. Free iron ore calls for lower duties on steel. But Mr. Aldrich, while consenting to a slight reduction on ore, has raised the present duty of \$10 a ton on structural steel to about \$16. If raw materials now dutiable are made free, without a corresponding reduction of duties on finished products, the change is to the advantage of the manufacturers, especially in any industry in which competition has been wholly or partly suppressed. Thus, Mr. Taft's proposed additions to the free list might be enacted, with the effect of increasing manufacturers' profits and giving no relief to consumers.

The President also began to criticise the duties on cotton and woolen goods, owing, it may be, to incontrovertible evidence laid before him by associations of merchants. But it was expected at the end of the week that the conference committee would, by compromise, make the rates on cotton goods, hosiery and gloves considerably higher than they are in the present law. It is noticeable that in all this recent discussion at Washington nothing has been said about the new basis of valuation, although this alone promises to increase many of the duties by a considerable percentage.

As we have said before, if Mr. Taft should induce Congress to put hides, iron ore, petroleum and bituminous coal on the free list, the effect upon the whole tariff and upon the cost of living would be scarcely perceptible. Accompanying just reductions of the allied finished products would give consumers some benefit, but at this writing such reductions are not expected.

It should be remembered that a large part of the present Dingley tariff (which was admittedly made too high in order that there might be room for reduction by treaties of reciprocity) has not been disturbed by House or Senate, and therefore is beyond the reach of a conference committee, and that in dealing with rates as to which House and Senate disagree, the committee must work within the upper and lower limits. The rules which thus govern its procedure can be modified with respect to separate items only by the special and concurrent action and instructions of House and Senate. These conditions tend, in this final stage of the long contest, to prevent such action concerning finished products as the President is beginning to regard as desirable.

It is difficult to understand why the President, so actively insisting upon reductions at this late day, and so persistently exerting his influence to obtain them, not only made no effort whatever for downward revision thruout the weeks and months when he could have accomplished something (because the almost insurmountable obstacles which now confront him did not then exist), but even permitted the insurgent Republican Senators to believe that their movement had his disapproval. And yet, from day to day, they were exposing the inequitable rates which within the last few days he has begun to criticise. He has repeatedly insisted upon a due regard for the doctrine laid down in the Republican platform, but if the facts presented in the memorable Senate debate were not wholly ignored by him, he must have realized that the controlling majority was making no attempt to measure protective rates by the difference in costs of production, plus a reasonable profit. He should have urged that majority to shape its course in accord with the platform doctrine. If he

had done so, the two bills sent to conference would have been much less objectionable than those which the committee has been considering and which he has been trying to improve.

His interest was manifested and his influence was exerted at too late a day. His demands at first touched only a small part of the broad tariff field, avoiding inequitable schedules which had been shamefully manipulated to the disadvantage of consumers, and when the conference stage was reached the rules and a network of bargains three or four months old made it extremely difficult for the controlling majority to grant what he desired, even if it had been willing to do this. It seems to us that he must have known about the barriers that the conference rules would raise. When it was reported from the White House, not long after the beginning of the Senate debate, that he intended to deal with the conference committee, these rules and the effect of them were pointed out to him by scores of newspapers, and, doubtless, by legislators and others who desired a reasonable downward revision. His active and persistent intervention after the conference committee began its work indicates that he was not restrained at an earlier date by a feeling that he ought not to attempt to shape legislation. For Congress is still in session, the tariff bill has not been enacted, and thruout last week he was striving to shape the revision by a direct exertion of his influence. For what he may now accomplish he will receive due credit from the people, but many a loyal friend will think that by delay he lost his opportunity.



The Counter Influence to Woman Suffrage

"THERE are very few arguments in favor of woman suffrage and none against it" has more truth in it than most such aphorisms, and sufficiently accounts for the fact, to which Miss Chittenden calls attention in this issue, that the movement has not made so much progress in this country as its friends would like. That is to say, the value of the suffrage to any class is largely symbolic, like the granting of independence to a country,

and its advantages are usually not susceptible of a striking demonstration. We believe that the suffrage is as necessary to men as it is to women, yet we are obliged to admit that Washington, where the men do not vote, is as well governed as Philadelphia, where they do. The obtaining of the suffrage is only a part, tho we believe it to be a logical and essential part, of the general movement for the emancipation of women from the oppression of unjust laws, customs and opinions.

Miss Chittenden is mistaken in saying that such industrial, legal and educational freedom as woman now enjoys was obtained "without any serious opposition." On the contrary, every step of this progress was made against the most bitter and unscrupulous opposition, with martyrdoms more real than those of Holloway Jail, and at every step the courageous women, who were breaking new paths, had against them not only the indifference of the bulk of their sex, but the active antagonism of a few of them, taking the same attitude and using the same arguments as Miss Chittenden now uses to check further progress toward freedom and equality. If Miss Chittenden thinks it easy let her attempt to enter any of the doors that are still closed to women. Let her try to become an Episcopal minister, to get an education at Princeton University or to procure for a New York widow a share in the money she has earned during marriage.

That the cause of women in the matter of suffrage during the last few years has made greater advances "in countries where monarchical government prevails" than in the United States is undeniable. It is also true, unfortunately, that the same may be said of other forms of progressive legislation, as well as of progress in science, literature, music, and art. The numerous defeats which Miss Chittenden records are due to the policy of the suffragists, which is to bring the measure before every legislature every year until it is passed and to have it put to popular vote as often as possible. The wisdom of such tactics may be questioned, but it shows at least that the suffragists have not lost all their feminine characteristics.

Miss Chittenden states, apparently as an argument against the suffrage, that it was granted in the four States as part of

the Populist movement. This is rather amazing, since it existed in two of them more than twenty years before the Populist party was organized. She is also unfortunate in her reference to Kansas. We would be willing to back any city in Kansas against Miss Chittenden's own city of Brooklyn for honesty, efficiency and economy in government. We do not say that the superiority of Kansas municipalities is due altogether to the votes of the women, but we do know that they were materially improved by the adoption of woman suffrage, and we believe that other municipalities, possibly even Brooklyn, might be benefited by putting the ballot into the hands of the sex which is the majority in our churches and in the minority in our penitentiaries.

July and Currants

JULY opens with the currant, a humble sort of fruit, but beautiful and wonderfully helpful. It is these small and modest things that, after all, take off the sharp edge of daily life. Think what the currant bush did for our fathers, when there were no strawberries or raspberries or even blackberries in our gardens. Dutch in name and origin, it attached itself to the Puritan during his residence in Holland; tart as his theology, but good for the stomach and the liver. The bush gave the pioneer no trouble, for it would grow easily anywhere, bore neglect humbly, had no haughty manners and always did its best.

It came to New England with the earliest colonists—probably with the "Mayflower"; grew in the garden of Governor Winthrop, and was picked by Priscilla for John Alden. There was currant jelly in those days, and there were green currant pies, to test the vitals of the visiting Massasoit. Currant wines also were held in high esteem, before there were apples grown big enough for cider.

These humble Dutch currants were good enough for the highest in the land, for one of the early presidents of Harvard tells us that he did work of a morning in his currant garden, and that he was greatly refreshed by a handful of fine fruit, on July the first. These, he noted, were unusually sweet, and were

better flavored than the black raspberries that grew in "ye stump lot." He tells us also that the white currant is sweeter than the red, a fact that we have put to good advantage in these later days.

When the Connecticut folk had all become Yankees, and had started westward, the one plant that everybody took with him was the currant bush. These were planted first in Central New York, then in and about Cleveland and in the Muskingum Valley, and there they are yet; just the same plain-hearted currants, refreshing in summer drink, unrivaled for winter jelly and jam, and specially at home in the poor man's garden.

But the people grew, and the towns grew, and fewer folks could have gardens; and the currant bush does not like the smoke of the congested houses, altho we have seen one in the window of a tenement, eight stories up in the air. It became a great national fruit. Then began a stride of improvement, for out of our miseries spring our blessings. The cherry currant was born—not quite as big as a cherry, but squinting that way; a stiff bush, a tasteless fruit, and nothing to boast of but bigness. That is the way it often is when you begin progress, for it is a long road to perfection. No one should sit contented on the first stair.

A great career opened, and the little Dutch currant was transformed by degrees into the Versailles, the London Market, the Fays Prolific, and now it rests awhile at White Grape and Red Giant—the two biggest and sweetest and most prolific of the currant race. There are men whose lives have been given to making a model currant. Some of these have done great things, and a few have reaped big profits. It seems a small thing to do, but after all, apart from the personal gains, it is worth the while to benefit humanity with a Fays Prolific, a currant that gave the originator \$30,000, and to every grower of currants three times as much profit from his garden.

Let us go with the pickers into a modern currant field, two or three acres in extent, and in long rows that open to the north and south. The bushes are nearly as high as your head, and the

Red Giant stands even taller than that. Take a stool with you and sit down under a big bush, and let your editorial fingers forget the pen, while you fill a basket with these noble and earliest to ripen, the Fourth of Julys. This is not the best of currants, only the earliest, and it has a deep rich crimson color that is most beautiful. Over you stand large spreading apple trees, for your currant bushes love the shade. It is an ideal service, and you can easily earn your supper of Holstein milk and strawberries.

The city has no charm like this, but can we ever break its power? Is the longing for a simple life impossible to be fulfilled for the crowd? Even the currant is changed, but it loves the soil yet. It is just the same at heart as it was when old Put pulled a stout bush to thrash a Tory with. It is still the people's fruit. It has gone with the pioneers into Michigan, and Wisconsin, and up into the Dakotas, and down into California. It endures cold and heat, and do not forget how many fever-parched tongues it has relieved. It is a very genuine pride that stirs the housekeeper when she counts her fifty glasses of jelly; and how many tens of thousands of glasses are yearly prepared in these United States? There are enough surely to greatly alleviate sickness and make our hours of health more wholeness. A dainty sight is a stem strung with crimson beads, but sweeter every time is the currant that is white. And this white currant is also just as good for jelly, for this jelly, strange to say, is a delicate crimson. Birds do not detect them so easily, and they are naturally along the line of best survival.

We should like to pick currants here all day, possibly two days; but alas! the city chiel has no training for this sort of work. The soft breezes and the apple shade, and the landscapes that sweep thru farms and hold villages in their arms down the valley, and up the opposite slope, and the whistle of the bobolinks overhead, and the trill of an orchard oriole—all these combined grow monotonous, and we are homesick out here in God's home. Well, July is ending, and we all have our duties and our calling is louder than our choice. Yet

we wish everybody had a currant garden and we wish that everybody wished he had. The spirit moves, at any rate, and the people are moving. The cities are thinning and loosening a little, and the country is not so foreign as it was. Open up, ye compacted, solidified, congested masses, and spread your homes out wider over the valleys and the hill slopes, and let in the air and the birds and the brooks. Melt your hearts for the rose bushes, and the currant bushes, and let every family have its acre and every child its playground. Then will the editorial office, and every other office, have a bit of God's unrented sky for roof, and a rock shall be our table, while the brook shall ask a thousand questions and never wait for an answer.



Liberia's Crisis and Appeal

THE financial soundness and governmental integrity of Liberia are emphasized in brief interviews given out by different members of the American commission to the negro republic, altho their official report to the President has not yet been submitted. Liberia owes something like \$1,400,000 in all, about one-third of this amount being local indebtedness, chiefly arrears of salaries due Government officials. The bulk of the public debt represents the British loans of 1871 and 1906, both of which were attended with frauds of such a character that they might be repudiated if the Liberians had such a desire. These figures, when placed alongside those of Japan—\$1,125,000,000, of which \$50,000,000 is local indebtedness—seem trivial, especially in view of the reputed richness of Liberia's undeveloped resources.

The appeal which Liberia has made to the United States thru our commissioners includes a request that our Government or American capitalists will liquidate this debt and thereby free the little republic from the irksome interference of Great Britain in Liberian affairs. The unanimous sentiment of the Americo-Liberians on this subject is reflected in a recent editorial in the *Liberian Register*, a newspaper published by a Liberian official and practically edited by the Cabinet:

"There is no desire to repudiate one cent

of our national obligations, no matter how they came to stand against us. The debt is not very large and we believe that if refunded at a reasonable rate of interest and on terms that are fair to our creditors and just to ourselves, the debt can be easily managed."

The Liberian Government asks also for the loan of a financial expert, who will practically have charge of all receipts and disbursements until the national obligations have been canceled. It is expected that by that time this financial adviser will have materially assisted in training Liberians to paddle



The lightly dotted line indicates the supposed boundary in 1892 after the seizure of territory east of the Cavalla River. The heavily dotted line is the new boundary pegged out by the delimiting commission and not yet ratified.

their own financial canoe. The British Government has been using pressure for more than a year to have one of its experts appointed to the place, but the motive back of the persistent desire has been suspected. It is possible that this British aspirant might be useful in the British colony of Sierra Leone, whose last financial report was discouraging.

The Liberians ask no American aid in the conduct of their executive, judicial and legislative departments, but they would like to have an American educator take charge of their public school system, an American army officer to organize their frontier force, and a man

from our Department of Agriculture to pull their farmers out of the Slough of Despond. For the services of these experts they are willing to pay reasonable salaries.

Next to the liquidation of the debt, however, Liberia's most urgent desire is that its boundary troubles may be settled once for all. The Anglo-Liberian boundary has been clearly defined, with Anglo-Saxon precision—but the negro republic now wants somebody to make British troops stay on the Sierra Leone side of the line. England claims no territorial rights in the region about Kanre Lahun, but no Liberian official is permitted to enter it.

The Franco-Liberian border, on the north and east, has never been definitely defined. Attempts have repeatedly been made, but the treaties (drawn up always by France) have proven so elastic that the borders of French Guinea and of the Ivory Coast have been pushed farther and farther into Liberia. At least one-third of what was once considered Liberian territory is now under the French flag. The present complaint, however, is not based so much upon these past aggressions as upon the present attitude of the French Governors, who insist upon interpreting the terms of the treaties to suit themselves. What Liberia wants of the United States, its mother country, is that Secretary Knox will say to France, in the beautiful language of diplomacy, "Thus far shalt thou go—and no farther."

The Americo-Liberians have conducted their own affairs now for sixty years. During this time their internal troubles have been very slight, altho the country has never had a standing army. There is no hostility between the Liberians and the natives, excepting a trivial revolt on the part of a coast tribe where smuggling prevails. Furthermore, the former state of intermittent warfare among the powerful tribes was peaceably ended years ago. The Liberians insist that their present critical condition is due mainly to the aggression of nations too powerful to resist, and they seem anxious that the United States may understand that there is no turbulent element in their population. They consider themselves fully competent to conduct an orderly and prosperous republic if they

may have the diplomatic aid of America in their foreign relations, and its expert advice in certain departments of their domestic affairs.

It is our clear duty to give Liberia all the assistance she needs or will consent to receive. We took up the cause of Venezuela when we suspected, wrongly as it turned out, that the republic was being encroached upon, altho it threatened war with Great Britain. Here is a clearer case of boundary-shoving, and the injured republic is one for whose existence and prosperity we are responsible. Liberia was founded by the United States and has more than once been declared under our protection.



Democratic Illusions We are told that there was much enthusiasm at the recent meeting of the Democratic Congressional Committee in Washington because of a prevailing expectation that there would be a Democratic majority in the next Congress. These gentlemen deceive themselves. Their party's record during the present session will not induce a majority of the voters to look to it for a fair revision of the tariff, if this is what they have in mind. Moreover, it is quite well understood that the Republicans would have made a better revision if they had been restrained by the opposition of a consistent and united Democratic minority. The Democrats had an opportunity and failed to take advantage of it.



Does It Pay to Be Honest? The discharge from the Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh of three men, convicted of assisting in the wrecking of the Enterprise National Bank there several years ago, and their almost immediate assumption of positions of trust, has caused a diversity of opinion as to whether or not it pays to be honest. Each of the three men served but half the sentence originally imposed in the United States District Court where they were tried, their sentences having been commuted by Presidents Roosevelt and Taft upon the pleas made by the wives of each of these men. Within the past three months the shortened terms of this trio have expired and they were all met at the doors of the prison by carriages and escorted to their former homes with

much ado. After a few days spent in quietude with their families two of them were given responsible positions in the heart of the city by persons who were swayed by their appeals that they had been misled by the former cashier of the wrecked bank, who chose to fill a suicide's grave rather than pay the penalty of his crimes at the altar of human justice. One of the men is now employed with a large real estate firm at a good salary; another is connected with a bank above that which he held prior to his fall with the failure of the bank, and the third is to assume a good position in the near future. While figures are not obtainable, it is generally understood that the trio will be earning more money in the new positions than its members did when they were working in the bank whose wrecking wiped out the entire fortunes of thousands of small depositors. While many of the depositors have been ruined financially for the rest of their lives, and have not yet received employment since they were thrown out of work when the financial crisis first struck Pittsburgh, these men, even tho they were the victims of unfortunate circumstances, walk into the largest institutions of the city and transact business at good salaries. In the district where the bank formerly stood the placing of these men in good positions after their release from prison on shortened terms is received with considerable hostility, for many of these persons have been forced to suffer privations and are now in almost destitute circumstances while the men who assisted in the spiriting away of their money own the homes in which they live and are employed at wages better than their victims ever received.



An Air Line from Calais to Dover

The silver streak, which has been England's protection against continental foes, has now been surpassed by a Frenchman. She put her trust in her wooden walls, latterly made of Harveyized steel, and has neglected the defense of the third dimension of space. The proposal brought forward from time to time to construct a tunnel under the Channel, a project undeniably practicable and profitable, has always been opposed by the military authorities because it

would endanger the safety of the island, but unless they roof over the whole country they cannot prevent any foreigner at any time from landing anywhere he likes. Of course there is no harm in a flying Frenchman or two. A German arriving at the Englishman's home in this unceremonious fashion would be a different thing entirely. Even on such aeroplanes as we now know Germans could be dropped *ad libitum* on English soil at a cost of a thousand dollars or so, but the German Government does not seem to care much for aeroplanes. It is going into the transportation business on a wholesale scale. By the end of the year the aerial navy of the Kaiser will consist of at least twelve airships, four of the Zeppelin and eight of the non-rigid type, and some of them can carry twenty-five men and sail a thousand miles. France has eight or nine. England has none and not even an aeroplane that will fly. She prefers old reliable "Dreadnoughts" to any new fangled notions. Even as a sport Englishmen do not seem to take an interest in flying. We Americans, having as yet no militant airships within range of us, do not worry about invasion and are only sorry to see our Wrights being beaten at their own game. But if it should turn out that M. Bleriot was not airsick in crossing the Channel the American tourist would be inclined to take the new route.

The Fall of Clemenceau

What a government we should have if a president were liable to be turned out of office when he lost his temper and made an unpleasant remark about a political opponent, and if the cabinet had to resign whenever there was a difference of opinion between the White House and the Capitol on any bill or executive measure. Our politics would be as dramatic and our administrative terms as brief as in France if we were under such a régime. The overthrow of Clemenceau a few days after he had received a vote of confidence does not indicate the instability of republican institutions in France or any important change in the policy of the Government. The last administration was the longest in the history of the republic, thirty-three months, and it had planned and in part carried out an extensive and consistent program

of financial, social and political reforms. When M. Clemenceau succeeded to M. Sarrien, whose right hand man he had been, it was hardly expected that he would last long. He did not take the trouble to move into the official residence provided for the Premier. "I came with an umbrella and I leave with a cane," he remarked gaily as he walked out of his office the other day. His reputation was that of a critic, a cynic and a malcontent. He had more than once overthrown a government; it was not anticipated that he could conduct one. During his administration it has been a favorite amusement of the opposition newspapers to reprint day after day embarrassing quotations from his old editorials expressing in the sharpest language iconoclastic and revolutionary, even anarchistic, sentiments. But once in office he has, without regard to verbal inconsistency, made it his first duty to maintain order and has kept an even balance between the warring factions of capital and labor. Once when he had called out the soldiers to prevent riots during a strike, one of his friends who had often been associated with him in anti-governmental demonstrations came to him to remonstrate against his policy, and, when he found he could not change him, charged him with abandoning his principles. "Ah, my friend," the Premier replied, "you must remember that we are not now on the same side of the barricade." But the good humor and common sense which have saved him in many a difficult situation failed him the other day when in a moment of irritation due, they say, to an attack of the liver complaint rather than to the attack of M. Delcassé, he let slip an offensive truth, and lost his place. Forty years ago M. Clemenceau was teaching French to the girls of Greenwich, Conn. Since then he has been engaged in other business. What he will do next cannot be predicted by his past career.

The Spanish and the Riffians

Spain in her scrap with Morocco is at the same disadvantage as an ordinary peaceable citizen when he undertakes a well-merited chastisement on the street loafer who insults him from the saloon corner. He does not like to fight and does not know how, while his

antagonist enjoys nothing more and has had plenty of practice. The Kabyles who are swarming around the Spanish outposts on the Riff coast are warriors by profession, as their ancestors have been from time immemorial. They regard it as time wasted when the temple of Janus is closed. They are not particular whom they fight, altho they naturally have a preference for an enemy of another faith with rich supply trains, rather than their fellow Moslems of the desert. But all civilized nations are beginning to be ashamed of war, or at least to regard it as an abnormal state, and an expensive and inconvenient operation. The Spanish have never conquered Morocco, while the Moors did conquer Spain. That makes a difference in the way it is looked at from opposite sides of the Strait of Gibraltar. It is no wonder that the Spanish people object to being burdened with more taxes to engage upon a war which will bring no glory and little profit if it is brought to a successful termination, but which is more likely to be interminable.

Loans to Countries South of Us

Costa Rica's contract with one of the great banks of New York for a loan to refund her entire foreign debt is a matter of much interest from the political, as well as from the financial, point of view. Costa Rica, the most peaceful of the five Central American republics, adjoins Panama, already under the influence of this country, and will gain something by the completion of the canal. In the past she has sought loans in London. Turning now to our bankers for the refunding of her debts, she thus indicates her confidence in them and in the just purposes of our Government. We are glad to observe further South other indications of such confidence. When the Bolivian Minister at Buenos Aires was expelled, last week, and the Argentine Minister at La Paz was recalled, the interests of the two estranged Governments were turned over to the American Ministers in the two capitals, and not to representatives of European countries. There is said to have been no precedent for this action. It is quite probable that the influence of our Ministers will bring about a peaceful settle-

ment of the controversy. We presume that Costa Rica was moved by the evidence of our just and highly successful management of Santo Domingo's foreign obligations. Negotiations are pending for a refunding of the foreign debt of Honduras by a New York syndicate. This debt is much larger than Costa Rica's (exceeding \$100,000,000) and Honduras has been by no means a stable and orderly republic. If her foreign obligations should be refunded here, however, Honduras would be more amenable to the restraining influence of the United States and less exposed to the disturbing projects of the ambitious President of Nicaragua. This refunding is to be desired for the promotion of peace in a part of the world where our interests will grow as the years pass. These events, together with the reported purpose of Uruguay to invite participation here in a loan of \$6,000,000 for public works, point to the development of New York in the near future as one of the world's great loan markets.

Unemployment Insurance

A practical experiment with insurance for the unemployed in winter has been made in the German city of Cologne. The purpose of this institution of social welfare is to save the honest, industrious laborer from becoming an object of charity. In 1908-09 the membership fee of \$6 a year was paid by 1,957 persons. The city of Cologne contributed \$5,000, and some public-spirited citizens about \$600. It is but natural that those who take advantage of this institution are mostly people who have reason to fear that they will lose their positions. And thus it turned out. Of the 1,957 members, 1,485 lost their employment. It is, of course, the first task of the association to secure work for its members thru its employment agency. It succeeded in getting permanent engagements for only 48 numbers, so that 1,433 had to receive their daily allowances. But for 1,159 of these part-time employment was found, so that only 37,971 day allowances had to be paid, instead of 62,860. The annual contributions from the different sources were not sufficient to meet the expenditures, and a deficiency of about \$3,000 had to be

covered out of the assets. These are now \$32,000. This insurance does not provide for times of unforeseen business depression, but considers those occupations which are naturally less in demand in winter. This brings in a certain regularity. But it is by such private experiments, gradually expanding their sphere of activity, by which this new social welfare movement must gather experiences, that the foundation must be laid for future legislation. From this point of view the far-sighted enterprise of the public-spirited citizens of Cologne will be carefully watched by all sociologists. The beginnings are very encouraging.

It seems a curious fact that the Presbyterian synods of the United States sent no representative to the Calvin celebration at Geneva last week, tho Princeton sent President Patten, and Union Professor Briggs. The prominent lay figure from *outré mer* was Governor Guild, of Massachusetts—a devout Unitarian, whom John Calvin would have treated to the fate of Servetus. The prominence of Catholics at the university jubilee was notable. Comte d'Haussonville, an Ultramontane of the strictest sect, represented the French Academy. The paper of Professor Frederic, of Ghent, in the *Journal de Genève*, claims Calvin as the father of every sort of modern republicanism. We fear the reformer of Geneva would not be willing to be held responsible for everything that is now done in the name of republicanism.

Almost every morning now in this vacation season the papers recount some appalling automobile accident, resulting in death. At least nine times out of ten the cause of the accident is overspeeding or reckless driving. If any one is punished it is generally the chauffeur, who is equipped with a moderate fine, and whose guilt mostly consists in obeying the orders of his employer. Manifestly this does little good. The owner and not the chauffeur should be imprisoned for all serious accidents and his license to own an automobile revoked for all reckless or felonious offences. Which State will be the first to hold the owner of the automobile responsible? The arguments

for employers' liability apply just as cogently in the case of the running of an automobile as a factory.

Is Harvard going to replace Chicago as the center of sensationalism? A writer in the *Transcript* thus summarizes the most recent emanations from America's oldest seat of learning:

That Mars carries passengers. That folks can talk to them with looking-glasses. That alcohol is the only reliable foundation for morality. That laboring men are the privileged class. That in reading for fifteen minutes a day any man may possess himself of a liberal education. That the dead can communicate with the living.


The National Civic Federation is going to call a great conference in Washington next January to discuss uniform State laws. No doubt we need more uniformity in legislation; nevertheless the States can make social and political experiments on a small scale that would scarcely ever be made if we had to wait for uniform laws.

We congratulate Galveston on the possession of a sea wall that has protected it from the gulf waves, and we congratulate the city still more on the possession of the commission government which has constructed the sea wall and set an example of municipal efficiency and foresight for other cities of the country.

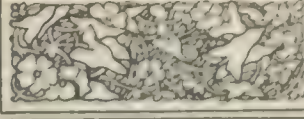
The colleges have been getting hard knocks from all sides and the worst is to come if there is any truth in the rumor that the Yale investigations prove athletics to be injurious. If the colleges do not give good training in this branch what do they do?

Once again the wish of the poet has become an actuality. President Taft, when he watched the moving pictures reproducing his speechmaking, came near to seeing himself as others see him, probably as near as Burns would have liked it for himself.

It is one of the symptoms of the ineradicable depravity of nature that when a watermelon is cut the thick part of the wedge is on the rind side.



Insurance



The Equitable's Birthday

ON July 25, 1859; the Equitable Life Assurance Society was born. On July 28, its first day of business, fourteen policies were issued covering insurance of \$100,500. The capital of the company was \$100,000, and it began work in a small back room on the second floor of a building at 98 Broadway, which it leased for \$450. It was not till over a year that the first clerk was employed.

This week the Equitable celebrates its fiftieth birthday with a convention which will be attended by 500 of its more important agents from all over the country, who will consult together and hear the inspiring story of what has been done and therefore can again be done by resolute men in fifty years.

There is no need to recount the phenomenal growth of the Equitable; everybody knows it. Suffice it to say that among all the nations the United States leads in finance and in the United States we recall no single financial institution that has had a more successful career as success is counted. Amidst panic and disaster its solvency has never been questioned and it has already returned to its policy holders or holds in trust for them nearly \$40,000,000 more than it has received from them in premiums.

Success, however, is not always an unqualified advantage. Success brings with it temptations many and insidious. The recent insurance scandals, which started in the Equitable and spread to some of the other companies, prove this. But the exposures have been, we are confident, worth all they cost and will prove of lasting benefit to the insurance business as well as to those other great financial institutions whose officers were seeming to forget that they were after all only trustees of other people's wealth.

While no doubt there are economies and improvements yet to be made in the Equitable—it would be unfortunate if there were not—still we wish to congratulate President Morton and his colleagues for the reforms they have inaugurated and are so successfully carrying

out. We confidently believe the great company was never better managed than it is today, and we know that it is as safe to put money in as Government bonds. There is every reason therefore why it should have as great a success in the next fifty years as in the past, and so long at least as the present administration is in control such success, we think, can reasonably be predicted.



WHEN a man has taken out a life insurance policy for the benefit of his family he ought not to trench upon this insurance by borrowing lightly on his policy. In the old days this was never done, but in this age of rapid living, borrowing on the life insurance policy is becoming far too frequent. Every time this is done, the protection signified by the policy is reduced by the amount of the loan. Sometimes the policy must be used as collateral for a loan, but in all such cases the loan ought to be paid off as soon as possible, as the wife and children will need every cent of the insurance in case the breadwinner dies, no matter how much it may be.



A GREAT many persons have left their winter homes on their annual vacations. Others will presently go away in quest of that rest and variety that comes from a change of scene and freedom from routine occupation. In many cases the householder closes his town house and hastens to the seaside, to the mountains or goes a-touring. Then is the opportunity of the yeggman. He resembles the busy bee in his improvement of the shining hour. Then the householder returns to find confusion and robbery in his dwelling. His belongings have been taken away and his home appears only too desolate after the burglars have come and gone. An unoccupied house affords many opportunities for spoliation, and a burglary and theft insurance policy is a most excellent protection that it seems ought to be contemporaneous with a summer holiday, either of long or short duration.

Exchange Reforms

THE first fruits of the investigation of the Exchanges by the commission which Governor Hughes appointed are seen in provision for actual trading at the Metal Exchange and in the abolition of the Stock Exchange's unlisted department. At the Metal Exchange prices have been determined by a small committee and not by actual sales of copper, lead, tin or spelter. This was disapproved by the investigators, who recommended that the Exchange's charter be repealed. The governing board of the Exchange decided last week that, beginning on August 2, the quoted prices shall be those made by actual transactions. Elaborate rules were adopted, these substantially conforming to those of the Metal Exchange in London. For copper, the trade unit is to be 25 tons. As 75 per cent. of the world's output of copper is taken from American mines, there should be trading enough in this metal here to make quotations that will represent actual transactions.

Abolition of the Stock Exchange's unlisted department is deferred until April 1, but only to give corporations now in that department ample time to go on the regular list, if they desire to do so. Corporations capitalized at more than \$500,000,000 are affected by this commendable decision of the governing authorities of the Stock Exchange, among them the Amalgamated Copper, Anaconda Copper, American Woolen, American Linseed Oil and Distillers' Securities companies. Transactions in two of them last week amounted to 180,000 shares. The number of companies in this department has recently been reduced by the transfer to the regular list of American Sugar, American Smelting and Refining, National Lead and several other large corporations.

The unlisted department was established for a proper purpose, but it soon became a refuge for companies that were unwilling to make the reports required from those on the regular list. A corporation on that list must publish annual reports and must furnish to the Exchange

authorities a detailed description of its property, a schedule of assets and liabilities, and a statement of capitalization and indebtedness. Reports of daily transactions in unlisted shares have been misleading to the general public, because there was nothing to indicate the lack of requirements for the protection of buyers. The investigating commission recommended that the department be abolished, and it will soon be discontinued.

The Upward Movement

THE wages of 3,000 motormen and conductors of the Interstate Railways Company, whose lines are in Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, were unexpectedly increased last week, and the salaries and wages paid by the Erie Railroad Company were raised to the rates prevailing prior to last January. In the steel trade increasing activity was reported, with rising prices for pig iron and steel billets. The weekly output of coke in the Connellsville field is now 320,000 tons, against about 250,000 before the middle of May. The Republic Iron and Steel Company gives notice that it will pay, in instalments, the accumulation of unpaid dividends (6½ per cent.) on its \$20,000,000 of preferred stock. The Steel Corporation has authorized the expenditure of about \$2,000,000 for an enlargement of its works at Lorain.

... The tenth annual issue of that useful book of reference, the "Directory of Directors in New York," has just come from the press. It contains the names of more than 32,000 directors; information as to all the companies with which each is connected; lists of corporations in banking, insurance, transportation, manufactures, etc., accompanied by the names of officers and directors; and lists of the principal Exchanges, with names of officers and managers. The book has been carefully prepared, and its contents are conveniently arranged. It has come to be an indispensable part of the business man's working library.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1909

No. 3166

Copyright, 1909, by THE INDEPENDENT.

Survey of the World

Tariff Bill Passed in the House

The Tariff bill, as reported by the conference committee, was passed in the House last Saturday evening by a vote of 195 to 183. Two Democrats, Messrs. Broussard and Estopinal, both of Louisiana, voted for it. Nineteen Republicans, as follows, were counted in the negative:

Minnesota—Davis, Lindbergh, Miller, Nye, Steenerson, Stevens, Volstead; *Wisconsin*—Carey, Lenroot, Nelson; *Iowa*—Haugen, Hubbard, Woods; *Kansas*—Murdock; *North Dakota*—Gronna; *Ohio*—Keifer; *Washington*—Poindexter; *Illinois*—Mann; *New York*—Southwick.

Upon a motion to recommit the supporters of the bill had a margin of only five votes (186 to 191), and the motion would have been carried if all the Democrats, those absent without pairs included, had voted for it. The motion was made by Mr. Payne, who did not wish to see it adopted. By making it he forestalled a similar Democratic motion, which would have specified instructions to the committee. The debate was limited by a special rule, which was adopted with scarcely any opposition. This rule excluded points of order against provisions of the reported bill. In this way the House overcame the difficulty presented by the committee's adoption of shoe and leather duties lower than those for which either the Senate or the House had voted. At the beginning of the debate, Mr. Dalzell urged the Republicans to accept the report and thus open a new era of prosperity. Mr. Payne asserted that it fully satisfied all the pledges of the party and of the President. Defending the new tax on corporation net earnings, Mr. Longworth said that the President had been primarily re-

sponsible for it. Mr. Mann (Republican) opposed the bill because of its provisions concerning wood pulp and print paper. He asserted that the maximum rate would be enforced against Canada and that in this way the duty on wood pulp would be increased from \$1.75 to \$6.75 per ton. Mr. Clark, the Democratic leader, said the President had been deceived and imposed upon. He produced a table showing that the bill increased the Dingley average ad valorem rate by at least 1.71 per cent. The President, he added, had exercised a potent influence with respect to certain rates, and could have accomplished much more if he had begun his work at an earlier day. Other Democrats questioned the President's sincerity as an advocate of downward revision. It is expected that the committee's report will be accepted in the Senate before the end of this week.—The committee reached a final agreement on the 29th. Up to the last day, Mr. Taft had insisted upon free hides and certain other changes. As the committee was not inclined to report in accord with his views, he sent to Mr. Payne on the 29th a letter in which these views concerning rough lumber, gloves and hosiery were clearly set forth. This caused action with which he is said to be satisfied. His remarks to visitors and journalists at the beginning of the week, however, had shown that he had no veto in mind. He then defended the bill in the main, and, if published reports are correct, held that the purpose of the revision should be to prevent an increase of present prices, rather than to cause a reduction of them. At first he had asked for free hides, petroleum, coal and iron ore. In the bill as reported and

passed, hides and petroleum were made free, but duties of 15 cents on ore and 45 cents on coal were retained. The bill makes the net earnings tax 1 per cent. and gives authority for an issue of \$290,569,000 of Panama Canal bonds, at 3 per cent. It also contains the Senate's provisions for maximum rates and for a Customs Court. Mr. Payne's report of the conference committee's work to the House was accompanied by a long and elaborate review and defense. In a tabular statement he used as a basis for comparisons not the imports of dutiable goods and the values on them, but the values of the leading commodities consumed, whether produced at home or abroad.

Labor Disputes

There was no settlement, last week, of the controversy of the Pressed Steel Car Company with its employees at McKee's Rocks, Pa. In riots which took place on the 26th several persons were shot by deputies, but no one was mortally wounded. On the 31st, the company's president for the first time consented to deal with a committee representing the strikers, and some expected that an agreement would soon be reached. The company, however, regards with so much dissatisfaction the hostile attitude of the people of McKee's Rocks and of the local press that it will probably move its works westward. Friends of President Hoffstot say that the additional factory which was to have been erected at McKee's Rocks, at a cost of \$2,500,000, will be built in Chicago, and that the present plant, representing an investment of \$5,000,000, will be dismantled.

—At Elwood Ind. Judge Baker, of the Federal Court, has denied the application of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company (a subsidiary of the Steel Corporation) for an injunction to restrain its employees who are on strike against an open shop, saying that the strikers have a right to organize, to quit work, and to maintain pickets so long as they do not interfere with the company's access to the labor market. The company, in a published review of its operations since July 1, says that the number of its mills in use has increased

from 113 to 124 in the sheet department, and from 80 to 114 in the tin plate department, since the beginning of the strike. The statement indicates that the strike is a failure.—In Chicago, the street railway motormen and conductors have sought concessions from their employers. These having been refused, special meetings were called by the union leaders at the beginning of the present week, and some predict that a general strike will be ordered.—All differences between the Pittsburgh Coal Company and its employees have been amicably adjusted by President Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, who says that the recent short strike of 15,000 of the company's miners was ordered by the local officers of the union without sufficient reason.

Riots and Earthquakes in Mexico

There were political riots of an alarming character on the 25th and 26th in Guadalajara, the second city of Mexico. President Diaz is a candidate for re-election, and he desires the re-election of the present Vice-President, Ramon Corral. Many of the people prefer General Bernardo Reyes, formerly Minister of War and now Governor of Nuevo Leon. The riots were in his interest and against the Diaz Government. They began when the Reyistas, as they are called, attacked and broke up a political meeting which was to be addressed by prominent supporters of Diaz and Corral. The mob, shouting "Down with Diaz," afterward wrecked the hotel where the imported political orators had found shelter. Troops were called out, and in suppressing the riots seven persons were killed and thirty-five wounded. Two hundred arrests were made. General Reyes expresses much regret and says he does not seek office. He is friendly to American interests, but supporters of Corral sharply attack Americans, asserting that they are obtaining control of Mexico's lands, mines, railroads and manufactures—

An area of 1,000 square miles lying south of the capital was shaken by earthquakes on the 30th and 31st. Chilpancingo, wrecked by earthquake two years ago, was partly destroyed. There was also

great loss in Acapulco and several other cities. At Acapulco a tidal wave followed the first shock, and it is said that the fine harbor there has been injured by upheavals. It is estimated that 500 persons were killed. The shocks were felt in Mexico City, where the Cathedral suffered so much injury that it has been condemned.



Cuba and Porto Rico

To facilitate a reorganization of the Cuban Cabinet, all the Ministers except one resigned on the 29th. Two or three had become decidedly unpopular, and changes were required in order that the two factions of the dominant party might work together in peace. Two days later, the retiring Postmaster-General, Señor Nodarse, went to the house of Señor Torriente, the editor of a satirical weekly, and shot him because of an offensive cartoon he had published.—Dr. Guiteras, the well-known sanitary expert, has resigned as chief of the Havana Health Department, saying that inadequate appropriations make him unwilling to be responsible for the exclusion of yellow fever.—Gustavo Alonzo, lawyer and journalist, has been appointed director of Cuba's new national lottery. This is the office which was given up by Morua Delgado, the negro ex-president of the Senate, when he learned that all his subordinates had already been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. With three drawings a month, the Government expects that the lottery's annual receipts will be \$8,000,000, yielding a profit of \$2,000,000. Large orders for tickets have already been received from the United States, and it is said in Havana that local brokers will try to fill them, altho efforts to exclude the tickets will be made by our postal authorities.—William F. Willoughby, of Virginia, who has held office in Porto Rico since 1901, first as Treasurer and recently as Secretary of State and President of the Executive Council, has been appointed Assistant Director of the Census, at Washington.—The leaders of the dominant party in Porto Rico have asked the courts for an injunction to restrain the executive officers from making expenditures under the recent act of Congress,

which duplicates the appropriations made for last year.



At the end of the trial, in Pacific Islands Honolulu, of thirteen Japanese laborers who were leaders of the recent strike riots, the jury disagreed, standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal. Hawaiian sugar planters have decided to make the experiment of importing laborers from Russia. A Russian capitalist, now in Honolulu, has offered to assist, and forty Russian families will be placed upon one of the plantations.—A party of about twenty-five United States Senators and Representatives will visit the Hawaiian Islands, in response to a recent invitation from the insular Legislature, sailing from San Francisco on August 24.—Jikiri, the Moro outlaw whose band in the Philippines was recently exterminated, had sworn to kill one hundred men during his life. When he was killed by the soldiers he had nearly a hundred on his list of victims.



Affairs in South America

General Rafael Reyes, President of Colombia, now in Europe, sent his resignation to Bogota last week, and the Colombian Congress accepted it by unanimous vote. He says he intends to remain in Europe, where, it is reported, he will become a partner in a firm of bankers. Congress decided that there should be an election on August 3 to fill the vacancy for the remaining year of his term. An election was offered by cable to Señor Molina, formerly Minister of Finance, who is in London, but he declined. Like General Valencia, he prefers to be candidate for the full term, a year hence.—The quarrel about the arbitrator's award relating to the territory of Acre has been marked by no further hostile action. Argentina has adopted a waiting policy. At the capitals of Bolivia and Peru a peaceful settlement is predicted. There are indications that Chile has encouraged Bolivia to reject the award. Peru's Foreign Minister has published copies of telegrams which recently passed between Bolivia's Government and the Bolivian representative at Santiago. These appear to prove that Chile, while

urging that Argentina should be appeased, has encouraged Bolivia to stand out against Peru, even to the point of war. It is asserted that Chile offered to aid Bolivia with money and arms.—In New York representatives of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, recently asked for the arrest of Edwin Emerson, a writer, on a charge of criminal libel, because in an article contributed to an American magazine he had drawn a revolting picture of Cabrera, asserting that he was a tyrant, guilty of many crimes. There was a hearing in court, and several witnesses for Emerson testified in confirmation of his assertions. By instructions received from Cabrera, the application for Emerson's arrest was withdrawn on the 30th, and the case was dropped. Emerson protested against this, saying he had arranged for the testimony of other and important witnesses.



The Wrights Triumph

When the Government specifications for an aeroplane were drawn up over a year ago they were far in advance of anything that had been accomplished and believed by many to be impossible of fulfilment. The stipulations which the Wright brothers agreed to meet were that the flying machine should carry a passenger for an hour in the air and that it should make a cross-country flight of not less than five miles and return without stopping, at an average rate of 40 miles an hour. The efforts made by Orville Wright to accomplish these feats at Fort Myer last year were checked by the falling of the machine, causing the death of the passenger and the injury of the aviator. This year the trials were repeated at the same place and the Government conditions were met. On July 27, Orville Wright, carrying Lieutenant Frank P. Lahm, of the Signal Corps, as passenger, flew around the parade ground for an hour and thirteen minutes, thus establishing a new long-distance record, a little ahead of that of his brother at Le Mans, France. On July 30, Orville Wright, with Lieutenant Foulis, made a flight to Shuter's Hill, near Alexandria, and return, over a rough and hilly country, where it would have been very dangerous to have landed if any-

thing had happened to the machine. The average time made was $42\frac{1}{2}$ miles an hour, tho on the return trip the rate was more than 47 miles an hour. Some time was lost by the aeroplane dropping into the valleys between the hills and having to rise again, and in being carried by a cross-wind to one side of the balloon which marked the end of the course. In crossing Four Mile Run, the aeroplane was at a height of nearly 500 feet. The Government agreed to purchase the aeroplane at \$25,000, with a bonus of \$2,500 for every mile of speed made above 40 an hour. This will give the Wrights, therefore, a price of \$30,000.—A new world record with the aeroplane was made by Roger Sommer in a Farman biplane at Chalons, by remaining in the air an hour and fifty minutes, at an average height of 80 feet.—Hubert Latham made a second attempt to fly across the English Channel, expecting to descend at London. He had almost accomplished the passage and was within two miles of Dover when his engine failed as before and he dropped into the sea, slightly injuring himself by the fall.—Many entries have been made for the aeronautic contest at Rheims for the week of August 22. Fifteen aeroplanists will contest for the prizes, America being represented by Glenn H. Curtiss. Prizes are offered for speed, for height, for endurance and for number of passengers carried.



Rioting in Barcelona

As the news of the disastrous defeat and slaughter of the Spanish troops on the Riff coast leaked out, the opposition to the war in Morocco increased all over Spain, and in many places the calling out of the reserves was the occasion of mutiny and riot. The most serious disturbances were in Catalonia, the industrial section of Spain, where revolutionary tendencies have manifested themselves with increasing frequency of late. It has been a gathering place for Carlists, Anti-Clericals, Republicans, Laborites, Socialists and Anarchists, who are agreed in their opposition to the Government, however much they may differ in other respects. It seems to have been a spontaneous combustion of all these inflammable elements of its heterogeneous population which set Barcelona in flames

last week. In how far and by whom the rebellious movement was organized is not yet clear, for the censorship has been strict and no authentic details of the disorders have been made public. It is naturally to be suspected that the Carlists, the strongest anti-dynastic party, had a hand in it in order to give a chance to the young pretender, Don Jaime, who recently succeeded to the claims of his father, Don Carlos, but the Carlists are strongly clerical, while the mob of Barcelona directed its fury primarily against the churches and convents. The outbreak began on Monday with the declaration of a general strike. Shops were closed, the streets barricaded, and communication with the rest of the country cut off by the destruction of railroads and bridges by dynamite. The civil authorities were powerless and the country had been drained of its troops for the Moroccan campaign. At the most 8,000 soldiers could be mustered to protect the city and of these many refused to fire on the mob. Churches were sacked and burned, the priests being hunted thru the streets or murdered at the steps of the altar. The convents and parochial schools of the city and vicinity were most of them destroyed. The nuns who tried to escape from the burning buildings were driven back into the flames by the stoning of the surrounding mob. As in the Paris Commune, women took an active part in the work of incendiarism and in the defense of the houses and barricades against the military. A mob of 10,000 marched thru the streets singing the "Marseillaise" and bearing aloft on their pikes the heads and charred limbs of nuns and priests. The Government declared martial law in the disaffected provinces and later extended it to the whole country. The troops in Barcelona were reinforced and by the aid of artillery and cavalry gradually gained control of the streets, driving the mob from barricade to barricade. The military governor was instructed "to act pitilessly," and it appears that he carried out his instructions literally. Court martials were in continuous session on Friday and Saturday and it is said that over a hundred of the prisoners were condemned and executed. The number who

fell in the street fighting is estimated at two or three thousand. According to the latest reports the city is subdued, but the republican flag is still flying in many of the towns of Catalonia, and it will be a difficult task to restore order to the whole province.

The War in Morocco

The only news from the Riff Coast comes thru Spanish official sources and is so cautiously censored that no accurate idea of the situation can be obtained, but it is apparent from what has been given out that the Spanish suffered during the fighting of the last of July much more severely than was at first supposed. The railroad line running from Melilla to the mines was cut by the Moors on July 27. Several hundred yards of the track was torn up. In the effort to restore communication with the outpost a convoy was sent out under General Pintos. In passing thru a defile in the mountains the Spanish troops were attacked on both sides by Kabyles in ambush and were driven back with a terrific slaughter. General Pintos, three colonels, two captains, twenty-two other officers and a thousand men were killed. The wounded number at least 1,500. The hippodrome has been converted into a hospital and is overcrowded. The retreat, it appears, was a disorderly race for shelter, every man for himself. One of the colonels was killed at his own request by a private rather than fall into the hands of the enemy for torture. Some of the Spanish soldiers refused to fight and others insisted upon placing their officers in the firing line, which accounts for the heavy mortality among the officers. General Marina has now about 24,000 troops at Melilla, but states that he must have 75,000 men before he attempts any advance movement against the Moors. Spanish gunboats take part in the fighting by long-range bombardment and endeavor without much success to prevent the blockade runners from supplying the natives with ammunition. An army of 6,000 Moors is reported to have attacked the island fortress of Alhucemas, on the coast, five miles east of Cape Morro, and thirty-five miles west of Melilla. The Sultan of Morocco, Mulai Hafid, refuses

to intervene in favor of the Spanish, for the Kabyles in their most peaceful moments have been reluctant to acknowledge his supremacy, and the Sultan has never agreed to the mining concession which the Spanish Government obtained from the local authorities and is now endeavoring to hold by force of arms.



Foreign Notes

The evacuation of Crete by the protecting Powers—Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia, took place on July 25, according to the program. The four flags were hauled down and the troops embarked. Each of the Powers will maintain a warship in Suda Bay for the present.—The Ministry of M. Briand was accepted by the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of confidence of 306 to 46. The new Premier stated his policy in a practical, straightforward manner which made a good impression. He emphasized the necessity of peaceful, orderly progress and said:

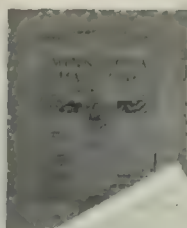
"In the forefront of the preoccupations of the Government is the voting of the budget. Regarding social legislation the Government will endeavor to realize before the end of the present Parliament the scheme for workmen's pensions. It will then extend a complete system of social insurance to the agricultural, commercial and industrial workers."

The French courts have decided in favor of the contention of the Government that employees of the state are not entitled to form militant unions. Sixteen employees of the Department of Posts and Telegraphs, who during the recent strike applied for legalization of such a union, were fined \$3.20 each and the union ordered dissolved.—Osaka, one of the most important manufacturing cities of Japan, was destroyed by fire on July 31. The greater part of the city was composed of wooden buildings placed close together and on account of the high wind and the draft, it was impossible to check the conflagration after it had once made headway. The devastated area is over four miles square and among the buildings destroyed are the stock exchange, factories and the famous Buddhist temple.—The prompt and unconventional action of President Taft in telegraphing directly to the Regent, Prince Chun, asking for a share

in the proposed foreign loan, has created a great deal of excitement in China and in European financial circles. The French, German and British bankers who have completed the arrangements for the loan have offered American financiers a part in it, but are unwilling to admit them to an equal share and privileges. The German Bank in Peking is urging the Chinese authorities to sign the papers without regard to the American protest.—The British Government has succumbed to the demand for a larger navy, and on July 26 Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the construction of four new Dreadnoughts, which was left optional, will be undertaken at once. The referendum taken by the Miners' Confederation of Great Britain, decided in favor of a national strike by a vote of 518,361 for and 62,980 against the strike. The date for the English strike is fixed for September 1. The Scotch colliers, however, in whose support the strike is ordered, may leave work immediately and will receive \$2.50 a week from the Confederation. The question in dispute is the proposed reduction in the Scotch coal mines of 12 cents a day on the present rate of wages of \$1.50. Madar Lal Dhingra, the Indian student who killed Sir Curzon Wylie and Dr. Lalcaca, was found guilty and sentenced to death in a trial of less than an hour at the Old Bailey Police Court. The prisoner made no defense except to claim that he was inspired by patriotic motives and was proud to have the honor of laying down his life for his country. A. F. Horsley, who printed the *Indian Sociologist*, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for publishing a seditious newspaper.—The Czar of Russia, paying an official visit to France on the yacht "Standart," landed at Cherbourg with the Czarina and took tea with President Fallières at the central fort. On account of the animosity shown to the Czar by the French radicals on the occasion of his visit and the danger of an attempt at assassination, the "Standart" is surrounded by a double ring of naval vessels and the city is filled with detectives and police. Similar precaution will be taken when the Czar goes to England on August 2.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—VIII.

Minnesota Stockman



THE MINNESOTA STOCKMAN

UNIVERSITY *of* MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA
FARM REVIEW



by EDWIN E. SLOSSON



THIS is the great seal of the University of Minnesota. The field is quartered and equal space assigned to the lamp representing the humanities, the telescope representing pure science, the plow representing applied science, and the palette and brushes representing the fine arts. But heraldry is as fallacious a guide to character as palmistry, and, if the arms of the University of Minnesota are to convey a correct impression of the institution as it now is, they should be changed to the following design: The plow very large, the telescope small, the lamp still smaller, and the palette altogether absent.



This unsymmetrical development, characteristic to some extent of the State universities generally, should not be too hastily condemned. It is rather creditable and encouraging than otherwise, because it indicates that the universities that have gone West have grown up with the country, devoting themselves rightly, tho too exclusively, to the primary and immediate needs

of the locality. The fact that the State universities have their roots deep in the soil is the best assurance that they will maintain a stable growth and in due time blossom in art and be fruitful in new knowledge.

The question arises whether that time is not now due, whether the State universities are not now big enough and rich enough and old enough to demonstrate their ability to cultivate the more recondite and less obviously useful branches as successfully as do endowed institutions. This is fundamentally a question whether art, literature and science in their highest forms can thrive under a democratic régime or must have patronistic support. In undergraduate instruction the State universities have proved their competency. In creative work their capability is still disputable.

The realization that the State university is now on trial and must demonstrate its equality with other institutions in this respect or cease to claim it, has led, in the last few years, to a determined effort on the part of many of them to secure recognition and support for research as an essential function of the university. This effort has resulted in the organization of graduate schools, the foundation of research fellowships, and in a few cases professorships, the publication of periodicals and series of

monographs, the enlargement of libraries, and the appropriation of money openly and specifically for research. Such investigation as had been previously carried on in Western universities had been due to the initiative and energy of individuals, for which the university authorities deserved little credit and indeed were not inclined to claim any. The regents generally regarded scientific research as a private fad of a professor, like collecting etchings or playing the piano, and they rarely interfered with it so long as he delivered full tale of teaching and administration and did not ask for money. The signal exception to this attitude has been agriculture, where the money came from the Federal instead of State government. The experiment station funds were given explicitly for research and the influence of the United States Department of Agriculture, exerted thru the Office of Experiment Stations, has been to check the tendency to spend the money on teaching, demonstration and trivial experimentation, and to encourage the station men to attack difficult and fundamental problems of biology and chemistry, even tho the practical results were remote and doubtful. And now original research along agricultural lines is further endowed by the Adams Act of 1906, which appropriates \$30,000 a year to each State specifically for that purpose. It happens that new methods of experimentation have been recently developed that open out attractive and hitherto impenetrable fields of investigation, such as heredity and physiological chemistry, whose scientific value, in my opinion, is not lessened by the fact that they have a most important bearing upon human life and industries. I said "it happens," but there is nothing accidental about it. It always happens so when a determined and persistent attack is made on any of Nature's businesses.

The impulse for research in the collegiate departments in the State universities came from two directions, by convection from the Eastern institutions, primarily Johns Hopkins, and by conduction from the agricultural experiment station where this formed a part of the university. In Minnesota comparatively little has been done in re-

search except in the agricultural department until recently. The graduate school was first definitely organized in 1905, and then the regents permitted it only on condition that it was not to cost anything.

The apparent backwardness of Minnesota in this, as in some other respects, is easily understood when we consider its youth and rapid growth. More than half its alumni have been graduated in the last five years. Every building on the campus has been erected since President Northrop took control twenty-five years ago.

The character of State universities may in fact be told pretty closely by their age, for in their life history they are much alike. This may be diagrammatically exprest as follows: First a college or academy of the Eastern type is transplanted to Western wilds, usually under denominational auspices; it struggles for existence in the unfriendly environment; the State adopts it; it receives extensive but unproductive endowments in land, and these are mostly sacrificed in the effort to keep up expenses; the State comes to the rescue with small but regular appropriations; an agricultural college is established by the Morrill Act of 1868, either as an ally or a rival of the State university; the university in the late eighties begins spontaneously to grow in geometrical progression; professional schools, especially engineering, develop; the connection with the State becomes closer; the institution takes on new functions, receives unprecedentedly liberal appropriations, and becomes conscious that it is a real university, with all the honors and responsibilities that come with maturity. Into this outline sketch might be painted the portrait of almost any of the State universities of the West.

As Prof. Guido Marx has shown,* the curves representing the number of students are astonishingly similar in the case of American institutions of higher education, whatever their character and location. There is a normal increase in attendance corresponding to the growth in population until about 1885, when the curve takes a sudden leap upward, and in the case of the State universities as-

*Science, May 14, 1909.

sumes a parabolic form. The curve for German universities shows the same peculiarity, with the sudden upward bend occurring at 1871. This is easily referable to the consolidation of the empire, but in the United States there was

asked in different universities why the attendance increased suddenly along in the latter half of the eighties, I have been referred to some change in the local conditions. "Oh, that was when we got a new president," or "That was the year



CYRUS NORTHROP,
President of the University of Minnesota

no such political revolution in 1885, and I have not found any one who could explain satisfactorily why a boom in higher education should have struck the country at that particular time. Where I have

of the big corn crop," or "The new school law came into effect then," or "The Legislature was unusually generous." But there is only two or three years difference between Harvard and

California in the date when the curve starts upward, and it is obvious that when Eastern and Western institutions, private and public, high schools and universities, classical colleges and technological schools, are affected almost simultaneously in the same way, the fundamental cause must be a general, not a local one.

There is, however, a marked difference between the Eastern endowed and the Western State universities. The growth which started in both classes of institutions about the same time has

of maturity, not on its size, and this, as I said, can be told approximately by its age. The four large universities of the Middle West seem to many people very much alike; in fact, hardly to be distinguished, but they are readily classified by their date of foundation:

University of Michigan	1817
University of Wisconsin	1848
University of Illinois	1867
University of Minnesota	1868

The oldest of these, the University of Michigan, is growing as fast as the others, but has assumed a more mature and



J. E. LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA

been in most cases slackened or checked in the former, while in the latter it has been continuously accelerated, and its limit is not yet in sight. There is a period in the life of a boy when his development seems purely physical. For a few years he does nothing but grow. This period, called by paidologists "the adolescent plateau," has its counterpart in the life of a State university, and in comparing them with the more mature Eastern institutions this must be borne in mind. The character of a State university depends primarily on its stage

defined character. I do not mean to say that it has reached the limit of its powers and settled down to a quiet and peaceful old age. On the contrary I ascribe its comparative inactivity in recent years to the accidental dominance of the *genru* or Elder Statesmen, and I believe that it will develop greatly in the near future. The University of Wisconsin, younger than Michigan and smallest of the four, has in some respects outstripped the rest, and has certainly passed thru its period of immaturity. The universities of Illinois and Minnesota being practically of

the same age are more alike than the rest, for they are in about the same stage of evolution. They are, in fact, just emerging from the adolescent plateau, and actually remind the visitor of a lusty and overgrown youth whose clothes are too small for him, who has not full control over his voice and limbs, and who has not quite decided whether to be a preacher or a pirate or a locomotive engineer.

But dropping such fanciful impressions and getting down to plain figures, the University of Minnesota is third in size of the universities of the United States. The registration last fall was as follows, leaving out the summer students as of uncertain status:

Michigan	4,637
Columbia	4,540
Minnesota	4,355
Harvard	4,336

If we take academic students alone Minnesota is still third, with Harvard and Michigan above it. In the last twenty years the attendance at the University of Minnesota has increased more than twelve times as fast as the population of the State. Its law, medical and agricultural schools have gained more students in the last six years than any other of the fourteen universities here considered.

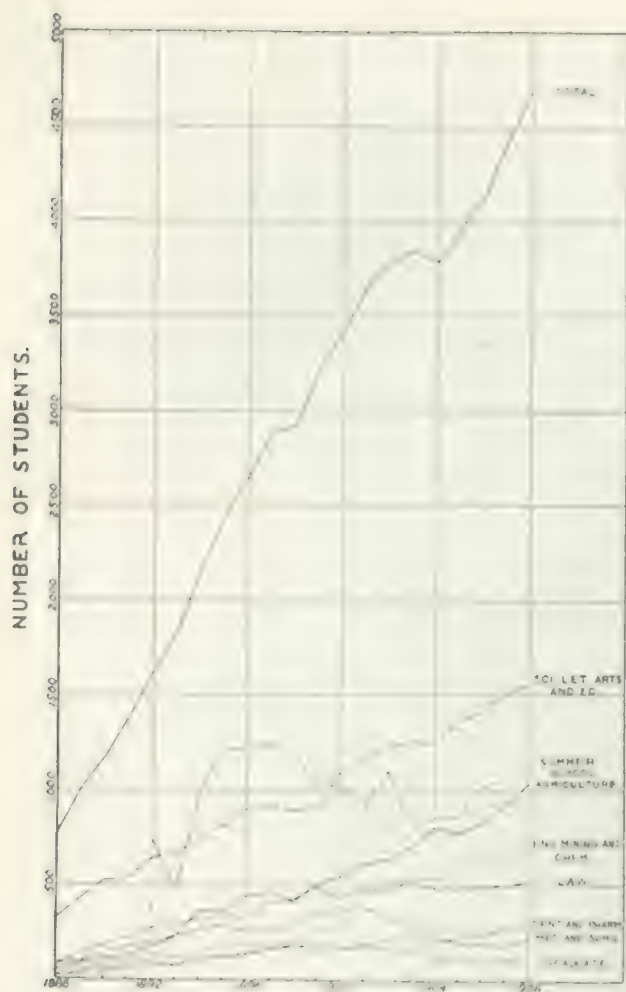
In considering enrollment statistics we must take them for just what they mean, no more, no less. A university of 4,000 is influencing directly twice as many persons as one of 2,000. It has double the chance of catching a great genius. But the units compared in registration figures are not at all of the same value. We are counting heads without regard to what they contain. A student in the Agricultural School of the University of Minnesota is a very different sort of an individual and is doing a very different kind of work from a graduate student at Johns Hopkins who may have had ten years' more schooling. In fact Johns Hopkins spends on the average five times as much a year on the instruction of a student as Minnesota does.* The expenditure per student for instruction is less in Minnesota than in any other of

the fourteen universities, owing to the fact that the classes are large, the faculty are overworked and underpaid and there is comparatively little graduate work done.

In comparing the number of students of the different universities those in the School (not the College) of Agriculture at Minnesota should properly be excluded, for they are barely of high-school grade. Subtracting the number of students in the School, about 850, the University of Minnesota ranks seventh instead of third in total attendance. The School of Agriculture is under the circumstances a perfectly legitimate branch of the work of the university and one of its most original and interesting features, but in statistical comparisons it is necessary to leave it out. A similar deduction tho a very much smaller one has to be made in the case of Wisconsin.

The University of Minnesota, as we have seen, has become in a remarkably short time one of the greatest universities in the United States, and circumstances seem to favor its continued and increased prosperity. In the first place, its location gives it exceptional opportunities. In considering the relative growth of American universities in recent years it is apparent that a State university has an advantage over an endowed university and a university in a large city an advantage over one in the country. The University of Minnesota as the only State university in a large city, with the possible exception of California, combines these advantages. The cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul with a total population now of about 550,000 will in themselves support a large university. Location at a State capital is also a great advantage to a university. The campus of the university is not quite so neighborly to the State House as is the case at Madison, but it is close enough so the legislators and other officials can become personally acquainted with the work of the institution and may in the future receive the aid of the faculty in administrative affairs as is done in Wisconsin. The university has a clear field inside the State and a good chance outside. It is not, like the State University of Ohio, encompassed by a host of other colleges. It has not as in Michigan been separated from its colleges of agriculture

*The figures are \$324 and \$66 respectively, obtained by dividing the sum of the salaries of the instructional staff by the total number of students. See Bulletin 2, Carnegie Foundation, and THE INDEPENDENT, January 7, 1909.



THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, 1888-1908.

and mining. To the westward it has no competitors of its size and standing until the Pacific coast is reached. Of course eventually the Missouri valley and the Rocky Mountain States will develop their own universities of similar character, but in the meantime the University of Minnesota could draw largely from the western half of the United States for advanced work. As a mere matter of financial policy it would pay Minnesota to bring its graduate and professional schools quickly into the front rank because students from other States contribute to the revenues of the university as well as add to its reputation. That the university will receive adequate support seems to be assured, for Minnesota will be one of the richest and most populous States and the last two Legislatures have shown a disposition to recognize the growing needs of the institution. Including all its sources of income, State tax and special appropriations, Federal

funds, student fees, endowment, etc., the University of Minnesota will have for spending during the coming biennium about \$3,700,000. The university has been more fortunate than other State universities in retaining a larger portion of its early land grants. These contain extensive iron ore deposits and according to the estimate of the State Auditor they will eventually be worth thirty or forty million dollars.

Times have changed since President Northrop became the head of the university a quarter-century ago. Then the Regents thought themselves fortunate to have a building appropriation of \$30,000 a year for six years, and the President of the Board said that he thought Minnesota would be greatly displeased if the university did not with that sum build all the buildings it would ever need. There were then two buildings, both since destroyed by fire. Now there are twenty-three buildings on the campus, as many more belonging to the agricultural college, and the recent Legislature authorized the erection of ten new buildings. At the first commencement of his administration President Northrop handed out nineteen diplomas; last commencement there were 550. Practically all of the 6,300 living alumni have, therefore, been educated by him. "Educated by him" is here to be understood with some literalness, for President Northrop is known and loved by a large proportion of the students, which is more than can be said of every president of a great university nowadays. In his address at the Yale bicentennial he said: "I would rather have the glory which rests upon the memory of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, than the halo which encircles the proudest don of Oxford." This glory he has attained, and it may well be considered the equivalent of the glory of making a scientific discovery, of writing a great book, of being the ambassador of the nation or of revolutionizing an educational system. Sometimes one can get a glimpse of a president as seen thru students' eyes from the college publications. I quote one stanza from a poem in the *Gopher* of 1901, which is rather different in tone from what usually appears in class annuals:

STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, 1888-1908.

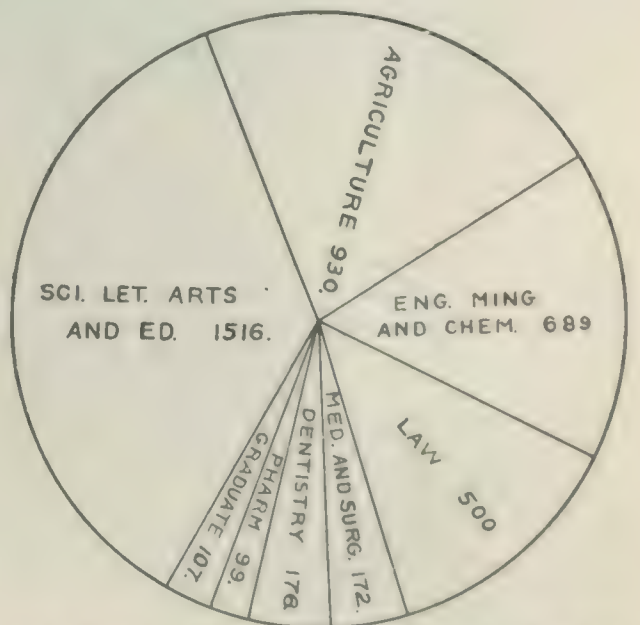
	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
Science, Literary and Arts.....	342	434	519	537	631	679	722	819	909	940	907	941	1093	1179	1215	1252	1249	1362	1418	1484	1466
Engineering and Mechanic Arts.....	25	33	74	108	152	145	159	191	181	129	151	209	265	345	394	396	399	412	458	473	458
Agriculture (College)	2	3	5	3	7	7	9	10	14	23	21	23	27	21	18	30	33	50	73	116	179
Agriculture (School)	47	78	104	115	144	203	351	344	426	447	388	480	517	598	620	675	760	718	752	814	850
Law	67	134	176	229	270	285	310	348	334	411	426	499	441	492	470	529	496	494	498	500	523
Medicine and Surgery	75	87	134	143	173	199	231	243	222	226	281	344	330	362	314	266	227	192	190	165	241
Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery...	13	8	15	21	24	17	31	31	32	27	22	24	27	20	18	14	15	14	14	7	3
Dentistry	22	28	36	50	61	43	79	90	97	96	110	125	106	107	142	137	121	150	162	176	192
Pharmacy .....	..	..	..	..	..	25	37	33	35	60	62	63	70	62	55	68	67	80	76	99	89
Mines .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	62	77	86	109	111	118	106	121	138	148	148
Chemistry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	33	47	60	68	78
Education .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	32	31
Graduate School	34	48	45	57	81	66	88	115	139	156	174	148	160	176	159	137	123	110	95	107	97
Collegiate Summer Session .....	..	..	..	..	..	148	243	234	257	302	305	302	290	237	318	212	186	210	256	262	332
Totals (less duplicates)	781	1002	1183	1374	1620	1828	2171	2467	2647	2890	2925	3236	3413	3656	3788	3845	3790	3955	4145	4421	4687

“When Prexy prays
Our heads all bow,
A sense of peace
Smooths every brow,
Our hearts deep stirred
No whispers raise,
At chapel time
When Prexy prays.”

Somewhat the same sentiment is expressed in the following lines from the *Alumni Weekly* of this year:

“In Prexy’s face
Are many stories—some of them are glad,
Told in a smile for youthful joy and mirth;
And some of them are tender, having birth
In tears of sympathy when hearts are sad.
Power, strength and comfort, all are there,
And even a dim soft shadow, sorrow’s trace.
With these the hand of Time has set Love’s seal
In Prexy’s face.”

President Eliot retires from office but little in advance of President Northrop, at the same age, seventy-five, and the two universities are not far from the same size, yet the mode and character of the influence exerted by the two men and the way they are regarded by their students and faculty form an interesting contrast. The contrast is, however, scarcely greater than between President Northrop and his own university. It is curious to see how an immense Western State university has grown up under a man of the type of the New England college president. I fancy he must at times have looked upon it as an ugly duckling when it showed a disposition to develop characteristics very different from dear old Yale. But



THE DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, 1908.

while he has stood staunchly for his own ideals of education and culture, he has retained a remarkable degree of open-mindedness, and met new conditions and demands with a certain good-humored tolerance that has gone far to keep the institution free from the growing pains incident to such rapid development. His attitude toward innovations is best expressed in his own words by a quotation from his last annual report, where, in speaking of the addition of accounting and insurance to the curriculum, he says:

"This is only one of the many subjects that are continually appealing for special recognition either by the establishment of new chairs or the introduction of new specialists to deal with new courses. Practically there is no end to the possible demands of this kind. But there is a limit to the University's ability to establish and maintain new chairs—and it is not wise to search very much for opportunities to expand. It is wise for all departments to do the best work they can and in the most thoro way with the forces at their command. Such new subjects as may present themselves as desirable additions to the curriculum the Regents will entertain as hospitably always as the funds of the University will permit."

The president is no doubt wise in resisting the easily besetting sin of Western universities, the disposition to multiply courses, departments and schools, regardless of needs and means, the tendency to expand like a bubble, merely superficially. But this attitude of waiting for something to turn up and force itself in is very different from that of rival institutions, like Wisconsin and Illinois, which are hustling to find new ways of making themselves useful, like an office boy who has just got a job.

Like a manufacturer who has built up a big business by his own exertions, President Northrop does his office work in his head. He has a distaste for red tape of all kinds, especially the elaborate circulatory system of reports, memoranda and acknowledgments which is the pride of the modern expert in administration. The burning questions of vertical versus horizontal filing, of wet copying versus dry copying, and the claims of rival card indexes, do not interest him, for he has no use for any of them. A little interest in a leisurely typewriter suffices for his formal correspondence, and he much prefers a face to face and heart to heart talk with a

professor or student to using a telephone or any other kind of intermediary mechanism. There are no halberdiers or grooms of the antechamber to protect his dignity or time. It is not necessary to negotiate an interview in advance; you cannot even send in your card, because there is nobody to take it. You turn to the right after you pass thru the Doric porch of the library building, the office door is open and he will be glad to see you. But you cannot stay after 10:30 a. m., for he has an imperative engagement at that hour. Then he locks his office door and goes down the corridor to the little side entrance to the platform of the chapel, where a dozen of the faculty and one or two hundred students are assembled. This is, I believe, the only one of the larger State universities where daily chapel exercises are held. The attendance is voluntary, and that it keeps up as well as it does is due chiefly to President Northrop's practical, earnest and humorous talk on life in the university—and out of it. For it must not be inferred from what I have said that the president does not know what is going on in his big, complicated institution, and have a hand in it all. What puzzles me is how he runs things without any of the usual administrative machinery. His successor will not be able to. This year marks the end of the patriarchal *régime* in the university. The new president will be of necessity more of a constitutional sovereign and bureaucrat.

The reason why the State universities seem so alike is because undergraduate instruction is much the same everywhere, and the Western States were alike at first in population, conditions and educational needs. But as the universities add higher departments of research and technology and come into closer touch with the life of their people, they will differentiate as the States are differentiating. In pioneer days every town believed itself destined to become "the railroad center of the West," and did not hesitate to say so, and every county claimed to raise everything from sugar cane to winter wheat. But the days when aspiration radiated equally in all directions have passed. If a county can boast of a soil which has a national

reputation for some one crop, say muskmelons or sugar beets, and can besides raise enough garden truck to supply the local needs, it is tolerably well satisfied with itself nowadays. We may hope for a similar specialization and limitation of ambitions in Western institutions of higher education, State and independent. Colleges used to be employed like railroads and court houses to boom towns. I can remember when a town was regarded as having made a promising and creditable showing if at the end

to his presbytery, conference or association, the name may be varied at pleasure, that the year had been a prosperous one for his department. "We have established three universities and have the logs ready for a fourth." That would have been all right if a Mark Hopkins and a student could have been found for every log, but the supply of both was too limited to permit the survival of all the colleges so optimistically started. Still we have no reason to regret the educational lavishness of our forefathers.



FOLWELL HALL.

The main collegiate building of the university.

of its fifteenth year it could boast of 25,000 inhabitants, two daily papers, three universities, four banks and thirteen churches. The tourist of today will sometimes see from his car window a pretentious looking building standing by itself on the prairie miles away from town or city, and if he inquires of a local passenger he may be told that it was the Continental University, established to raise the price of lots in Snooks's Addition. There is a story told—but this was before my day—of a Chairman of the Committee on Education, who reported

Many seeds have to be sown to get a single stalk, and there is only one way to tell the stony from the fertile ground. The chief harm was the temporary degradation of the word "university," but this was soon rehabilitated, and Eastern colleges, which used to disdain the name, were glad to adopt it. The struggle for existence has been severe and full of hardship for individuals, but beneficial to the community, for the strife for students has brought into the college circle a larger proportion of the population than used to be thought pos-

sible. Some of these hastily planted institutions have become State universities; some rival the State universities in size and standing; others are finding their places as colleges or academies. The weeding-out process is just now very active under the influence of the General Education Board, which, having at its command about \$53,000,000 to give away, is able to enforce its judgment as to which colleges are fittest to survive. It is popularly believed that the secretary of the board sets his compasses by the hundred mile mark on the map of a State and then covers it with tangential circles, and the college that is nearest the center of a circle gets the money. This has a beneficial effect in two ways: it insures a more even covering of the territory and it causes the colleges to decide upon their proper function and to seek out their true sphere of influence. Their relation to the large universities is also rapidly being defined.

The differentiation of the State universities will not be forced by such outside influences, nor by competition with one another, for this practically affects only the higher departments. But the newer States begin to show peculiar characteristics as the population and industries become more settled, and these characteristics will appear in their universities. If there is anything at all in either of the once dominant theories, that the history of a people is determined by its climate or by its race, the State universities will bring forth different kinds of scientists, authors and artists. For example, the University of Minnesota is as strongly Scandinavian as the University of Wisconsin is German. A stranger could tell which campus he was on by the easy and pleasant method of sitting on the fence at the noon hour and watching the girls go by. In Minneapolis he would see many who could play the role of the Viking's daughter without any making up. In Madison he would be struck by the number of Germans, not the dumpy rosy kind, but the tall, long-faced brunette type. For lack of an adequate anthropological vocabulary I fear I do not make myself clear on this point, but I suspect some of the enterprising young sociologists in these universities take the question as a thesis

subject. In the foreign-born population of Wisconsin the Germans outnumber the Scandinavians two to one; in Minnesota this ratio is exactly reversed.

Scandinavians claim to have produced more great men in proportion to the population than any other race except the Greeks. Their percentage of illiteracy is the lowest of any in Europe. In the Western schools in general the Scandinavian students, like the Jews in the East, have the enviable reputation for getting to the top of the class and carrying off any medals, prizes and scholarships that may be available. We have, therefore, a right to expect that the University of Minnesota, which has now almost as many students of Scandinavian descent as the University of Upsala, will contribute more than its quota of names to future American biographical dictionaries.

The larger State universities have reached a point where they should consciously decide in what lines they will specialize, and in coming to such a decision they should take into consideration their racial constituency as well as their situation. The University of Wisconsin or of Illinois should become the center of Germanic culture in the United States and the University of Minnesota of Scandinavian.

The universities seem hardly awake to the importance of utilizing their natural advantages in this respect, altho some slight tendency toward such specialization can already be detected. The University of Minnesota has two professors of Scandinavian literature offering twelve courses, and there is cataloged a course in Swedish philosophy, but these are not very popular, and some of those who elect them are led more by the love of ease than love of culture. The same advantage is taken of modern languages everywhere, for a student can get credit on the books of the high school or college for the mastery of a language which he knew in advance better than his classmates of American parentage can ever know it. But the proportion of "snap hunters" is not large in Minnesota, and most of those who can read Ibsen in the original prefer to stumble thru Molière. It somehow seems to them more American to study French or

Latin literature than Norwegian or Swedish.

The desire of our immigrants for quick Americanization is, of course, commendable, and it would be unfortunate for the country if it were otherwise, but they should not in their haste cut themselves loose so completely from the mother country. German philosophy, German science and German literature have in the last half century profoundly influenced American thought, but the influence has not come to any great extent thru the German immigrants. They have sworn off allegiance to the Kaiser and Kant together. Some of them, it is true, had never heard of Kant, but they had been under his sway quite as much as under the Kaiser's. The reason why the United States is not being enriched by a transfusion of European culture at the same time that it is being enriched by a transfusion of European blood is not so much because the immigrants are from the uncultured classes as because they shut off the channel of communication with the higher life of the countries they have left. The children disown their mother's tongue. They sacrifice their bilingual birthright in order to adopt the American insularity of their schoolmates. They are sometimes even ashamed of their European heritage. If you call a Minnesota youth a Swede he is apt to resent it as an insult, particularly if he happens to be a Norwegian. The universities should do something to cultivate a proper race pride which would not in the least interfere with a true Americanism. The members of the Huguenot Society, of the Holland Society and of the Society of Mayflower Descendants may be undemocratic, but they are not unpatriotic. And steerage on the "Mauritania" is preferable to first class on the "Mayflower."

In the University of Wisconsin there are some evidences of Teutonic influence, altho the most conspicuous is the abundance of beer. At the University of Minnesota there is a Scandinavian Society, and this spring a Norwegian play — Holberg's "Den Stundesløse" — was presented by the students. Why should not Minnesota follow Columbia in establishing an exchange of profes-

sors with Scandinavian universities? If I may be permitted a suggestion I would advise the Minnesota Regents to send to Stockholm for Svante Arrhenius, give him any salary he demands, and make him Professor of Cosmogony. This would be a good investment, for it would in itself be sufficient to place the institution among the great universities of the world, and I do not know of any cheaper or quicker way of doing it. The university would naturally prefer to grow its own great men, but this will take time. I saw on the campus more than one stocky, yellow-haired and big-headed young fellow looking as much like Arrhenius as his younger brother, but they are not likely to go in for cosmical physics.

The University of Minnesota needs "head liners." I have no reason to think that its instructional staff as a whole is inferior to those of other universities, but it has few men of great prominence. I think it is safe to say that the average well-informed person would be able to give the names of more professors of any other of the fourteen universities than of Minnesota. Its faculty does not become conspicuous thru making sensational discoveries or bad breaks. Consequently the university does not get advertised and is, in fact, less known to the public than many smaller, poorer and less important institutions. President Northrop is opposed to university advertising, both the kind that is paid for and the kind that is otherwise obtained. He holds that true scholarship is modest and avoids publicity. This is a commendable ideal.

It is unusual to find statuary on the campus of a State university. In fact, I can recall none elsewhere except the football player which stands at the entrance of the University of California. But the University of Minnesota is exceptional in possessing two bronze statues of heroic size and artistic merit. One of the "student-soldier," by Theo. Alice Ruggles-Kitson, commemorates the 218 university men who served their country in the war with Spain. The other is a statue by Daniel C. French of Governor J. S. Pillsbury. His name is a household word the country over in connection with "Pillsbury's Best," but

on the campus he is known as "the Father of the University." Never was title more deserved. He was a regent from 1863 to the day of his death in 1901, part of that time *ex officio* as Governor, and the rest of the time by appointment. He was President Northrop's chief adviser and supporter in the development of the university, and more than once saved it from disaster. In 1864, when it was supposed to be bankrupt, he took charge of its affairs and cleared it of debt, and yet saved a large

shadowing of the university. On the contrary, it is, as I have implied, one of its most vigorous and progressive departments, and has set the pace to other State agricultural colleges in methods of research and of education. Here was begun early the breeding of seed for greater yields, and it is estimated that Minnesota gains \$2,000,000 a year thru the use of the pedigreed varieties of corn, wheat, oats, barley and flax developed in this experiment station. The Colonial Dames are not half so firm in



THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

part of its lands, now proving to be of immense value. In 1887, when the Legislature was determined to take away the agricultural college, he put a stop to the movement by offering to give a science hall costing \$130,000 if the institution was kept intact.

By this timely action Minnesota was saved from the dividing of educational forces and duplication of work, which has been so unfortunate in the case of Michigan, Kansas, Colorado, Oklahoma and other States. Nor has the agricultural college been stunted by the over-

the faith that "blood will tell" as are the young men whom you find sorting the seed at the agricultural college. Pick out a kernel of wheat from one of the thousands of envelopes here shelved, and they will refer to the herd book, or whatever they call it, and give you its ancestry for ten generations back, telling you how many kernels each stalk produced each year and their weight.

But to double the yield on the farms of the State, as the college is hoping to do, the intelligence of the average farmer must be quadrupled; accordingly, the

Minnesota authorities are working out a system of industrial education for the whole State on an unprecedented scale. The aim is to have a well equipped agricultural high school within reach of every farmer boy and girl in Minnesota, either by establishing independent schools or subsidizing the existing high schools which add the necessary branches. The latter is certainly preferable, for it is as bad policy to divide the high schools on class lines as to divide the university. Two model agricultural high schools, under the control of the university, have been established at St. Anthony Park and at Crookston. These schools educate for the farm, not away from it. They are completely coeducational except for occupational segregation, the boys taking carpentry, blacksmithing, stock judging and military drill, while the girls are taking cooking, dressmaking, home management and etiquette. It is interesting to see how much more attention is paid to the esthetic side of life in the industrial schools here and elsewhere than in the department which monopolizes the name of "College of Arts." Music, literary society work, nature study and art in various forms of handicraft, are required of all. On the other hand, a man could get a "liberal college education" without having ever attempted to sing a song, make a speech or draw a design. The agricultural school is the only part of the university having dormitories. The total expenses of a student in the school are officially estimated at less than \$85 a year, not counting the cadet uniform. The agricultural school and college occupy an extensive and ultimately an extremely valuable piece of land midway between the Twin Cities at St. Anthony Park. It is two miles away from the main campus and is practically an independent institution, being under a stricter *régime* and having a social life of its own.

The main part of the university is located on a high bluff around which winds the Mississippi. Looking across the Mississippi we see the skyscrapers of the business center of Minneapolis, and in the river at our feet the Falls of St. Anthony, to which the city owes its prosperity. These falls abandoned all pre-

tensions to beauty long ago when they went into the mill business, but four miles down the river the Minnehaha Falls are protected by a surrounding park and so retain their pristine charm. They are at least as near to nature as Longfellow's Indians. Minnehaha being one of the few spots in America about which legend and poetry have grown and having but little water in it anyway, is not likely to be interfered with by the demands of manufacture, but the fall in the Mississippi is another matter. Father Hennepin's discovery of 1680 has proved more valuable than a gold mine, and in the rapidly approaching future, when our industries will be dependent on liquid coal, it will be a still greater source of wealth. If the plans now being made for its more complete utilization are carried thru, the shops of the university and the factories of the Twin Cities will receive cheap and abundant power from the Mississippi.

The university has so far not realized the scenic possibilities of its site. The buildings turn their backs on the river, whereas if they were properly grouped they could produce an effect like the new buildings of the College of the City of New York, as seen from St. Nicholas Park. The campus is smoked by two railroads that cross it and threatened by the stench of a packing-house established nearby. The extension of the campus, for which the last Legislature appropriated \$350,000, will give the university still more river frontage, but the new plans for the architectural development of the university, as published in the *Alumni Weekly*, make no better use of the natural advantages of the location than is done on the old campus. The new buildings do not conform to the curve of the bluff and river, but to the railroad track, which, it is hoped, may be removed. They are to be stiffly set in squares, like city blocks, altho such an arrangement in this case is neither necessary, convenient nor pleasing. It is to be hoped that these plans will be reconsidered before the university is committed to the investment of a million dollars in buildings. Unless it is, the new campus will be inferior to the old, which presents quite an attractive appearance in spite of or because of the fact that it



PLOWING CONTEST.
School of Agriculture.

was not planned at all, but grew up at haphazard. In architectural style the buildings range from Phidias to Richardson. None of them, as I have said, is over twenty-five years old. This is due to the custom of burning down a building whenever the president goes away, at least I was so informed when I inquired about the traditions of the university. If that is the case I suggest that the president be not allowed to leave the city, for if he does the chemical laboratory is likely to go, as this building is wooden, altho it has a heavy stone exterior, so heavy, in fact, that the keystones in the window arches have to be propped in place. The newest building, Folwell Hall, so named after the first president, is of much more substantial construction, and indeed is one of the most convenient and handsomely finished recitation halls I have ever been in. The library building, on the other hand, is very awkwardly planned.

The prettiest building on the campus is naturally the woman's building, Alice Shevlin Hall, of red brick trimmed with terra-cotta. It was put up by a gift of \$60,000 from Thomas Shevlin, and it has been furnished thru the efforts of the Y. W. C. A. and the Woman's League in excellent taste, so as to give the impression of both comfort and freedom, while avoiding altogether the institu-

tional air. The big living room, two stories high, with a fireplace at one end, is very attractive, perhaps because one of the rules adopted by the Self-Government Association prohibits all studying in it. There is a cafeteria which furnishes lunches at ten or fifteen cents and turns in a surplus to the hall at that. Universities running their dining halls at a loss of several thousand dollars a year please take notice. But the most useful feature of the building is a large bare, quiet, darkened room with no books, no pictures and no furniture except fifteen couches, whereon the young women may relax *à la Delsarte* in a vacant hour. I imagine that this will prevent a good many failures in school work and a good many failures in home work afterward.

All the four State universities of this group, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois and Minnesota, have now provided clubhouses of this kind for the women students, and the men in these universities are earnestly striving to follow suit. Plans for the Minnesota Union have already reached the blue-print stage and are likely in a few years to get into brick and stone. A dormitory for the women was authorized by the last Legislature. No such accommodation seems to be in prospect for the men. Except for those who gain admittance into fraternities the



STUDENTS IN THE DAIRY SCHOOL GETTING CULTURES.

students live at home or board around town. About 39 per cent. of the students come from the Twin Cities, and they disperse over an area of ten miles' radius when their classes are over, leaving the campus in the evenings deserted as a business district on Sunday. They retain their own family, church and social affiliations and look upon the university as merely a continuation of the high school. I am not sure that this is a bad thing for them. Our universities have not been so successful in handling young people in bulk that they can claim any decided superiority over the home. But it interferes, of course, with the development of a sentiment of solidarity, and it throws the burden of campus life and activities largely upon the country students who room in the immediate vicinity. Here as elsewhere the fraternity men, altho above the average in talents, training and means, fall below the average in scholarship and take little part in voluntary literary work. In the last twelve years but one fraternity man has represented the University of Minnesota in an intercollegiate oratorical contest and but five in intercollegiate debate, altho twenty-one such honors have been awarded in the former and eighty-one in the latter. There are forty-six fraternities and sororities in the university and all the other organizations of every kind number only forty-nine.

Altho it is to be classed as a city university, the standard of expenditure is very low compared with Eastern institutions. According to an investigation made by a senior in economics last year, the average amount of money spent by the students from out of town is \$427.45. The city students spent on the average \$327.37. The most extravagant fellow in the university was a senior who spent \$884.50 in one year. The item of clothing ranges from \$57.30 a year for out of town students who earn their own living to \$133.49 for the city student who does not support himself. Over 64 per cent. of the students earn something toward their support during the summer months, earning on the average \$116.31.

Probably no other great university could show so large a proportion of self-supporting students, and Minnesota will not be able to keep it up very long. It is becoming more difficult everywhere for a young man to put himself thru school, because the cost of living and education is rising and the opportunities for employment are being naturally and artificially curtailed. Already in Minnesota the labor papers are attacking the university because the students work their way, even tho they confine themselves to the unorganized occupations and such humble employment as waiting on table and tending furnace. If they succeed, as they probably will, in their

effort to cut off students from all kinds of temporary and incidental employment, then it will be in vain that the State provides higher education free, for it will only be available to the well-to-do classes. Formerly a student who worked his way thru college anywhere was regarded with approval, even heroized. Now he meets with condemnation on both sides; from his associates in his work because he is willing to do anything and do it cheap, and from his associates in his study because he lowers the tone of the college and does not contribute to its athletics and social display. "A man who waits on a table cannot make our fraternity" is heard in more than one university. Neither can he make a union, because he is primarily a student, so he gets shut out on both sides. I have known several poor boys who started out to earn their own way thru college, believing it to be the most honest way, but who gave it up and borrowed money because of the double burden of disapproval. They told me, and they ought to know, that a man who spends freely and runs in debt is regarded more favorably and gets along better than one who works and economizes. Legislation is reinforcing public opinion in this matter. A Chinese boy who tries to help himself by waiting on table gets deported for his crime. We will admit a Chinese student to this country if he is independently rich, but not if he is independently poor. The chief refuge of the college student in the old days used to be teaching summer school, but the profession of teaching in all branches is becoming so hedged about with restrictions as to be unavailable. A student is not even allowed to utilize the art in which the modern college trains most efficiently, athletics. If he plays baseball during the summer for money he is disgraced. Many of our colleges were started with the idea, which appears feasible from an *a priori* standpoint, that students should support themselves, at least in part, by labor for the college, such as putting up the buildings, working on a farm, etc., but as these institutions have grown in numbers and wealth this plan has been abandoned, in most cases completely, and today we are further from it than ever and heading in

the opposite direction. If a student builds a brick wall nowadays to learn how, he is made to tear it down again. That is, even in so-called industrial schools he is not allowed to work, but compelled to play at working. It is no wonder that some of our most clear-sighted and self-respecting young men desert our colleges every year thru sheer disgust. The artificiality of it makes them tired. It is idle to deplore the increasing predominance of the leisure class in our colleges when we are by force of law and public opinion compelling college students, as we have convicts, to become a leisure class. I see only two movements which might counteract the prevailing tendency to make higher education increasingly expensive and parasitic. One is the plan of the University of Cincinnati, by which engineering students work alternately two weeks in the classroom and two weeks in the shops. The other way is to bring higher education to the people who are at work by some form of university extension.

The University of Minnesota has as yet done little for the vocational and cultural training of the people of the State at large, except as before noted in agriculture, but this year two other departments—those of economics and education—have also received special appropriations for extension work and are prepared for an energetic campaign of popular education. The department of economics has recently shown itself very much alive by its rapid proliferation of new courses and has already manifested a tendency to sprout in the direction of commercial training. Being in a city and near the capital, there is a good opportunity for the development of night schools, as in the University of Pennsylvania, and for co-operation in the State administration, as in the University of Wisconsin. The College of Law has led the way by its four-year evening course, corresponding to the three-year day course, and about one-third of the law students are taking advantage of this opportunity. The late Legislature unfortunately did not see fit to establish a legislative reference library on the Wisconsin model, but this will come in time and gradually. It must be remembered

that the legislators of Wisconsin did not establish anything of the kind either. They merely hired a man named McCarthy, at a low salary, to keep their catalog in order, and if he chose to create a new and much needed department of administration instead of spending his life arranging cards according to the Dewey numbers in the upper left corner, why, that was none of their business. The Government of Minnesota does not need more books particularly; it needs a McCarthy.

The work in education was started in

versity credit is given. It is now chiefly a teachers' training school, but its scope should be extended to include other professions.

For example, physicians would find it advantageous to come to the university every few years to learn new methods or to carry on researches of their own. The College of Medicine and Surgery of Minnesota stands higher, I believe, in comparison with other schools of its kind in the United States, than does the College of Law. It is favored by its situation. The universities of Illinois



ALICE SHEVLIN HALL.
The Woman's Building.

1885 by Prof. Harry P. Judson, now president of the University of Chicago, and has become a full-fledged college, ambitious to have a building and a model school of its own. The admirable public school system of Minnesota has developed from the first in close touch with the State university. The relationship is indicated by the fact that the summer session is managed by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and is not, strictly speaking, a part of the university, altho it makes use of the buildings and instructional staff of the university, and for some of its courses uni-

versity credit is given. It is now chiefly a teachers' training school, but its scope should be extended to include other professions. The University of Minnesota has access to eleven hospitals, with a total of 1,620 beds. The State Board of Health has a new and admirably constructed building on the campus, in which bacteriological, chemical and pathological examinations are made on material sent in from all parts of the State. The Regents had the courage and good sense to attempt to put an end to the system of maintaining two distinct medical schools by providing two chairs of homeopathy in the regular College of Medicine and Sur-

gery, covering the subjects of therapeutics and materia medica, and students taking these courses in preference to those of the rival school would receive the homeopathic degree. The homeopaths of the State appealed to the Legislature and obtained an appropriation of \$50,000 for a new and independent building, altho the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery had nearly worked itself out; last fall it was reduced to two seniors and one junior, yet it occupied its fifty pages in the university catalog and listed a faculty of thirty-five. The action of the Legislature in virtually reversing a decision of the Regents creates a situation like that which at one time nearly ruined the University of Michigan on the same question. It is to be hoped that some arrangement can be made by which all the medical work can be kept together, in order to avoid such duplication of instruction and dividing of interests as now results from the agricultural college being so far away from the rest of the university.

Now that all physicians are less dogmatic and more eclectic, there is no sufficient reason for perpetuating the old feud. The science has fortunately made such advances that we can now look down on the battleground and calmly note its positions without quarreling over which was right, or, rather, which was least wrong. The important thing is the lesson that the formation of medical sects can be avoided in the future only by a disposition on the part of the established schools promptly to recognize and receive any new movement which arises outside the circle of orthodoxy and seems to have any good at all in it. For example, psychotherapy might be considered such a movement at the present time. Loaded down as it is now with charlatanism in practice and absurdity in its theory, yet it appears to have a certain vitality, that is to say, validity. But assuming that it turns out to be altogether chimerical, a Chair of Psychotherapy in a university is less dangerous to humanity than a College of Mental Magic somewhere outside. Merely as a prophylactic measure it might be well if our universities were inoculated with mild doses of every heresy that turns up—scientific, philosophical or sociological. Then our

graduates would be to some extent immunized and not so apt to fall victims to any craziness of the crowd* that happened to be epidemic in the outer world.

I have referred to some of the ways in which the University of Minnesota is adapting itself to the peculiar needs of the State, but I must mention two more: One the School of Chemistry, created by the energy and initiative of Professor Frankforter, and especially devoted to the applications of the science to Minnesota industries. The other is the School of Forestry, which has for its summer laboratory the Itasca State Park of 22,000 acres at the headwaters of the Mississippi.

The new buildings for the schools of applied science, such as chemistry, engineering and medicine, are to be placed upon the recently acquired addition to the campus. This means that the new campus will be virtually a masculine domain, while the old campus, which means the old college, will be predominantly feminine. This, however, will be merely a geographical expression of the present condition, which results naturally from the freedom of election. An example of this differentiation of the sexes is the membership in the two honorary societies. In the University of Minnesota this year the Phi Beta Kappa, choosing students from the senior class for their literary proficiency, elected thirteen women and four men. The Sigma Xi, basing its selection on the ability to carry on scientific research, elected thirty-one men and four women. In the College of Science, Literature and the Arts, the college proper according to the old idea, the women outnumber the men two to one. In the higher classes and in the purely literary courses, the proportion of women is still greater and tends to increase.

There are now over 1,400 women in the University of Minnesota, a larger number than in any woman's college in the United States.

The tendency of the women to congregate in the college of arts has been interpreted by some as indicating the superior taste and higher ideals of the sex. Personally I should question this, for, in spite of appearances, I doubt

*If you go to the great convention of *Les Femmes*

whether women as a rule have any more fondness for "pure culture" than men have. It must be remembered, first, that the literary studies are vocational for women, as leading to the profession in which they are most welcomed, that is, teaching; and second, that very little has been done in the universities as yet to provide other forms of vocational training for them.

But the women, in spite of their disposition to swamp certain courses, are welcomed and well treated in the University of Minnesota. The spirit of equality is dominant thruout the institution. There are sixteen women on the instructional staff. Most of them fill minor positions, but one, Miss Maria L. Sanford, has been professor of rhetoric and elocution for twenty-nine years. She retires on a Carnegie pension this spring, at the age of seventy-three, highly esteemed and beloved for her services to the State at large, as well as for her work in the university.

If any attempt were made at discrimination against the women, the men of the university would promptly come to their defense. An instance of their gallantry occurred while I was in Minneapolis. The president announced in

chapel that the young women should not go with the young men on the special train to Chicago for the football game. The rule was obviously sensible, because it could not be expected that a thousand students, whether victorious or defeated, would maintain perfect decorum on the return trip, but it was resented, as every new restriction is in the West. The interesting point is that the boys were as indignant about it as the girls, and the student daily published protesting editorials. They were determined that the rooting should not lack its treble clef. But imagine the Harvard students going on a strike because President Eliot would not allow the Radcliffe girls to go with them when they went to New Haven to be beaten at football, or the Columbia boys insisting on taking Barnard in a body to Ithaca for an intercollegiate debate. The president calmed the incipient rebellion by his personal influence and a little diplomacy. But however misdirected, it was an interesting example of Western chivalry, of the real chivalry which demands equal privileges for the weaker sex instead of trying to shut them out or crush them out of every possible opportunity in work or play.

NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the eighth of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

1 Harvard University .....Jan. 7th, 1909	8 University of Minnesota....Aug. 5th, 1909
2 Yale University .....Feb. 4th, 1909	9 University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909
3 Princeton University .....March 4th, 1909	10 Cornell University .....Oct. 7th, 1909
4 Stanford University .....April 1st, 1909	11 University of Pennsylvania.Nov. 4th, 1909
5 University of California.....May 6th, 1909	12 Johns Hopkins University...Dec. 2d, 1909
6 University of Michigan.....May 27th, 1909	13 University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910
7 University of Wisconsin.....July 1st, 1909	14 Columbia University .....Feb. 3d, 1910



The Wayfarer

BY AUGUSTUS WIGHT BOMBERGER

As I pondered whose knock it might be,
Or stranger, or comrade, or kin,
One stood there I trembled to see,
And begged me to let him come in.

His garments, 'twas easy to trace,
Were sackcloth and drenched with the night;
But I caught a high look in his face
Protesting his heavenly right.

So I yielded. And, bearing his woe,
He darkened my dwelling with tears;
And remaineth: Nor ever shall go!—
Unfaltering friend of the years.

NORRISTOWN, PA.

kind and another, and succeeds in putting the essentials of the matter in an unembarrassed and intelligible shape.

Similarly, if the object of English composition is to set pupils to writing out of their own heads—as many nowadays think it to be—then Mr. Hitchcock's *Practice-Book* deserves little except commendation. It contains the minimum of precept and direction, but is arranged as a series of graded exercises in expression, presumably for early high school use. The first part is concerned with what used to be called "invention," and contains chapters on the several "forms of discourse," including the letter and the short story. The second part is devoted to words and sentences, providing practice in spelling, grammar and the use of the dictionary. The third part is properly rhetorical in the narrower sense and deals with the composition of sentence and paragraph, and the fourth takes up, perhaps not so practically, the subject of versification.

Dr. McMurry's *Special Method in Reading* is not only an elaborate discussion of the function of story telling and general reading in education; it is a handbook of procedure as well. Dr. McMurry has worked out the whole matter of story telling so thoroly in its relation to teacher and pupils, he has systematized it so carefully and satisfactorily, that it seems almost ungrateful to suggest there may be a certain amount of virtue in work as work quite divorced from the entertainment with which, following the present fashion, the writer appears anxious to invest his instruction. At the same time, even if he has been a little inclined to draw the subject toward himself, his book contains a good many useful hints and observations, particularly so with reference to the primary teaching of reading—to say nothing of the advantage of having the entire matter once worked out and exhibited. Some of this same ground is covered also by Professor Cox's *Literature in the Common Schools*. While both books are intended for teachers and admirable for their enthusiastic advocacy of reading, each has its own point of view and approaches the subject in its own way. The latter, if anything, lays the heavier stress on meaning and expression. Both

are equally commendable for their bibliographical equipment. Intended for the same audience, too, and overlapping the same subject is still a third volume, *Teaching to Read*, by the inspector of the Toronto schools. Mr. Hughes's attitude is in some respects quite different from the others'; he has a thesis to maintain. He believes that reading consists essentially in acquiring thought thru visible words, not in learning to repeat those words aloud, and that one of the most important *desiderata* of reading is speed. Accordingly he contends that merely learning to read aloud is not learning to read at all. While he further maintains that learning to speak and to read a language are two very different matters and should not be confounded. In teaching children to read properly, as he understands it, he advocates the phonic method. On these and other topics his little book deserves consideration.

Dr. Esenwein's *Writing the Short Story* continues in a manner the general subject of the story for elder students, tho with a difference. Dr. Esenwein is editor of *Lippincott's*, and his book is in some respects an odd mixture of literature, journalism and commercialism. At the same time it is as intensely practical, or, rather, professional, as Dr. McMurry's *Special Method* is pedagogical. Its constant preoccupation is availability, not the least important chapter having to do with the marketing of the writer's wares. To be sure, this is a point of view like another, and more stimulating than many; to get composition put upon the same bottom as civil and electrical engineering is something, after all. And while the author does not add much to the criticism of the subject, he does succeed in collecting a good deal of information for the practitioner.

In this same line of special composition may be mentioned Professor Shorter's *Rhetoric of Oratory*. The book is much more academic than Dr. Esenwein's, it must be confessed, and something of the indefiniteness natural to the subject attaches to the writer's treatment. Still, he discusses most topics connected with his theme, such as the divisions of the oration, oratorical style, the making of an orator, and the like. The feature of the volume, however, is

an appendix containing a collection of prize orations by college speakers.

A volume of *Specimens of Exposition and Argument* illustrates the present disposition to substitute current and familiar models of writing for the older classic paradigms, and to reduce the "literary," while increasing the practical element in English instruction—the disposition, in short, to consider composition a kind of trade.

It is of good augury to see so many aids as are now preparing for extensive reading among students of all grades. One of the chief hindrances in the way of literary study has lain in the generally desultory, as well as in the over-intensive, character of the work. That wide and related reading is essential to the understanding and appreciation of literature is a truth which seems to be gaining recognition at last. This year, for example, there are not only the usual good editions of single texts, like *Franklin's Autobiography*, the *Essays of Elia*, a selection of Old Testament stories, and several volumes of the new *Hudson Shakespeare*, with a new and more conservative text, but with the general plan of the work unaltered. And, by the way, while the page of this edition is rather small, its arrangement is admirable for reading, with the text at the top, the notes at the bottom, and the variant readings between. Not only are there these individual volumes and others of the sort, but there are also several comprehensive anthologies, or, rather, collections, which look to a much wider range of study and comparison. Professor Manly has made a garnering of *English Prose* from 1137 to 1890, as a companion to his recent *English Poetry*. The pieces are given mostly *in extenso*; at all events they are substantive, so that the volume affords a pretty thoro survey of English authorship, which may be studied as a whole or in detail. In the absence of cheap and reliable single texts, such books make a valuable acquisition for student or even general reader. Professor Cairns, too, in his *Selections from Early American Writers*, from 1607 to 1890, has conferred the same kind of benefit upon the public. In this case texts for the period are even rarer and harder to come at except in large

libraries. At the same time a collection of ten critical essays, under the title *Nineteenth Century English Prose*, is of value, too, as directing attention away from certain literary forms, like the short story, upon which it has been rather too exclusively fastened of late. The range of selection in this instance extends from Hazlitt to Matthew Arnold.



German and French

- Arnold's Wilhelm*. Edited by Charles Langens. Holt. 40 cents.
Moser's Der Bibliothekar. Edited by Hollon A. Farr. Holt. 40 cents.
Die Hainburg. By Friedrich Ditt. Holt. 30 cents.
Arnold's Fritz auf Fierien. Edited by May Thomas. American Book Co. 30 cents.
Heyse's Er Soll Dein Herr Sein. Edited by Martin H. Haertel. American Book Co. 30 cents.
Baumach's Das Habichtsfräulein. Edited by Morton C. Stewart. Holt. 40 cents.
Ebner-Eschenbach's Lotti, Die Uhrmacherin. Edited by George Henry Needler. Holt. 40 cents.
Goethe's Iphigenie. Edited by A. B. N. Holt. 40 cents.
Goethe's Iphigenie. Edited by Parke R. Holt. American Book Co. 50 cents.
Goethe's Iphigenie. By Mathilde R. Holt. Crowell. 25 cents.
Goethe's Iphigenie. Edited by Parke R. Holt. American Book Co. 40 cents.
Goethe's Hermann und Dorothea. Edited by Waterman T. Hewett. American Book Co. 60 cents.
Goethe's Iphigenie. Edited by W. F. Chalmers. Crowell. 40 cents.
German Prose Composition. By Carl W. F. Osthaus. American Book Co. 65 cents.
German Prose Composition. Edited by Warren Washburn Florer. American Book Co. 70 cents.
German Prose Composition. By H. C. B. Holt. Holt. 40 cents.
Beginning German. A Series of Lessons with an Alphabet of Grammar. By H. C. B. Holt. Second edition. Holt. 60 cents.
German Prose Composition. Edited by O. B. Sage. Holt. 35 cents.
Hugo's Les Misérables. By Douglas Labarre Buffum. Holt. \$1.25.
Hugo's Poemes Choisis. Edited by L. Aguetant. Holt. \$1.
German Prose Composition. Edited by James D. Holt. American Book Co. 45 cents.
German Prose Composition. Edited by Grace Sandwich. Crowell. 50 cents.
German Prose Composition. By L. C. Armstrong. Holt. 90 cents.
Easy French Prose Composition. By H. A. Guerber. American Book Co. 25 cents.

This year's crop of German and French texts seems to indicate that the best of the literary material available for school study and reading has already been utilized. The field of standard classics, of the many skilfully wrought *Novellen*, comedies, *Jugendstücke*, has been thoroly garnered. The fact is that some of the new books will be hard put to it to justify their existence, when there are so many of the same grade serving the purpose far better.

This challenge of *raison d'être* might

be put to Moser's two comedies, *Till Eulenspiegel*, and even Arnold's *Fritz auf Ferien*. Moser's comedies contain some humor, but are of questionable literary value. The others are not the best examples of that splendid *Jugendliteratur* which has been created in recent years and has made so strong an appeal to the youthful imagination that all of a teacher's self-control is needed not to force the reading of five when there is time only for one. For second or third year students—so much depends upon the character of the class that it is hard to fix upon a definite period—Heyse's *Er Soll Dein Herr Sein*, an excellent

reise of Heine have been put into textbook form. The contrast is interesting: Goethe dignified, almost cold, but abstract and subtle; Heine lighter, more emotional, with a rhythmic and free-flowing description that is fascinating. *Das Rothkäppchen* and *Easy German Stories* are for children beginning the study of German. Hewett's edition of Goethe's idyl is excellent enough to rank as a model for its kind. The book of German poems includes many of the poems known and loved by every German; to know these by heart is to possess the key to German character and ideals. At the same time it is one

of the best methods of acquiring the *Sprache-Gefühl* without which all language study is worthless. *German Prose Composition* contains graded selections, English and German, for elementary and advanced translation. *German Inflections* may be of use to a college class as a digest of the principal forms and paradigms of the language. The new edition of Bierwirth's well-constructed and convenient beginner's book is enlarged by optional exercises.



BULL SEAL AND FAMILY.
From Carpenter's "How the World is Clothed"

specimen of the art of the prince of German short-story writers, who, perhaps more than any one else in Germany today, has held high the banner of modern romanticism. The subject, the love-trials of a young widow of a German soldier, living in a garrison town near München, will require for ready appreciation a more mature class of students. *Lotti*, a *Novelle*, describing a very different kind of life—that of the skilled artisan and *litterateur* in Vienna—is another of those strong and sympathetic works of the prolific Ebner-Eschenbach. It makes its appeal to the same class as the preceding. For students more advanced in the knowledge of German, the travels of Goethe in Italy and the famous *Harz-*

The French list has one sea story of Compayré, the well-known authority on pedagogics, for first or second year work; an edition of Hugo's *Les Misérables*, which is, indeed, an event in this field, for few books in any language can claim the hold that this work has upon the youth; *Selected Poems of Hugo*, beautifully bound in green leather, evidently for the private library; a new edition of Corneille's *Le Cid*; an elementary French grammar on the private school pattern; a study of the French verb, with exercises, an able compendium for third or fourth year classes; and a drill manual of prose compositions based upon M. Guerber's *Contes et Légendes, Ire Partie*.

Greek and Latin

- Xenophon's Hellenica*. Selections. Edited by Carleton Beals. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 1900.
A Short Grammar of the Greek New Testament. By A. T. Robertson. Armstrong. \$1.50.
The Agricola of Tacitus. By Duane Reed Stuart. Macmillan. 40 cents.
Selected Essays of Seneca. By Allan P. Ball. Macmillan. 60 cents.
High School Course in Latin Composition. By Charles McCoy Baker and Alexander James Inglis. Macmillan. 40 cents.
Social Life at Rome. By W. Warde Fowler. Macmillan. \$2.25.

The *Hellenica* of Xenophon is somewhat somber and annalistic, tintured with a tendency favorable to the Spartans. The desire and hope of Athens to regain her prestige in Greece was pathetic. She was shortly doomed to play a rôle far less glorious than that which she had played at Salamis and Plataea. Alexander came upon the scene. Greece was submerged. The resultant was a thin veneer of civilization, which spread far and wide in the East. The introduction, even if it does follow a beaten track, is worthy of some praise. Dr. Brownson has done all that any one could do to enliven the *Hellenica*. But it remains dull compared with the "Anabasis," in spite of its having a larger theme.

The work on the New Testament bears the stamp of painstaking, even if it does follow a beaten track. It has been long ago anticipated by the German, Wimer. It is, however, no small merit to reproduce the German in English, and in our language such a work was much needed. Stuart's *Agricola* is brought out with a winning simplicity, "excluding works of a technical nature and books written in foreign tongues." It is true that he does not wholly exclude them. "In mercy to the student," he says, "the intricacies of textual criticism have been kept in the background." He cherishes an antipathy toward conventional phraseology, and puts things in a different fashion from what the reader expects, showing a taste for pithy sayings. We have here a *nutshell in prose*. The kernel is contained in thirty pages and Tacitus is before us.

In the *Paras* of Seneca we do not always find dignity combined with power. In his death, however, there was a certain dignity, with perhaps a little parade. He was not a Socrates, who lived little for his life, provided he

could teach a high and heroic philosophy. Tho we may not call Seneca a hero, his literary work was not to be despised. His translations of the Greek poets had some merit, and his satire on the "Apotheosis of Claudius" was keen.

Baker and Inglis's *Latin Composition* is simply an exercise book following the usual round of drill by two instructors in the Horace Mann High School of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

It is not long since Mr. Tucker presented "Life in Ancient Athens." And now Mr. Fowler gives us *Social Life at Rome in the Age of Cicero*. There was certainly an opening for a good book here in spite of other works concerning the same ground, and we mention it with these school books because it will find its chief use as side reading in connection with the study of Cicero's works, giving to the student the broader outlook on the ancient world which is now demanded in classical education.



Spanish and Italian

- Spanish Grammar*. Edited by Carlos F. G. American Book Co. 65 cents.
Spanish Tales for Beginners. By Philip G. Heath. Heath. \$1.
Spanish Reader. By Charles Alfred Turrell. American Book Co. 80 cents.
Spanish Anecdotes. Edited by C. H. G. gent. Heath. \$1.25.
Spanish Grammar. By A. Adal Costa. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Baltasar, the fine biblical drama of Señora Avellaneda, considered by some French critics to reach the level of Racine's "Athalie," would seem at first sight hardly the kind of book to improve one's conversational Spanish. But, altho written in poetry, the language is simple and natural, more so even than that of many plays written in prose. The author was a native of Cuba, and we may therefore claim her as an American. The *Spanish Tales for Beginners* are marked with certain features that will meet the approval of the practical teacher: They are good literature, they depict modern Spanish life, they are interesting, and not too difficult in language and thought. Professor Giese's *Spanish Anecdotes* provides reading matter of a very simple and easy character. Turrell's *Spanish Reader* consists of extracts from the works of the most

popular writers of modern times, and are well calculated to interest the student in the literature of Spain.

An annotated edition of the *Inferno*, adapted for academic use as well as for the general literary public, is a decided novelty, and Mr. Grandgent is to be congratulated on the admirable manner in which he has carried out his purpose of enabling persons who have but a scanty Italian equipment to read the greatest of modern epics with no other aid than that of a dictionary. The notes, tho brief, are clear, pregnant and comprehensive, and explain almost every puzzling word and phrase in the text. The Italian grammar of Professor Arbib-Costa is the best work of the kind that has yet come under our notice; but it is not accurate enough in its phonetics and proofreading.



Biology and Nature Study

Essentials of Botany. By Joseph Y. Bergen. Ginn. \$1.20.

Gray's Manual of Botany. Revised edition by B. L. Robinson and M. L. Fernald. American Book Co. Pp. 926, illustrated. \$2.50.

Plant Study and Description. By W. H. D. Meier. Ginn. 75 cents.

Textbook of Zoölogy. By T. W. Galloway. Blakiston. Revised edition. \$2.00.

The Study of Nature. By Samuel C. Schmucker. Lippincott. \$1.25.

Practical Nature-Study. By John M. Coulter, John G. Coulter and Alice J. Patterson. Appleton. \$1.35.

Nature Study for Primary Grades. By Horace H. Cummings. American Book Co. \$1.00.

Birds in Their Haunts. By Rev. C. A. Johns. Revised by J. A. Owen. 256 illustrations in color by William Foster. Dutton. \$3.00.

Animal Life. By F. W. Gamble. 63 illustrations. Dutton. \$2.00.

How to Identify the Stars. By W. I. Milham. Macmillan. 75 cents.

How the World is Clothed. By Frank G. Carpenter. American Book Co. 60 cents.

Among the few biological books for use in schools and colleges published during the year, two botanical books deserve special mention. Bergen's *Essentials of Botany* is an expansion of the author's "Elements of Botany" into the course for a full year in high school. Gray's *New Manual of Botany* is the famous guide to our native plants brought into line with the most modern systematic botany. In comparing it with the previous (1890) edition, one is surprised at the vast changes made in plant classification in twenty years, and feels inclined to learn plants by their stable folk names until the botanists get tired of digging up pre-

historic manuscripts in the search of the earliest possible names to take the place of the ones which have become too well known and popular. In hundreds of cases the scientific names are not as they were in 1890, but the layman who is interested in plants will get comfort from the fact that the good old names in plain English have stood the test of time and serve as an index to the new scientific names.

In reading some of the modern pedagogical discussions on the teaching of botany in secondary schools one may get the impression that the making of an herbarium and analysis of "fifty flowers" has long since become a chapter in botanical history; but each year the publication of a special notebook and portfolio for such work indicates that somewhere on this earth plant analysis and pressing flowers is still popular enough to justify financial ventures by publishers. Those of us who had a taste of the good old way, which had much to commend it, will welcome the publication of Meier's *Plant Study and Plant Description*, with about forty sheets for modern laboratory notes in line with current textbooks of botany, an abundance of folded sheets with outline for plant description and space for mounting dried specimens, and a very convenient binder.

In zoology we have two importations from England and a revised edition of Galloway's text-book. The change of title from *First Course in Zoölogy* in the first edition to *Text-book of Zoölogy* in the revision is especially significant because it is advertised for secondary schools. For such schools it is certainly far too difficult as a "first course." In fact, it is a book better adapted to early years of college than to even a second course in high schools. The day is almost past when a book in science can afford to be advertised as "a text-book for secondary schools, normal schools and colleges." Discrimination in aims, subject matter and methods is the demand of the hour, and authors are rapidly responding by not attempting to adapt a single book to several stages and phases of education.

Within fifteen months four excellent guides for teachers of nature-study have

appeared. Holtz's *Nature-Study* arrived just in time for mention last July and seems to have stimulated the appearance of three formidable rivals, by Schmucker, Cummings, and Coulter and Patterson. In these books there is considerable similarity in the spirit and general plan, which is due not to originality or plagiarism on the part of any one of the authors so much as to the fact that all the authors have evidently kept closely in touch with the trend of the recent advances in nature-study. The first part of Schmucker's book, *Study of Nature*, deals with aims, purposes, and the general theory of nature-study; the second part deals with the materials; and the third part outlines a course of study. It will be very useful for teachers and for students in normal schools. Coulter and Patterson have packed into their *Practical Nature-Study and Elementary Agriculture* a large amount of useful material, but some of it is not approved nature-study. For example, hypocotyls, atoms, molecules, protoplasm, and photosynthesis are, to say the least, questionable topics for nature-study. In the introduction the authors protest against making nature-study from bits of the various sciences, and yet they have come nearer doing that very thing than any of the other authors of recent books. Perhaps this is the result of an attempt to meet the present market for books on agricultural teaching, and to do this by combining nature-study and elementary agriculture. With elimination of the numerous encroachments upon the field of high-school science, the book would be a useful manual for teachers of nature-study and agricultural nature-study in schools below high school. Cummings's *Nature-Study for Primary Grades* is a teachers' manual for the first three grades. The outlines are based on familiar experiences and facts, which commonly come within the experience of children; and hence the book ought to help teachers in any part of this country.

History, Civics and Economics

Students' History of Contemporary Civilization. Edited by James Allen James. Scribner. 1914.
History for Masters, Teachers, Pupils. By James Allen James and Charles A. Beard. Ginn. Vol. 1. 1914. Vol. II. 1915.
History of English History. By Edward P. Cheyney. Ginn.

Stories from British History. By Grace Agallan. Houghton. \$1.25.
History for 1915. By Mrs. H. M. Vernon. Putnam's. \$1.75.
American History. By James Allen James and Albert Hart Sanford. Scribner. \$1.50.
Documentary Source Book of American History, 1606-1914. By William Macdonald. Macmillan. \$1.75.
Stories from the Great West. By Theodore Roosevelt. Century. 60 cents.
History. By Katherine D. Johnson. Macmillan. 75 cents.
Principles of Politics. By J. W. Jenks. Macmillan. \$1.50.
Readings on American Federal Government. By Paul S. Reinsch. Ginn. \$1.00.
Readings on Civil Government. By S. E. Parrish. American Book Co. 60 cents.
The American Citizen's Reader. By Paul S. Reinsch. Sanborn. 60 cents.
Good Citizenship. By Julia Richman and Isabel Richman Wallach. American Book Co. 45 cents.
The Development of the State. By James George Dealey. Silver, Burdett. \$1.50.
Introduction to the Study of Economics. By Charles J. Bullock. Silver, Burdett. \$1.25.
Outlines of Economics. By Richard T. Ely. Macmillan. \$1.
Economics. Boston Course. By Henry Rogers. Silver, Burdett. \$1.75.
Economics. By Scott Nearing and Frank D. Watson. Macmillan. \$1.90.

The range of teaching materials in history, civics and economics, especially for secondary schools, has been widened this year by the addition of a number of works by standard authorities like Professors Seignobos, Robinson, Cheyney, Reinsch, Jenks, Ely and Seager. Prof. J. A. James has brought to completion his English edition of *Seignobos's General History* by the publication of the third volume, covering the social and economic development as well as the political events of the period from the opening of the eighteenth century to the year 1888. Professor Seignobos, as every student of history knows, combines the rare qualities of a profound scholar and a skillful maker of school books, and we are fortunate in having in English dress his excellent series for secondary schools. It is only to be regretted that the editor did not make arrangements to bring the work up to date; in fact, this failure seems to be a fatal error for the purposes of a modern history. The recent American contribution to manuals on *Modern European History*, by Professors Robinson and Beard, has now been supplemented by two volumes of selections from the sources, so arranged as to enable the teacher to expand each chapter of the text by a corresponding chapter of illustrative materials. Professor Cheyney's *Short History of England*, in the same series, under the general editorship of Professor Robinson, is likewise supplemented by a volume of sources. The

fundamental idea in the preparation of these three volumes of readings has been to present, in clear and simple English, first-hand accounts from the works of contemporaries in such a form as to give vividness and reality to the necessarily compact statements of the manuals. It seems too late now to discuss the desirability of the source method of instruction; practice has confirmed its utility. The new volume in the Cambridge Historical Series is a *History of Italy*, from the great French and Spanish invasions to the eve of the French Revolution, by Mrs. H. M. Vernon, already known to students of Italian history. thru her excellent little volume

on Cosimo de Medici.

A volume in the Cambridge Series needs no comment; it is authoritative, scholarly, essentially political, and dry. The long list of textbooks in *American History* for secondary schools—to the making of which verily there is no end—has been increased by a new volume by Professors James and Sanford, whose book on American government has been so favorably received. This manual follows traditional lines, with the exception of a somewhat greater stress on the development of the West

than is common in books made in New England, and excites no considerable feeling one way or the other. Professor MacDonald has reprinted in one volume some of the most important documents and papers contained in his admirable series of sources already so well known to students of history. The selection is made judiciously, and the volume is, in scholarship and practical utility, equal to the editor's previous works; beyond this great praise a reviewer could scarcely go. There is good history, also, tho not

of the "documentary" sort, in Roosevelt's Western tales, a collection of lively stories and sketches from his varied writings on frontier life. Somewhat in the same vein runs Katherine B. Judson's *Montana*, a rather unique bit of historical work designed to give children in proper sequence some of the romantic scenes from the early history of that State.

In the field of American government, we have two books for college and university instruction and three for children in the grades. Professor Jenks's volume is an edited version of the lectures recently delivered at Columbia



DESIGNS FROM NATURE STUDY LESSONS
From Cummings's "Nature Study."

University on the Blumenthal foundation; it does not pretend to be an analysis of the structure and functions of government, but is a study of some fundamental political questions—the suffrage, political motives, parties, legislation and administration—as they would appear to the average intelligent American citizen who tried to reason them out from practical considerations. The doctrinaire—radical or conservative—will receive scant comfort from these pages. Professor Reinsch has brought together a large and remarkably vital

collection of extracts from the *Congressional Record*, memoirs and other sources illustrating the actual operation of the various branches of the Federal Government. It is hard to imagine a better book on which to base a university course in that subject. The importance of carrying instruction in citizenship into our secondary schools, as well as our colleges, cannot be doubted; but the task of making government a living subject for children is unquestionably a difficult one. Dr. Forman attempts to solve the problem by teaching the child certain great principles of conduct for the home, school, local State and na-

tion and describing in a very striking and entertaining fashion the precise ways in which the great departments of a city government, such as the fire, police, health and street cleaning departments, come into practical relation to the citizen's welfare, and also how the citizen himself can forward the good work by proper conduct. It is true that the authors have designed this little book for supplementary reading, but, after all, it seems the very best way to teach citizenship; that is, to engage the pupil's interest and get him to care about his government and what it does; he will discover the necessary political machinery soon enough.

But what about the girls in the schools? Professor Dealey, in his *Development of the State*, teaches civics by the historical and evolutionary method, tracing the origin and growth of the various functions of government and giving occasional suggestions as to probable or desirable changes in the future; a very comprehensive and useful little volume, interesting and unprejudiced.

In the domain of economics there are four volumes fresh from the press. Two of them are revisions, a third is a condensation of a larger work, and the

fourth is a new presentation of the subject. Professor Bullock has issued a third edition of his *Economics* (which has served as a standard text in many colleges for over a decade), with some revision and the addition of new chapters on finance and railway transportation. Professor Ely's *Outlines*, after fifteen years of effective service, has now been thoroly rewritten and enlarged; the result is a better book in every way. Professor Seager's volume is based upon his larger work, but it is simplified, and the practical part is enlarged so as to appeal especially to students of technical and professional schools. The newest venture in the field of economics, by Nearing and Watson, is certainly the most striking of the



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

tional government, while incidentally conveying the more important facts relative to the organization and functions of government. Professor Reinsch gives even more attention to the human side of government, and at the same time deals satisfactorily with the technicalities of the subject; he treats rather fully such matters as highways, schools, charities, public works, forests, liberty, equality and patriotism. There is in both books too much patriotic rhodomontade about our perfection; but it seems that a certain degree of silliness in books on "civics" is necessary to their sale. Richman and Wallach attack the problem as it appears to the city dweller in another fashion, by leaving out of account altogether the forms of govern-

group, and it would be interesting to know whether it represents the tendency among the newer generation of economists. The theories of rent, profit, interest and wages are disposed of in half a hundred pages; "value" does not appear in the index or table of contents; it is a book about labor, business organization, trusts, railways, municipal monopolies, trade unions, open shops, "the square deal," single tax, socialism and Government regulation, and it closes with a positive program of social work. Shades of Ricardo! are these your sons? Surely in looking over this group of school books there is reason for congratulation—we are nearer to reality, more human in our views of history and politics, and more confident than ever in the future of democracy. The teacher has a great work to do, and the books for good work are better than ever.



Mathematics

- Trigonometry.* By Arthur G. Hall and Fred G. Fink. Holt. \$1.40.
Plane and Solid Geometry. By Elmer A. Lyman. American Book Co. \$1.25.
Standard Algebra. By William J. Milne. American Book Co. \$1.
Practical Elementary Algebra. By Jos. V. Collins. American Book Co. \$1.
Algebra for Secondary Schools. By E. R. Hedrick. American Book Co. \$1.00.
A Secondary Arithmetic. By John C. Stone and James F. Millis. Sanborn. 75 cents.
The Appleton Arithmetics. By J. W. A. Young and Lambert L. Jackson. Appleton. Primary, 35 cents. Grammar School, 55 cents.
Lessons in Telegraphy. A textbook for schools and individual students. By C. H. Sewall. Van Nostrand. \$1.00.

Almost all recent textbooks go to show that the days of the old-time, formal, disciplinary textbooks have passed; for the writers of books no less than philosophers have come to know that books as well as other things must have more than a disciplinary value—they must be practical, making for efficiency in some line of human effort. In no class of books was the need felt more up until recently than in the most formal of all the sciences—mathematics. Even what was known as "applied mathematics" had a delightful way of keeping clear of the concrete. In olden time men were taught to ascend into heaven by the discipline of mathematics; today we are told that even mathematics must rather "bake bread." So it is that Plato's test for the true thinker has become an instrument of service to the race. But to render an abstract science such as

mathematics practical means the preparation of many textbooks, with especial reference to the field in which it is to be applied; for the student who has familiarized himself with certain general, if not fanciful, problems, may be and generally is ill prepared to take up real problems in a given field. What such a book should be is well illustrated by the *Trigonometry* prepared by Prof. A. G. Hall, of the University of Michigan, and Mr. F. G. Fink. The book is published with especial reference to technological students and their needs are kept always in mind. In treatment, in general arrangement, as well as in the selection of problems, the authors have quite wisely kept close to the concrete. The more abstract nature of the function of the general angle is sufficient reason for considering this subject later in the work, while the arithmetical solution of angles comes in for an early treatment. The book is quite complete, containing as it does a chapter on logarithms, a table of logarithms, and an explanation of the slide-rule, which is strongly recommended as a check upon the numerical solution of problems.

Professor Elmer A. Lyman, of the Michigan State Normal, has proceeded upon the hypothesis that in mathematics as well as in other subjects the student's interest must be awakened, which means that the student must be allowed and encouraged to do much of the work himself; hence he leaves the proof of quite a large number of theorems that are usually proven outright either in part or entirely in the hands of the student.

In *The Standard Algebra*, by Prof. William J. Milne, of the New York State Normal College; *Practical Elementary Algebra*, by Prof. Jos. V. Collins, of the Wisconsin State Normal, and the *Algebra for Secondary Schools*, by Prof. E. R. Hedrick, of the University of Missouri, we have three standard textbooks for secondary schools. In each case the author has shown wisdom in the selection of his problems, which are as far as possible of a concrete nature. The book of Professor Milne is to be especially commended for its full treatment of factoring, the treatment of which is not infrequently crowded into too few pages;

while that of Professor Collins emphasizes probably more than has ever been done before the value and feasibility of checking up the answers to examples, thereby dispensing with the answer-book as far as possible. The work of Professor Hedrick, which in many respects is the most attractive of the three, was written especially for those students who can get no further than the high school. For this reason he has relegated to the appendix much that is usually met with in the body of the text, and that, too, without loss. Great stress is placed upon graphical illustrations.

In the publication of *A Secondary Arithmetic*, Messrs. Stone and Millis have followed to the extreme the doc-

More after the fashion of the old-line book and yet in keeping in touch with the new theories of teaching mathematics is the *Appleton Series of Arithmetics*. This series takes a very sane position, following the middle road between the two extremes of the old and new:

"In addition to giving proper attention to the culture value peculiar to the exact reasoning of the school mathematics, this book fully recognizes the utility of arithmetic. The problem material is rich in data drawn from the student's own experience."



Physics and Chemistry

A Textbook of Physics. By A. Wilson Duff et al. Blakiston. \$2.75.
Elements of Physics. By George F. Heath. Appleton. 1000 B. & C. Co.



A LEASH OF HOUNDS. BY ORKNEY.
 From Wilson's *Physical Study in Elementary Science*.

trine that the study of a textbook should result in practical preparation for the duties of life. They write:

"Such a course in arithmetic should be practical and informational. It should be free from pedantic and obsolete processes. It should set forth the actual business practices of the time. It should contain nothing but the processes actually used in commercial and industrial work today."

Physical Laboratory Handbook. By George A. Hoad. Appleton. 1000 B. & C. Co.
Physical Laboratory Handbook. By E. L. Hart. Appleton. 1000 B. & C. Co.
Electricity, Sound, and Light. By Robert A. Millikan and Lake Mills. Appleton. 1000 B. & C. Co.
New Laboratory Manual of Physics. By S. E. Coleman. Appleton. 1000 B. & C. Co.
Science at Home. By T. Baron Russell. Fenno. 75 cents.
A Textbook of Experimental Chemistry. By Edwin Jones. Boston. 1000 B. & C. Co.
Elementary Chemistry. By Hollis Gifford. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.10.

A Text-book of Physics, an excellent manual for colleges, is the common work of Professors Duff, Guthe, Hallock, Lewis, Goodspeed, Carman and McClung. The plan here employed renders seven experienced teachers jointly responsible for the text, and has the good point of having specialists to write with authority upon their own particular fields, into which they seem to have entered with enthusiasm in every case, in addition to the fact that all alike have taken a general interest in the work as a whole. If any one subject has been touched upon by more than one author, the student is certainly anything but a loser thereby. The book contains 666 pages—a rather extended treatment of the subject. The omission, however, of those parts in fine print will render the book serviceable for a briefer course.

Those acquainted with Professor Hoadley's previous work on *Physics* will be glad to know that he has published a concise new textbook, which retains all the good qualities of his other work, and that it is written primarily for those students just beginning the study of physics. *Applied Mechanics for Engineers*, by Prof. E. L. Hancock, is prepared for engineering students of the junior year at college. The author believes that problems in mechanics should be practical engineering problems, and in the writing of this book he has kept this idea well in mind. Especial attention is called to the chapters on moment of inertia, center of gravity, work and energy, friction and impact, as being very full treatments of the subjects. *Electricity, Sound and Light*, by Professor Millikan, of the University of Chicago, and Professor Mills, of the Western Reserve University, is a valuable text-book, built up around a laboratory outline, and put forth after much experience with the course in the classrooms of several universities, among others the two named above. The method of treatment is analytical rather than descriptive. The book is written for college sophomores. Sixteen of the twenty-eight chapters are devoted to electricity, while sound and light are allotted five and seven respectively. The book covers thoroly its limited field.

A new *Laboratory Manual of Physics*,

by Prof. S. E. Coleman, contains seventy-six experiments specifically designed to meet the college entrance requirements. *Science at Home*, by T. B. Russell, is a volume of simple experiments for young people, rather more novel, attractive and practicable than such books usually are.

A Text-book of Experimental Chemistry, by Prof. Edwin Lee, of Allegheny College, is a manual for the use of students of general inorganic chemistry. It is not intended to take the place of descriptive chemistry, but there are descriptive notes embodying discussions, applications, formulæ, etc., intended to make obvious the relationship of experiment to theory.

Godfrey's *Elementary Chemistry* is a reversion to an older type, to the descriptive, poetic and moralizing style of our forefathers, which has been replaced by the dry, mathematical and experimental treatment of the subject. Such a book as this is undeniably more readable, and it may, by its many references to the composition of common things, serve to interest some who would be repelled by a textbook of the kind now generally used, but it contains much that is not chemistry. Its illustrations, both the verbal and pictorial, are frequently far-fetched. For example, a picture of Trinity College, Cambridge, is introduced because Cavendish was educated there, and the author compares the symbols of chemistry with hieroglyphics, and backs up the simile with a cut of the Rosetta Stone. Many of our textbooks are weak on the philosophical side, but we have not for some time happened upon so amusing a confusion of conceptions as the following from p. 76 of Godfrey's *Chemistry*:

"The laws of nature, the great laws which underlie natural science on the other hand, are infallible, unerring, so that whether we wish or no they require obedience. For those who try to disobey them, the punishment is certain—injury or death results. High up on the snow of the Alps stand shelves of snow whereon crossing may sometimes be made. If the ice holds strong, the mountaineer can cross. If the sun melts and weakens the shelf of snow so that it can no longer bear the weight of the climber, the man who tries that path plunges headlong to destruction. He has disobeyed the laws of nature. The force downward of gravitation was greater than the supporting force which acted upward."

Music and Art

The Elementary Music Course. By Ida Prentice Whitcomb. American Book Co. Book I, 25 cents; Book II, 30 cents; Book III, 40 cents; Book IV, 50 cents. *Picture Study in Elementary Schools*. A Manual for Teachers. By L. L. W. Wilson. Macmillan, \$1.00.

ite songs for school and home. Edited by Clifton Johnson. American Book Co. 50 cents.

Aiken's Music Course. By Walter H. Aiken. American Book Co. 50 cents.

Young People's Story of Music. By Ida Prentice Whitcomb. Dodd, Mead. \$2.00.

Picture Study in Elementary Schools. A Manual for Teachers. By L. L. W. Wilson. Macmillan, \$1.00.

The head of the department of music of the University of Chicago School of Education has drawn upon the children's song literature of many nations for the *Eleanor Smith Music Course*, her endeavor being to present music which shall assist in the best technical and artistic training possible to children. So far as we have been able to observe, practically everything in the four books possesses genuine artistic quality—that is, is worthy of inclusion in such a course. Many folk-tunes as well as songs by eminent composers are included, and the whole has been carefully graded as regards difficulty and musical maturity. Mr. Aiken, who is supervisor of music in the Cincinnati public schools, has prepared a music reader in which he has essayed to take up systematically the simpler elements of instruction, to present them clearly, and to illustrate them copiously with single-voice songs and part songs. A big book for little folk has been made by Ida Prentice Whitcomb in *Young People's Story of Music*. The author was actuated by a worthy motive in attempting to tell a "story" that would "enable young readers to listen more intelligently and with greater enjoyment to the opera, the symphony, the oratorio and all the modern forms of good music," but by trying to include something about all those forms and something about the lives of all the leading composers she has made an unwieldy book of very uneven interest—more or less of a hodge-podge of information, some of which is none too accurate.

In the ten years since their initial publication Wilson's two little manuals on *Picture Study in Elementary Schools* have proved a boon to many a teacher awakening to the value of beauty in the school room, for they provided a unique and a potent aid for imparting to children

the beginnings of a true appreciation of and love for the paintings by the world's great masters. This new edition puts the two parts in one volume.

Philosophy, Psychology and Education

Charles W. Eliot. By Eugene Kuehnemann. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.00.

Impressions of American Education in 1908. By Sara A. H. Longmans. \$1.00.

Systematic Study in the Elementary Schools. By Lida Belle Earhart. Columbia University Press. \$1.00.

How to Study, and Teaching Children to Study. By Frank M. McMurtry. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.00.

Education in the Far East. By Charles F. Johnson. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.50.

Industrial Education. The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Vol. XXXIII, No. 1. Philadelphia. \$1.00.

Journal of Proceedings and Addresses of the Forty-sixth Annual Meeting held at Cleveland, Ohio. By National Education Association. Winona, Minn. \$2.00.

Standards in Education. Including Industrial Training. By Arthur H. Chamberlain. American Book Co. \$1.00.

Administration of Public Education in the United States. By Samuel T. Dutton and John Snedden. Macmillan. \$1.75.

Teaching a District School. By John W. D. Moore. American Book Co. \$1.00.

Modern Methods for Teachers. By Charles C. Boyer. Lippincott. \$1.50.

Textbook of School and Class Management. By Felix Arnold. Macmillan. \$1.00.

The Psychology of Thinking. By Irving Elgar Miller. Macmillan. \$1.25.

Ethics. By John Dewey and James H. Tufts. Holt. \$2.00.

A History of Education Before the Middle Ages. By Frank Pierpont Graves. Macmillan. \$1.00.

Modern Education and Its Problems. By John Dewey. Appleton. \$1.00.

Studies in the History of Modern Education. By Charles Oliver Hoyt. Silver, Burdett. \$1.00.

History of Common School Education. By Lewis F. Anderson. Holt. \$1.25.

Laggards in Our Schools. By Leonard P. Ayres. Charities Publication Committee. \$1.50.

Education. By Ralph Waldo Emerson. Riverside Educational Monographs. Houghton, Mifflin. 35 cents.

During the past year the eloquent Professor Kuehnemann, of Breslau, has held for the second time the Kaiser Wilhelm exchange professorship at Harvard. His little volume on *Charles W. Eliot* is at once a tribute to the retiring Harvard president and an attempt to interpret to the German people something of the significance of Eliot's life and work. It is not, like Fräulein Müller's fascinating life of Carla Wenckebach, primarily a study in personality. Rather is it a study of ideas—of the democratic ideals which have dominated Eliot's social and educational philosophy, together with a description of their unfolding in the evolution of Harvard University. Fräulein Müller has a story to

tell—the story of a vigorous Frisian baby, ambitious and impulsive Hanoverian schoolgirl, adventurous governess in the distant Caucasus, and, finally, Wellesley professor, rugged, scholarly, inspiring.

The head mistress of the Manchester High School for Girls, Miss Burstall, visited a number of American universities and city high schools last year, and now we have her well-stocked volume of observations and impressions. Miss Burstall finds it hard to understand the paucity of women in executive positions

then work with a greater zeal and effectiveness than when employing the more usual mechanical methods. Prof. Frank McMurry believes this so thoroly that he has written a book on *How to Study and Teaching Children to Study*, a book that will bring home to many teachers the conviction of a neglected duty and also point out to them the better way.

Both Miss Burstall and Professor Kuchnemann have been deeply impressed with the American's extraordinary faith in the importance and power of education. That this faith grips not only the



PESTALOZZI AND THE ORPHANS OF STANZ.

From Hoyt's "History of Modern Education."

in our schools. She is impressed by the degree of independence and power of initiative which American pupils exhibit in their school work. Dr. Earhart's investigation of the ability of elementary school pupils to study, to find the subject of the lesson for themselves, to organize the subject-matter, to verify the author's statements and supplement the text—sheds on the American schoolboy no such rosy light. The encouraging portion of Dr. Earhart's research is found in her demonstration that children in the fourth grade *can* be taught to study logically and systematically, and that they

populace, but some of the educational leaders as well, is evident to the reader of President Thwing's *Education in the Far East*. Industrial and technical training in India, moral and religious instruction in Japan, more numerous and better prepared teachers in China; these are the paramount needs of the Far East.

The lively interest of the American public in education gets sharply focused, our visitors remind us, on different problems from time to time. At one of these foci of interest today one finds the problems of vocational education. A recent number of the *Annals of the American*

Academy, given over entirely to "Industrial Education," contains more than a score of contributions from practical school men and writers who lead in social and educational thought. The treatment of this theme in Prof. A. H. Chamberlain's textbook called *Standards in Education* redeems an otherwise somewhat disappointing volume. "The Administration of Vocational Education" is the title of one of the best of the thirty-odd chapters in Dutton and Snedden's comprehensive and scholarly textbook in the important field of educational administration.

Professor Dinsmore's book of straightforward, homely advice on *Teaching a District School* gives the kind of help needed by an untrained beginner. If he wants to find out how to teach anything, from the three Rs to agriculture and singing, Dr. Boyer's *Modern Methods* will tell him—after a fashion. It is doubtful whether he could extract any inspiration from Dr. Felix Arnold's elaborately wrought *Textbook of School and Class Management*.

Teachers of psychology who believe that the "Dewey movement" is the most significant feature of contemporary education—and their number is increasing—are giving a warm welcome to Dr. Miller's *Psychology of Thinking*, for here the biological point of view, together with Professor Dewey's doctrine of the nature of thinking and its function in the reconstruction of experience, are worked out in detail, and in such plain language that the book may safely be placed in the hands of undergraduate students. If the reader desires to come into touch with Professor Dewey's thought at first hand, undoubtedly one of the best opportunities is provided in Part II of the Dewey and Tufts's *Ethics*. In this middle portion of the book Professor Dewey develops his conception of the moral situation as essentially involving a selection from among discrepant ends of action. Part I, by Professor Tufts, is a vivid and convincing portrayal of the beginnings and growth of morality in primitive life, among the Hebrews and the Greeks, and in the modern period. This historical method of approach at once simplifies

the problem for the student and gives him needed perspective. Another rather bold and successful innovation appears in Part III, where the ethical concepts and principles developed in the preceding chapters are tested by application to some of the large unsolved moral problems of contemporary political, economic and social life. Especially strong are Professor Tufts's chapters on unsettled problems in the economic order, and on the family.

Of the four authors of new textbooks in the history of education, Professor Graves, formerly president of the universities of Wyoming and Washington, treats his subject with the most breadth and adequacy. The two writers on modern education, Dr. Misawa and Dr. Hoyt, both cling to an ideal which we had hoped was on the wane. They would make the history of education course a study of the biographies and educational doctrines of a few representative educational reformers. Dr. Hoyt's brief text employs all the didactic devices of maps, chronological charts, outlines, lists of supplementary questions and the like, and even departs so far from the beaten path as to introduce full-page portraits of each of the half dozen educators studied. Dr. Misawa adopts none of these devices, but relies upon an unusually vivid, facile and graceful pen to illuminate the characters of his thirteen *Modern Educators*. Dr. Anderson has hit upon a taking title that will win for his book a quick entrance into numerous training schools, where every item of instruction admitted to the curriculum is challenged to show its direct bearing upon the problems of the common school teacher.

The Sage Foundation has let its inquisitors loose upon the schools. One of them has been trying to find out the proportion of pupils that drop by the wayside before finishing, and the number that repeat a portion of the work. Statistics are often dull and incomprehensible to the uninitiated. Mr. Ayers makes his figures comprehensible and they are startling. *The Laggards in Our Schools*, those who are older than they should be for the grades they are in, constitute 33 per cent. of all the

school children. Most of these 6,000,000 "retarded" children will not finish the elementary school, but will drop out at the age of fourteen, while they are still in the fifth or sixth grade. In the lower grades, the average rate of progress is at the rate of eight grades in ten years. "Our courses of study are fitted not to the slow child, or to the average child,

but to the unusually bright one." Another statement formidably supported with figures is that our schools are better fitted to the needs and natures of the girls than of the boys. Such a book, at once readable and scholarly, scientific and popular, critical and constructive, is typical of the best in educational literature.



RICHARD COCKBURN MACLAURIN

Who was inaugurated President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on June 1, 1900. He was born in Scotland, received his education at Cambridge, and has served as Professor of Mathematics at Wellington College, New Zealand, and as Professor of Mathematical Physics at Columbia

The Adamantine Mind

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

POET-LAUREATE OF ENGLAND.

I

Let the world change, we need not change;
Nor yield dominion of the mind,
But with ancestral freedom range
The mightier days behind.
Should Statesmen abdicate control,
They who should rule be toppled down,
Nought can dethrone the regal soul,
Or rob it of its Crown.

II

Against the adamantine will
Rebellion's billows vainly beat.
Let Insurrection rise and shrill
And scared Authority retreat.
Conscience surveys the rabble-cries
As mountains gaze on heavy main,
Unmoved among the loftier skies
By transient hurricane.

III

Be of good heart, then, wavering souls,
And stand upon the ancient ways;
The forward hours wise Time controls
Are but as righted yesterdays.
When disaffection's storm is spent,
Authority resumes its rod,
From continent to continent
Proclaiming trust in God.

Copyright, 1891, by Alfred Austin.



The French Anarchists

BY ALVAN F. SANBORN

This volume is a translation from the French of the book by Alvan F. Sanborn, "The French Anarchists," published in 1891. It is a translation of the book by Alvan F. Sanborn, "The French Anarchists," published in 1891. It is a translation of the book by Alvan F. Sanborn, "The French Anarchists," published in 1891.

THE winning of converts is the first desire of every convinced anarchist in France as elsewhere. "Woe is me if I preach not the gospel" and "Woe is you if you preach not the gospel" is the burden of his self-communion. The most simple and natural manner of nature of the case, for other ears than winning converts, whatever the doctrine concerned, is by the oral propaganda, and the most simple and natural form of oral propaganda, as well as the most effective, is the heart-to-heart talk with one's neighbors and friends. These heart-to-heart talks, however, are not, in the very those of said neighbors and friends, and,

except as the imagination and the insight of the novelist may succeed in reproducing them, are a quantity with which the general public can have nothing to do. Oral propaganda thru the "group" ("*le groupe*"), then, is the simplest oral propaganda of which a mere descriptive article can take cognizance.

The anarchist "group" is the loosest sort of an organization of which it is possible to conceive, so loose, in truth, that it is barely organic. Its identity is that of a brook and its consistency that of a cloud. It is dependent for its existence on affinities which did not exist yesterday and which may not exist tomorrow, and appears and disappears with equal suddenness. It has no conditions of membership. It has no officers. It has neither constitution nor by-laws and recognizes no precedents. Its numbers are limited only by the operations of the affinities aforesaid. Its place of meeting is the only thing about it with an approach to fixity, and even this may shift from café to wine shop, from wine shop to private dwelling, and from private dwelling to café or wine shop again. The programs of group meetings likewise vary with the ever-varying affinities on which the groups are based, but they may be said to consist, speaking in the large, of

"The reading of original essays and poems; reports on the progress of the cause at home and abroad; a consideration of the bearing on the cause of the latest events; an exchange of journals and brochures, accompanied by expositions and discussions of their contents; a volunteering of service for the tasks in hand; and untrammelled exchange of ideas, sometimes degenerating into dispute and boisterous disorder."

The groups keep up fairly close relations with each other, in spite of their fluidity and irresponsibility, thru the columns specially reserved for correspondence in the anarchist press—very much as do the local societies of the Boys' League, the King's Daughters and the Christian Endeavor Union thru their chosen organs. Thus:

"The group '*Rayon de Soleil*' would like to put itself into communication with other groups. Those who are willing to write us are invited to direct their letters to 13 Rue L—, Monmartre."

"Gustave Guinon, 5 Place de la Halle, Saint Chamond (Loire), desires to correspond with the *camarades* of the group of La Seyne sur-

Mer (Var) and with a *camarade* of La Ciotat. He desires also the address of Sabatino for an urgent affair."

"'*Les Resolus*' of La Charronne invites the groups of Belleville, La Villette, La Goutte d'Or and Ménilmontant to a meeting which will be held in the back room of the Silver Pheasant, Sunday, January 6th, at 8½ o'clock."

"Vanier, at Angoulême. Your idea is excellent. Since the municipality exacts the octroi tax of 16 francs on the Marennes* and 8 francs on the Portugaises* you have only to arrange to sell them in the country. This will make your profits bigger and at the same time will give you a splendid opportunity to spread the word. J. Mazel."

Union meetings of groups which are not too far separated from each other geographically are frequent, as the third of these notices indicates, but these union meetings can take no action that is binding on their component parts.

District, national and international anarchist congresses are held more or less regularly, at which the groups are represented by such of their members as choose to attend—their principles forbidding them to name formal delegates. None of these bodies, however, exercises any authority of any sort whatever over the groups. They are merely convenient arrangements for an exchange of ideas, and their power is purely moral, wherein they offer a striking contrast to the Socialist congresses, whose power not infrequently verges on the despotic.

Anarchist mass meetings are relatively rare, because large halls are too expensive for the anarchists' slender purses; because the proprietors of such halls are unwilling to let them to anarchists; and because the police are likely to forbid at the last moment the opening of their doors, even when the anarchists have succeeded in hiring them. But they contrive by the registering of bogus political candidacies to get the free use of national and municipal buildings at election time for meetings in which they preach, with superb irony, abstention from voting, and they are infinitely skilful in capturing and carrying on with their own speakers the mass meetings of the Nationalists, Radicals, Socialists, etc., by packing the hall and electing presiding officers of their own persuasion. This capture (to the end of which they do not hesitate to lay aside their scruples against parliamentary tactics) is not always ac-

* Two varieties of oysters.

complished peacefully. It often precipitates a general resort to fisticuffs, and has been known to result in bloodshed. Once a fight is on between the rightful occupants of a hall and the interlopers, only the evacuation thereof by the police or the turning off of the gas by its proprietor will secure order.

Joint debates ("*assemblées contradictoires*") likewise are almost sure to end, if these meeting-capturing anarchists flock to them, in rough-and-tumble scrimmages.

The anarchist, like other reformers, employs various innocent strategies for getting his doctrine listened to. He gives *punchs-conférences* (punch-talks) and *soupes-conférences* (soup-talks) and *déjeuners végétariens* (vegetarian lunches) in the winter, and organizes propagandist picnics (*ballades de propagande*) in the summer. He presents incendiary theatrical pieces, which are under the ban of the censorship, evading the law by issuing invitations and imposing a cloak-room charge instead of an entrance fee. Thus:

"The 'Groupe Germinal' (of Lyon) has organized for Sunday, January 24th, at 8 o'clock, Salle Charamande, Café de l'Isère, a theatrical representation by the *camarades* of the Théâtre d'Art. All militants are cordially invited.

"Obligatory cloak-room fee 10 sous.

"Invitations may be procured in advance at the Café de l'Isère or by applying to the Camarade J——, Number 19, Rue de P——."

The anarchist theatrical performance is frequently accompanied by a lecture which explains or supplements the teaching of the play, as is the practice in several legitimate Paris theaters dear to French bluestockings.

The anarchist combines pleasure and profit in "family nights" ("*soirées familiales*") also, to which, as to the theatrical performances, admission is by invitation only. Thus:

"'Soirée Familiale,' Saturday, February 6, at 8½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Café Barnave, Passage Barnave, close by the Grand, Maison Universelle. Address by the Camarade Emile J——, subject, 'L'Anarchisme à travers les Ages' ('Anarchy Thru the Ages'). Concert by l'Association Théâtrale, which will also present 'Le Fardeau de la Liberté,' by Tristan Bernard. The exercises will conclude with a ball and the drawing of a *tournoi* (lottery). Invitations may be procured at the Café Barnave. Obligatory cloak-room fee (which gives the right to a ticket for the *tournoi*) 10 sous. The *tournoi* prizes include oil paintings, bronzes,

books, etc., etc., more than a hundred prizes in all."

One's first impulse is to criticise severely the anarchist, who professes to hold gain in abhorrence, for appealing (thru a lottery) to the love of gain. But one recalls the church fairs and charity balls of "good society" and is humiliated into silence.

Another form of oral propaganda in which the French anarchists have great faith is the popular revolutionary *chanson* (*chanson populaire révolutionnaire*). Many of these popular revolutionary *chansons*—the majority, perhaps—are never put into type. They are transmitted from group to group, as were the folk-songs of yore, by such anarchists as are by nature lyrically inclined, particularly by the picturesque *trimardeurs*.* Such of the *chansons* as are printed retail at 2 sous each, and wholesale at 90 sous a hundred. They are sung in the public squares and on the street corners of the large cities by itinerant singers, who act as so many singing masters, teaching their audiences the words and airs of the *chansons* they sell them.

All attempts to establish a daily anarchist paper in France have failed, but the written propaganda of anarchy counts several weekly papers that may be reckoned prosperous as anarchist prosperity goes. The oldest and best known of these, *Les Temps Nouveaux* (ex-*La Révolte*, ex-*Le Révolté*), founded many years back by Pierre Kropotkin and Elisée Reclus, is an eight-page sheet, sold at 2 sous a copy. It is an exceedingly able and well-nigh dignified publication, almost as much read by the intellectually alert Frenchmen who are not anarchists as by those who are, in consequence of its literary supplement, which consists mainly of excerpts from the eminent authors, living and dead, who have exposed, without confessing themselves revolutionists, the injustices and corruptions of modern society.

The *Temps Nouveaux* is more especially the organ of the communist-anarchists. The *Libertaire*, a close second in age and in repute, emphasizes, on the other hand, the individualistic phases of anarchy.

*The *trimardeurs* are members of the great small-clothed companies of anarchists and hangers of France at one and the same time.

Scarcely a month passes that does not see the birth and death of more than one anarchist periodical publication in Paris alone. Consequently, any list of anarchist organs made out today runs the risk of being erroneous tomorrow. For the moment, the weeklies, fortnightlies and monthlies that are either anarchistic or so near to being anarchistic that anarchists are officially advised to read them are: *La Voix du Peuple*, *L'Action Directe*, *Pages Libres*, *L'Oeuvre Nouvelle*, *L'Ennemi du Peuple*, *Les Cahiers Féministes*, *Les Cahiers de la Quinzaine*, *Le Cri de Paris*, *La Bonne Lutte* and *L'Idée Libre*. The French fondness for almanacs is turned to the account of the propaganda by the publication of the *Almanach de la Révolution*, now in its fourth year (6 sous a copy).

The French art sense is similarly utilized by the issuance of reproductions (sold for home decorations at 10 to 30 sous and as illustrated postal cards at 1 and 2 sous) of anarchist drawings of remarkable artistic worth. Indeed, it may be remarked in passing, there is an intimate connection between anarchist thinking and the most advanced movements of contemporary French art which calls for a profound psychological study.

The anarchist papers and periodicals

"serve to keep the individual *camarades*, the groups and the *trimardeurs* in close touch with each other and with the whole anarchist body, as well as to narrate events, establish the real significance of the casualty columns of the bourgeois press, and expound the doctrine. They also lend themselves to mutual relief work—raising subscriptions for the *camarades* in distress from lack of employment, and securing comforts for the *camarades* in prison and for their families; signal *Mouchards* (police spies) and predict their movements; rehabilitate *camarades* unjustly accused of espionage; denounce the crookedness of employers; arrange for lectures; and, especially, utilize for the best interests of the movement the varied information gleaned here, there and everywhere by *trimadeurs*, who are for them so many unsalaried correspondents."

The anarchist press occupies an anomalous and difficult position in the newspaper world. The special obstacles with which it has to contend are legion. Among them may be mentioned:

I.—Lack of funds. Prevented by its principles from accepting the advertisements of capitalists, it is obliged to depend for its support on meager subscriptions, and when these are insufficient, as

is almost always the case, on the still meager contributions of the faithful.

The following balance sheet of the *Ennemi du Peuple* (2 sous a number and 3 francs a year) for one of its numbers illustrates admirably what the struggle for existence of an anarchist paper means:

No. 16. RECEIPTS: *Subscriptions* — Doré, 3 fr.; Clarin, 3 fr.; Heintz, 1 fr. 50; Garnery, 3 fr.; Le Pic, 3 fr.; L. Michaud, 3 fr.; Philippon, 3 fr.; Prudhomme, 1 fr. 50; Simon, 1 fr. 50; Fribourg, 3 fr.; Baudet, 1 fr. 50; Benon-Villiers, 1 fr. 50; Revillon, 1 fr. 50; Billon, 1 fr. 50; Pierre Martin, 1 fr. 50; total, 36 fr.

Sale—Raicter, 14 sous; Leglohahoc, 1 fr. 35; Kiénert, 4 fr.; Antignac, 3 fr.; Verplanche, 1 fr. 40; Paris, 25 fr. 85; Genteur (with subscription), 4 fr. 45; total, 40 fr. 75.

Contributions—Salle Jules, March 17, 4 fr. 50; Carteron and Michel, 3 fr.; Arthur Fen, 30 fr.; Ker Raicter, 2 fr.; total, 39 fr. 50.

Total receipts, 116 fr. 25.

EXPENSES: Postage and sundries, 21 fr. 85; printing, 108 fr. 75.

Total, 130 fr. 60.

Deficit, 14 fr. 35.

II.—The reluctance of lukewarm anarchists to put up with the inconveniences to which they are surely subjected if they are known as anarchists in their neighborhoods. "The wonder is," Augustin Léger makes his hero say in his novel, "*Le Journal d'un Anarchiste*," "that my concierge didn't take a pair of tongs to hand me my anarchist paper. He held it toward me with the tips of his fingers in a horrified fashion, full of bourgeois indignation at the idea that the *Père Trimard* came to one of his lodgers."

III.—The difficulty of finding a printer willing to print an anarchist sheet.

IV.—The unwillingness of the newsdealers to handle anarchist wares.

V.—The malice of the railway and post office authorities in delaying the transportation and delivery of anarchist printed matter.

VI.—The machinations of the secret police and the exceptional rigor anarchistward of courts and judges.

But there are no limits to the capacity

of the sincere anarchist for martyrdom. Anarchist proselyting zeal seems only to be whetted by these various obstacles, and combats them so courageously that it is permitted to doubt whether they are serious deterrents in the long run. When an anarchist periodical is suppressed by the Government, it is quickly replaced by placards and handbills, bearing no imprint, which are the bitterer and the more violent for being clandestine and irresponsible.

"Travailleur tu ne voteras point!

Soldat, tu ne tieras pas!"

is the significant title of one of these handbills which appeared recently.

When not angered by some direct insult, oppression or persecution of themselves or their constituencies, the editors of the greater part of the anarchist periodical publications show themselves more inclined to appeal to the intellect than to the passions of their public.

In fact, education and not excitement is the chief object of the more thoughtful and capable anarchists, and there is no section of the contemporary press where the observations on persons and events are more high-minded and sagacious, or where the fundamental problems of abstract and applied philosophy and ethics are studied with greater patience, penetration and thoroughness.

Anarchist periodicals are untiring in their exhortations to their readers to delve in the works of such world thinkers as Darwin, Spencer, Ibsen, Tolstoy, Leopardi, Björnsen, Maeterlinck, Schopenhauer and Nietzsche. They quote from these writers constantly, and keep on sale the cheapest editions obtainable of their works. They publish in pamphlet form (at 1 to 15 sous, 2 sous on an average) and in larger editions, selections from their own prophets and teachers: Proudhon, Stirner, Godwin, Bakounine, Buchner, Herzen, Palante, Reclus, Grave, Kropotkine, Louise Michel, Nieuwenhuis, Del Marmol, Lavroff, De lasalle, Cafiero, Malatesta, etc.

In truth, the more thoughtful anarchists are so possessed by the belief that the chief end of their propaganda is education in the largest sense of that word (*"l'éducation intégrale,"* to use their own terminology) that it is their pet dream to revolutionize the mental training of

children by founding schools for them which shall be free from the authoritative instruction that prevails in the educational institutions of the State no less than in those of the Church. Paul Robin's model school at Cempui (1880-1894) (which Tolstoy's model school at Yasnâia-Poliana closely resembles) was an interesting and fairly successful experiment along this line. Another relatively superficial but none the less interesting experiment is the publication of a child's anarchist paper (issued fortnightly, at 3 sous a copy), *Jean Pierre*, the text and illustrations of which are by recognized masters of art and literature.

The French anarchists, like Tolstoy, consider armies, taxes, courts of law and prisons as essentially vicious. They advocate, therefore, refusal to pay taxes, to do military service and to recognize the authority of judges, but they do this less with the idea that individuals will practice this highly dangerous refusal as individuals, here and now, than in the hope of developing gradually a rebellious state of mind so widespread that the refusal can be made ultimately without danger to individuals. There are a number of current practices, however, popularly regarded as duties, which scrupulous anarchists may refuse to sanction and do refuse to sanction without incurring more serious penalties, as a rule, than verbal abuse, ridicule or ostracism. These are: Voting at elections, marriage, the bringing of children into the world at the risk of their becoming victims of the lecherousness of the rich or the mercilessness of militarism (*"chair à plaisir et chair à canon"*), accepting interest for loans, going to law, taking oaths in court, indulging in luxuries for which the poor must pay sooner or later, currying favor with the wealthy, and the meek acceptance of the insolence of government employees, the brutality of the police, the criminal parsimoniousness of landlords, and the despotism of employers.

"For the majority of men," says the late Pierre Lavroff, "the propaganda by example is the only form of propaganda which can be successful; it alone changes habits of thinking and living. It modifies, in fact, a modification of the psychic dispositions of society; and it opens the way for society to be influenced by the energetic acts of exceptional individuals, for whom it prepares a receptive soil."

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Tariff Bill

IN conversation at the beginning of last week with journalists and others at the White House, Mr. Taft set forth his views about tariff revision, clearly indicating his purpose to sign the bill then in conference, and incidentally criticising with some severity the attitude and methods of the insurgent Republican Senators. Reports of what he said were published in many papers, and the reports were substantially identical. We refer now to what seems to us to have been the most interesting and significant of his remarks, that the object sought in the revision should be to prevent a further advance of prices by combined producers rather than to cause a reduction of them. Holding this opinion, he may find it an easy matter to sign the bill which the conference committee reported. By similar reasoning he could convince himself that a re-enactment of the present tariff ought to be approved at the White House.

But the people of the United States did not desire a re-enactment of the Dingley tariff, nor did Mr. Taft in his public addresses before and after his

election lead the people to believe that he favored a revision that would merely prevent an increase of prices. "The tariff ought to be lowered," he said. The Dingley rates "had become generally excessive." He declared that "revision in accordance with the pledge of the platform" would be, on the whole, "a substantial revision downward." We must be faithful to that pledge, or "suffer the consequences" which follow the breaking of a promise. Did any one who heard his speeches, or who read reports of them, understand that he desired, and that the platform demanded, a revision that would not reduce prices, but only prevent them from rising?

It was in September that he said the Dingley rates had "become generally excessive." In October, at Ft. Dodge, he explained that, under the normal operation of protection, the cost of producing was reduced, and that after a protective duty had been in force ten years it "ought to be reduced" because of the effect of it in cutting down the cost of production. But he must know that at the beginning of its term the Dingley tariff was too high for honest and reasonable protection, by the admission of the protectionists who made it. It was excessive even then, because they had made allowance in it for extensive reductions which were to be caused by treaties of reciprocity. A dozen such treaties were promptly negotiated under the direction of President McKinley, a loyal protectionist, but Mr. Aldrich and his associates in the Senate would not accept them. And so the excessive rates continued in force, "serving no useful purpose," as Mr. Taft said in his letter of acceptance, "but offering a temptation to those who would monopolize production in this country." To this temptation many of them promptly yielded, at the same time selling their products in foreign countries at prices from 10 to 40 per cent. below those which they exacted at home from their fellow citizens who had given them excessive protection.

A great majority of our people desired a revision that would restrain the greed of these over-protected manufacturers. They did not seek the destruction or the crippling of any domestic industry. They were satisfied that en-

forcement of the doctrine of the Republican platform concerning the difference in costs of production, according to Mr. Taft's interpretation of that platform, would compel a reduction of extortionate prices, not by actual competition from abroad, but by the menace of such competition. The Republican insurgent Senators, as a rule, have merely shown their appreciation of and their sympathy with this popular desire. Mr. Dolliver, for example, a loyal protectionist, has not sought to break down the protective system. He has merely opposed the abuse of protection, attempting not only to prevent unwarranted increases of rates already "excessive," but also to introduce a little reform affecting the defective foundations on which these increases were to be built up.

If the revision that was promised was to be one that would merely keep prices from rising, the promise has not been broken by the greater part of the bill which the conference committee reported. In several schedules, however, notably the one relating to cotton goods, it invites higher prices and offers that temptation of which Mr. Taft spoke in his letter of acceptance. But if the promise was that rates "generally excessive" should be reduced, and with them the cost of living, which has risen by 30 or 40 per cent. since the Dingley tariff was enacted, it has been broken, and the failure to keep it cannot be concealed by Mr. Payne's misleading table concerning this country's entire consumption of commodities, both domestic and imported.

It is true that the conference committee's bill was improved in spots by the President's influence, but he got only half of the free list upon which he originally insisted, and the effect of the reductions due to his attitude will be scarcely perceptible to the average consumer. Probably the relief given by them will be outweighed by the new burdens imposed in the cotton goods schedule alone for the benefit of Mr. Aldrich's friends. The reduction of the already low duty on bees, which has been a leading subject of discussion, affects an industry in which it is well known that free competition prevails. The consumer would gladly exchange

this reduction and the free-listing of hides for a just revision of the duties on woolen and cotton goods and of rates that are abused by greedy combinations. As for the reductions in the iron and steel schedule, as a rule they will not be effective. We have Mr. Carnegie's testimony that the steel industry needs no protective duties whatever. Incidentally it may be mentioned that prices of steel products have been advancing during the last two weeks and that further increases are expected.

We presume that the bill will be passed in the Senate this week, and that the President will promptly sign it. This he can do without any serious qualms of conscience, if all along he has been seeking only such a revision as would prevent a rise of prices. But the people have been led to believe that such a revision would not satisfy him.



Selecting Immigrants

THAT our regulation of immigration has as yet become even an approach to a satisfactory policy no one who really understands the problem believes. Only the theoretical cranks of politics would stretch our welcome to the opprest of all nations so far as to invite jail birds, dissolute persons and defectives that must become a public charge. On the other hand, it is stupidity to turn away healthy, able-bodied men and women of good character on account of poverty. Not only is their labor needed here, but so also is their unimpaired vitality to invigorate the American blood and maintain a normal birth rate. Something more than "shake-ups" and administrative changes at Ellis Island is needed to improve our dealing with the flood of immigration. We need much study of the subject by the people, to the end that we may have an informed and reasonable public opinion on the subject.

It is pleasant to turn from the mistakes, and worse, at Ellis Island, to the efforts that some of the interior and Southern States are making to obtain from among the new arrivals a desirable addition to their rural and industrial populations. Some time ago South Carolina and Louisiana began systematically to encourage immigration into those States.

They did not leave the matter wholly to chance, but, thru various agencies, undertook to obtain families and individual laborers that promised to be in all ways desirable citizens. We understand that the experiment has met with encouraging success.

More recently, Missouri has adopted a similar policy. The State authorities, with the active co-operation of Governor Hadley, have been studying ways and means to increase the value of farming lands, especially by attracting energetic settlers and laborers, and the Missouri State Society of New York has brought about an arrangement between the authorities at Ellis Island and the Missouri State authorities, whereby a competent agent stationed here will induce immigrants of the right sort to look for homes in Missouri.

Work of this kind should be done on a large scale, and, if it were, we should soon discover that our "immigration problem" had ceased to be alarming and it would not long be even troublesome. This country offers a great variety of opportunities, and immigrants that lack the instincts and the energy to become good farmers could, with intelligent direction, be placed where their services would be of maximum value. Coming to our shores without knowledge of the country, or means to travel, they stop in the Eastern cities, where unskilled labor is often superabundant, and their congestion produces the undesirable conditions which we too hastily attribute to immigration itself.

Obviously it is not the interest of private parties to direct the extensive and judicious distribution of immigrants. State authorities are on all accounts the proper agencies to conduct this undertaking. The resources and industries of the different commonwealths are unlike, and each State is the best judge of the kind of new citizens it wants. Undertaken by State authorities, the distribution of immigration would be at the same time a selection by each region of the population best adapted to it, and not an arbitrary "placing out" of a nation's wards, often with little appreciation of the fitness of things, which distribution by a Federal bureau might become.

Perhaps a Federal bureau for this work

is needed, and it is not improbable that, with our present tendency to centralize governmental functions at Washington, a Federal agency of some kind for this purpose will be created. This possibility increases the importance of State activity meanwhile, because a national distributing agency could accomplish good results only with the co-operation of the State governments.



One More Co-operative Effort

DR. FREDERICK VAN EEDEN, the distinguished poet, novelist and dramatist of Holland, with whose writings the readers of *THE INDEPENDENT* are already familiar, is in the field with a somewhat remarkable scheme for settling a large colony in North Carolina. He has got a number of men interested in New York City, and has secured an option of 11,000 acres of land near Wilmington. He proposes a co-operative company, aiming to produce wealth from the land that shall entirely revert to those who produce it. He proposes community of interests, best scientific knowledge in the working of the property, elimination of waste in marketing, saving effected in purchasing, and honest as well as capable management.

The capital stock of the company is to be \$500,000, which is to be used in the purchase of the 11,000 acres, preparing the land for small farms, building houses, and arranging for market and incidental expenses. This will make the farmer his own landlord, and give him a return for his labor so satisfactory that Dr. Van Eeden believes the temptation to go back to the city will be eliminated.

The trial is worth the while, but it must not for one moment be forgotten that a very large part of those who drift into city life drift from more favorable conditions in the country—or they so have been drifting. The tendency outward—that is, back again into the country—which is growing in force, is a tendency that has to deal with instincts and overcome them. Those instincts include a love of company, and a preference for those forms of labor which give regular hours, and the fewer the better. It will be impossible to sever farm life

from long days of toil. The only escape will have to be by ennobling labor, and charging it full of enthusiastic interest.

Dr. Van Eeden has foreseen some of the difficulties that we are suggesting. He is by no means resting on the idea that his company or colony will be satisfied with equal sharing of profits. He will add co-operative stores, combine industrial enterprises, such as dairy and canning factories. Better yet, he will try for an education of wide scope that shall train the settler for his work. Managers and wage-workers will be paid according to the wages in the labor market. The money raised will be turned into assets of real estate, which by the labor of the settlers will continually increase in value, but remain common property. The company will seek fair profits, without speculation; but all profits will become common property, and will be used to enable more workers to join the community. The general manager is to be appointed by a board of trustees, and the trustees elected by the members at large.

The enthusiastic hope of our Holland friend and poet is to establish a nucleus of workers of high efficiency, who will get trained in co-operative methods, and thereby make co-operation a public sentiment. He thinks that this can be done by giving to each member of his company all the advantages of ownership, without being able to follow its abuses. He must not have the full title of the land, and yet he must be practically owner. He will have to submit to strict supervision regarding his products, as the company will be responsible for the goods marketed; and he will also have to submit to strict rules of hygiene and sanitation.

Of course, we are glad to see any effort for the amelioration of our rural conditions tested. We still remain convinced that we shall have to follow rather than lead in this country-home movement. So far it has got its strength by means that we could not have foreseen. It is the agricultural college, with its experiment stations; it is the change of frontage toward industrialism in our schools; and it is the enlargement of country life with the trolley, telephone and free mail delivery that have been

doing the work. We are inclined to believe that it is by putting our efforts behind these agencies we are to achieve the re-establishment of a right sort of country life. Make country life attractive, open its poems as well as its storehouses, teach the rising generation to see these things, and you cannot keep them out of the country. The establishment of postal savings banks and a parcels post are our next efforts in this direction. We must pull all together until we have taught our politicians that they must obey the instincts of the people.

Still it is only by countless experiments, whether with Nature or human nature, that the better way is discovered, and we accordingly shall watch Dr. Van Eeden's experiment with much interest.

Maternal Care and Infant Mortality

PROBABLY one of the most interesting papers that has been written on the death rate of children in recent years was that by Dr. Stowell, a visiting physician to the New York City Children's Hospital and Schools, which was read not long ago before the New York Academy of Medicine. Ordinarily it is assumed that, because of the progress of scientific medicine and especially of the science of pediatrics, there has been a great reduction in the death rate of very young children, that is, under one year of age, in recent years. Careful studies have been made of infant feeding and diligent observations accumulated in institutions of all kinds and in private practice, until there seemed to be no doubt that science was doing much to keep young children alive who formerly succumbed to the dangers incident to unsuitable food. The statistics collected by Dr. Stowell do not confirm this conclusion, however, but serve to show very strikingly that it is the personal care and attention of the mother or the nurse of the infant, and not our scientific progress, that accomplishes results in reducing the infant death rate.

As a matter of fact, surprising as it may seem, the death rate of children under one year has not been materially reduced in the last forty years, if the available statistics are to be accepted as

representing the truth of the situation. This is true for all of the countries of Europe, and therefore there seems no doubt that the statistics must be considered true to life. In England, for instance, the death rate per thousand living for the five years before 1880 was 145. For the ten years from 1893 to 1902 it was 152. Not a single bit of improvement is manifest, tho the English physicians have been particularly diligent in their work on infant feeding. In France the deaths per thousand living for the five years before 1880 was 163. For the five years before 1902 it was 158. In Prussia the story is the same. For the former five years 205, for the latter 199. - In the United States, for the former five years 166, for the latter 165. It is true that in Italy the death rate for the five years before 1902 is only 173, as compared with the five years before 1880, which was 249, but there seems to be another factor, a rather large reduction in the birth rate, which complicates these statistics. There are more detailed statistics for the United States. Deaths are registered in such a way as to be available in this country only in one-half of the population; that is, in the cities of over 8,000. In the registration area the deaths under one year of age for every thousand deaths were in the various decades as follows: In 1860, 207; in 1870, 229; in 1880, 231; in 1890, 234; in 1900, 191; in 1906, 202; in 1907, 190. In nearly all countries there was a maximum of infantile deaths about 1890, since when there has been a slight improvement, but that improvement has not yet brought us beyond the figures of earlier decades, about 1870.

The most important factor in infantile mortality is the lack of the mother's care or such imperfect maternal care as makes the child practically an orphan. Dr. Stowell shows by statistics in and around New York City for the last half century that without a mother's care an infant has four times as many risks of dying under the age of one year as with a mother. In certain parts of England the death rate of illegitimate children is nearly twice as great as that of the legitimate, because of the frequent neglect by the mother and because they are so often sent to overcrowded institutions, where

they die in large numbers. In Washington the death rate of negro children is seven times that of white children, because negro mothers so often neglect their babies. During the American Civil War there was a great falling off in infant mortality in the manufacturing cities of England. The cause of this was directly traced to the war. The South ceased to a great extent to export cotton to England, and many of the factories in which mothers used to work were closed, and they had perforce to stay at home, with the result that their infants were nursed regularly and had a mother's care, and survived.

It is often said that density of population makes a great difference in infant mortality, but, as Dr. Crowell points out, it is not so much the density as the condition of living of the population that makes the difference. It is perfectly possible for a large number of people to be housed on a limited area of land in excellent hygienic condition. Dr. Stowell cites the example of the Ansonia, New York's largest apartment hotel, which covers 1.6 acres of ground and houses 2,000 persons in 2,500 rooms. This makes a density of population per acre of 1,262, almost as dense in this respect as the notorious Chrystie street block, which has 1,280 persons to the acre. In the seven years since this hotel was open there has been no infant death there, nor has an employee, of whom there are 400, given up employment because of tuberculosis. All rooms open on the outside, and the building has sixteen inhabitable floors, so that in reality the persons living here occupy 26 acres of floor area. This shows beyond all doubt that, with modern hygienic methods of building in large cities, it is possible to have great density of population without a high death rate.

The one important factor for the reduction of infant mortality that Dr. Stowell has found is the personal, intelligent care of the infant. The best work has been done in France by encouraging mothers to nurse their children and by having them come back to the hospital every week to report with regard to it. In England the Mayor of Norwich offered a prize of a pound sterling to every infant alive at the end of its first year. This

made an excellent opportunity for trained visitors to inspect the children occasionally, so as to advise mothers with regard to the care of their children. Usually this proceeding is resented, because mothers are perfectly sure that they know their own business. Just as soon as it became clear, however, that such advice helped them to the gaining of the prize and to that proud moment when they could exhibit their year-old child in public for its reception, then the advice was received very willingly.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has, as pointed out by Dr. Stowell, accomplished very much in recent years by this same method of maternal instruction. The Caroline Rest Fund of that association centers its attention upon the mother. Their nurses instruct the tenement mothers before confinement as well as giving advice after the child arrives. The work is new, but the results published in 1908 for over 300 cases shows that the infant deaths in cases visited before confinement were scarcely one-third the number occurring where visiting began only after the birth. Evidently what is needed more than anything else is the proper instruction of those who care for children, and as far as possible the securing of the mother's whole time for this purpose. Mothers who work lose their children in very large proportion. Mothers who are ignorant but devoted are quite as unfortunate. Probably 50 per cent. of the deaths are preventable, and prevention is much more a matter of humanity and simple knowledge than of scientific advance.



The Censorship of Books

THE Encyclical on Modernism has, as THE INDEPENDENT pointed out some time ago, a special warning to superiors of religious orders not to allow anything to be published by any of their subjects without their own permission, and also that of the ordinary. All religious were hit by this new law, except the Jesuits, who in restraints of this sort deny that they are religious and claim to be Clerks Regular.

Perhaps the first use of this power has just been made by the Archbishop of

Paris. Quite a noted Dominican preacher, Père Gaffre, who is on the staff of the Royalist journal, *Le Soleil*, has just published the sermons preached last Lent in the Royalist Church of Paris—St. Clotilde. When, in obedience to the Encyclical, the book was submitted to the Archbishop, he required that *sixteen pages* be stricken out. They contain a fierce, unchristian attack on the Jewish people, who, said the writer, are the original authors of the sin of "anti-patriotism," i. e., Republicanism. The privilege which Jehovah had given the Jews by making them His chosen people has fallen to France, which for fourteen centuries has been loyal. But the Jews have sworn that France shall cast off this zeal of the House of God and therefore they inaugurated the Republic—always "anti-patriotism" in the words of the friar. Next they joined hands with Free-Masonry with the same end in view. Lastly they dispossessed themselves of landed property and turned their wealth into personal, stocks, bonds, etc., ever, of course, to carry on the work of "anti-patriotism." Property in land, so teaches this French friar in unison with Archbishop Corrigan's attack on Henry Georgeism, is the primordial and natural law established by God, while personal property is the Golden Calf, to worship, which is "anti-patriotism," i. e., Republicanism. Here Père Gaffre seems to re-echo the teaching of the Catholic Church on interest. Never has she approved interest, looking upon it as usury. With the growth of modern industrialism Rome has been besieged times without number on the lawfulness of taking interest. The answer has ever been the same: Let the people alone. "*Non sunt inquietandi fideles.*" There are still living the children of a Catholic gentleman of Vermont—the owner of considerable stock—who was obliged, whenever he went to confession, to pass over into Canada, because his own pastor held that interest was usury and would not absolve the stock-holding penitent.

The *Libre Parole*—the organ of Drumont, the Jew baiter—secured the suppressed matter and is publishing it in long extracts, expressing, meanwhile, admiration at the rhetorical style and also at the truthfulness of the details, but sur-

prised that there could be found any criticism of the Church in those suppressed pages. No doubt the Jesuits are laughing in their sleeves at the discomfiture of the Dominicans. But Mgr. Amette will find that he has stirred up a hornet's nest about his ears, for Jesuit, Dominican, Franciscan and all the rest will turn on him. Already the first buzzing is in the report that the Archbishop of Paris keeps his moneys with the Rothschilds, the well known Jewish bankers. There's the rub, perhaps?



The Coming New York Campaign

The forces in New York are now beginning to line up for the fall mayoralty campaign. Already "The Committee of 100," which represents the large independent sentiment of the city, has been organized and is in the field. The Republican machine, the Citizens' Union and the Hearst Independence League are also showing signs of activity, while the usual small fry "strike" parties are springing up overnight like mushrooms. Tammany, the common enemy, will scarcely let the billion-dollar budget slip by without a death struggle, and it will obviously be requisite for her to split the Fusion forces to insure another four years' feeding at the public crib. Plenty of second-rate candidates for Mayor are in the field, but there is no "logical" candidate in either the Tammany or Fusion forces. This is the year for the unknown man. As the traction issue is likely to be the dominant one, no conservative man of the Chamber of Commerce type will have the ghost of a show to win on either ticket. The entrance of the Citizens' Union into city politics in 1897 taught the people that the parties organized on national lines were not thereby fitted to run municipal campaigns; the success of the Fusion movement in 1901 taught the voters that an independent ticket could be elected in New York; and the phenomenal vote for Hearst in 1905 showed that the labor men and the masses can be weaned from Tammany, provided platforms and candidates are offered them whom they can trust. With a progressive platform and candidates

sound on the traction issue, Tammany can be defeated this year. If "The Committee of 100" can bring about a fusion that will be acceptable both to the anti-Tammany forces and to the voters at large, Fusion should have an easy victory. The "Committee of 100" holds the key.



His Plea the Statute of Limitations

A shameful record has been made by the Sugar Trust and its agents. Found guilty of cheating the Government by means of fraudulent weighing machines, it was forced to pay into the Treasury more than \$2,000,000 which it had gained in this contemptible way. Sued for damages by the receiver of a Philadelphia bank that had been wrecked by its plot against Adolph Segal's new sugar refinery, it virtually confessed its guilt by paying \$2,000,000 for a settlement. But the facts brought to light before the discontinuance of the suit so clearly indicated a violation of the criminal provisions of the Sherman act that the Government took up the case and speedily procured the indictment, a few weeks ago, of the Trust's officers and Gustav E. Kissel, a banker or broker, who, acting in the interest of the Trust, had obtained for Segal the loan by means of which the latter's refinery was closed. Now an addition to this discreditable record is seen in the plea of Kissel to the court. He asks to be freed from indictment because of the statute of limitations. That is to say, he asserts that he was not formally accused until more than three years after the offense in question was committed, and therefore cannot lawfully be prosecuted. Such an appeal to the statute of limitations does not commonly commend to the public the man who makes it. The prosecution of the eight indicted men by the Government should be earnest and vigorous. If found guilty, they should suffer the full penalty of the law.



A Woman Superintendent of Chicago Schools

Those who are interested in the advancement of women will rejoice at the election of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young to be

superintendent of the public schools of Chicago. It is a position of almost as much dignity and of more influence than the presidency of a great university. When E. Benjamin Andrews resigned the presidency of Brown University and took this office he was not regarded as being reduced in rank. The salary is \$10,000 a year, the same as is received by Superintendent Maxwell, of New York City. There were many strong candidates in the field and their claims have been urged upon the board ever since the resignation of Edwin C. Cooley a few months ago. The board preferred a Chicago teacher to any outside candidate and finally to settle the matter the chief applicants, five men and one woman, were called before it in alphabetical order and questioned as to their educational aims and principles. At the conclusion of the session the position was awarded to Mrs. Young by a unanimous vote. Her closest rival, John D. Shoop, supervisor of vacation schools, is given a new office of assistant superintendent, and is in line of succession. What is more remarkable, considering the tendency to lower the limit of superannuation, Mrs. Young is sixty-four years old. She was born in Buffalo, N. Y., and has taught school ever since 1862. She was the first woman to become district superintendent in Chicago and held the office from 1888 to 1899 when she resigned because she believed that Dr. Andrews interfered with her methods. She was professor of education in the University of Chicago from 1899 to 1905, and has edited the *Chicago Bi-Monthly* since 1896. Misogynists have been compelled to admit that women could teach, even in the higher grades, but they have clung to the opinion that women as a rule are incompetent to fill executive positions. That opinion may be correct—as a rule. It is at least harmless so long as it does not make one blind to the fact that some women are competent and therefore such positions should be opened to them.

Cuba's Government

Recent news from Cuba is not wholly creditable to the insular Government. Money has been wasted upon office-seeking politicians, but

so little of it was appropriated for sanitation that Dr. Guiteras, widely known as an authority concerning yellow fever, has given up his place at the head of Havana's Health Department. For the expenses of the wanderings of Loynaz del Castillo, an active political general, in South America as a special envoy, with duties undefined, \$40,000 a year was readily granted, but Dr. Guiteras cannot get enough for defense against fever. When we read of the elaborate preparations for the drawings of the "national lottery," we regret that a part of Governor Magoon's legacy to the Cuban people could not have been the prevention of this nuisance. Some continuing restrictions were imposed by the Government of Intervention. Unfortunately they did not include prohibition of national lotteries. This country is directly interested, because a large sale of tickets in the States is predicted. If it be true that two Cabinet Ministers who have been displaced were implicated in an attempt to defraud the Government of \$254,000 in connection with the purchase of land for a military camp, it is to the credit of President Gomez that he annulled the transaction and got rid of them. He does not appear to have been fortunate in his selection of Cabinet officers. His Postmaster-General shot an editor last week and is a fugitive from justice.

Peace at Any Price

In his present state of hysterical paranoia over the threatened German invasion, no wonder that John Bull has officially repressed Bernard Shaw's latest play, "Press Cuttings." In times that try men's souls,

"Tis his nature that things
To be a funny man."

Hear the irrepressible shocker:

Isabelita—The Germans have killed three more Dreadnoughts.

Miriam—Then you must lay down twelve.

Balsquith—Oh, yes; it's easy to say that, but how do you do it?

Miriam—Think of what it would cost to be invaded by Germany and forced to pay an indemnity of five hundred millions.

Isabelita—You say that if you get compulsory service there would be an end of the danger of invasion.

Miriam—In this country, my dear fellow, it increases the danger tenfold, because it in-

creases German jealousy of our military supremacy.

Balsquith—After all, why should the Germans invade us?

Mitchener—Why shouldn't they? What else has their army to do? What else are they building a navy for?

Balsquith—Well, we never think of invading Germany.

Mitchener—Yes, we do. I have thought of nothing else for the last ten years. Say what you will, Balsquith, the Germans have never recognized, and until they get a stern lesson they never will recognize the plain fact that the interests of the British empire are paramount and that the command of the sea belongs by nature to England.

Balsquith—But if they won't recognize it what can I do?

Mitchener—Shoot them down.

Balsquith—I can't shoot them down.

Mitchener—Yes, you can. You don't realize it, but if you fire a rifle into a German he drops just as surely as a rabbit does.

Balsquith—But dash it all, man, a rabbit hasn't got a rifle and a German has. Suppose he shoots you down?

Mitchener—Excuse me, Balsquith, but that consideration is what we call cowardice in the army. A soldier always assumes he is going to shoot, not to be shot.

* * * * *

Balsquith—The absolute command of the sea is essential to the security of the principality of Monaco. But Monaco isn't going to get it.

Mitchener—And consequently Monaco enjoys no security. What a frightful thing! How do the inhabitants sleep with the possibility of invasion, of bombardment, continually present to their minds? Would you have our English slumbers broken in the same way? Are we also to live without security?

Balsquith (dogmatically)—Yes. There's no such thing as security in the world, and there never can be as long as men are mortal. England will be secure when England is dead, just as the streets of London will be safe when there's no longer a man in her streets to be run over or a vehicle to run over him. When you military chaps ask for security you are crying for the moon.

Mitchener (very seriously)—Let me tell you, Balsquith, that in these days of aeroplanes and Zeppelin airships the question of the moon is becoming one of the greatest importance. It will be reached at no very distant date. Can you, as an Englishman, tamely contemplate the possibility of having to live under a German moon? The British flag must be planted there at all hazards.

Sometimes, however, " 'Tis a very funny thing to be a serious man." Last week the Premier, Mr. Asquith, announced that four new "super-Dreadnoughts" will be built at once; "it is the only program consistent with the safety of the Empire." This is what might be called

the peace that passeth *all* understanding. Tho we lay ourselves open to the charge of being a mollycoddle, we desire to call England's attention to Mr. Bartholdt's bill, recently introduced into our Congress, appropriating \$100,000 for the appointment of two commissions, one to hasten the formation of the Hague Court of Arbitral Justice and the other to study the question of the limitation of armaments. If Congress passes this bill and Mr. Taft appoints the commissions as suggested by the recent Chicago and Mohonk peace conferences, there is little doubt that England would appoint a similar commission, and then the other nations would follow suit. Let Congress pass Mr. Bartholdt's bill. It will be of more advantage to humanity than raising the tariff on kid gloves and stockings.



War Against War This, the wacry of anti-militarism, is taken very literally in

Catalonia. The Catalans, in spite of the fact that they have been incorporated into the kingdom of Spain for eight hundred years, are still unreconciled and refuse to regard themselves as Spaniards. They form the richest and most industrious part of the population and realize that the burden of a foreign war would fall chiefly upon them. When Spain was involved in war with this country the Catalanian National Union met openly in Barcelona and resolved that no taxes be paid until the Madrid Government put an end to the war. Then, as now, the troops had to be employed in fighting the mob that ranged the streets of Barcelona for several days. But we do not have to go so far afield for a parallel. Our own commercial metropolis resisted a draft in an unpopular and expensive war, just as Barcelona does now. The mob in New York City hunted negroes in 1863 with the same fury as the Catalans hunted priests and nuns. The Colored Orphan Asylum in New York was sacked and burned with manifestations of delight, as was the Catholic Orphan Asylum in Barcelona. In both cities women and children joined with the men in torturing the prisoners of the mob. The combined fiendishness of cruelty and obscenity was

exercised on the victims, alive or dead, while thousands looked on, laughing and cheering. During the four days when New York was in the hands of the mob more than a thousand persons were killed and property to the value of a million and a half dollars was destroyed. Whether the mob in Barcelona was more destructive than this cannot be told from the meager dispatches. Such scenes as these force us to realize that there are worse evils than war. For patriotism is an ennobling passion even tho it is aroused by an unwarranted war, while riot, however justifiable, is degrading. More Spanish ammunition was expended at Barcelona than at Melilla. The Communists injured France more than the Germans. The second siege of Paris was worse than the first. War has been in the course of centuries so conventionalized that it can be pursued in an impersonal, almost an unimpassioned manner, but riot knows no laws and gives the latent savagery of human nature full vent.

A French Scandal At present the Affair Bassot fills a large space in the press of Paris. An ex-religious, Mlle. Le Fer de la Motte, opened and conducts a sort of home for young girls known as "La Maison Sociale." Unhappily for her, a M. and Mme. Bassot confided their daughter to this home. The young lady ran away by means of a convenient automobile. Then she brought suit against her parents for confining her. The suit was compromised. *Le Matin* secured her written account of her experiences and daily presents tidbits to its readers. The affair promises to become a serious scandal and will involve the ecclesiastical authorities. Dr. Peries, formerly Professor of Canon Law at the Catholic University, Washington, is already involved. His experiences with American newspaper men seem to have taught him nothing, for he got hopelessly entangled in a recent interview with a Parisian reporter, who appeared to have the whip hand of the doctor in canon law. This affair even involves the report that Archbishop Amette will have to resign the see of

Paris. He is a *persona non grata* to the present Curialists, who are about to take advantage of the fact that Mgr. Amette did not report to Rome the Affair Bassot. The girl's father went to Rome and brought the case to the notice of Cardinal Del Val, who would like to hang Amette's scalp to his cincture. That he can do anything by virtue of canon law is no doubt an error. The entire *Corpus Canonicum* is on the Archbishop's side. But "what is the Constitution between friends"—or foes?

Where is the poet of the aeroplane? The locomotive has proved to be intractable material for poetry, and M. Sully-Prudhomme seems to be the only poet who has ventured to handle the balloon, but the new flying machines, with their resemblance to birds and sailboats, give some promise of idealization. If it were not for that clattering motor! But M. Maeterlinck, in his dithyramb in honor of "Speed," has shown that the automobile may be made to go in poetical prose. "Darius Green and his flying machine" came to the ground with a jounce, but the Wrights have triumphed, and if literature can feel no thrill it is indeed dead.

King Edward has offered to make J. M. Barrie a Knight, but Barrie says "No sir." He ennobles himself by his refusal. A man who has touched the hearts and opened the eyes of the men, women and children of two continents needs no such title. It would be as inappropriate as it would have been in the case of that other Scotchman, True Thomas, of whose refusal Kipling tells:

"I bid thee go up to the Throne of God,
I bid thee harp thy secret soul in three;
I bid thee go down to the Halls of Hell
And ye would make a knight of me!"

Mr. Eliot's five-foot bookshelf seems to be too long and tedious a way to a liberal education for the American people. Some of our enterprising newspapers are condensing it at the rate of a volume to a page. This is more reasonable. Almost anybody would be willing to do five inches of reading to acquire a liberal education.

Insurance

The Insurable Value of a Life

THE Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., recently published some figures regarding the insurable value of a life that are worth far more than passing notice. The idea of insurance is to replace something lost, as when a building is destroyed by fire, it is the province of insurance to replace the loss sustained. Again, when an insured man dies, it is similarly the province of insurance to replace him in so far as money can. The question is, therefore, What is the insurable value of a life? Of course, a man may insure his life for five hundred thousand or even for a million dollars, and who shall say he is overinsured? But let us suppose that a certain man is earning \$1,000 per year. In case death overtakes him, what amount of insurance should he have carried in order to replace the money value of his life, based on his earning capacity? The Aetna sets forth that the man's expectancy of life can be determined from statistics, and the present value of an income of \$1,000 per year for the number of years thus represented will show, at least approximately, the money value of this man's life, otherwise the amount needed to purchase \$1,000 per year for the particular life expectancy. The accompanying table incorporates the expectation of life from age 20 to age 60 and the present value of \$1,000 to be received annually during that expectation. The sums named are somewhat in excess of the proper insurable value, since in life the man devotes at least a portion of his income to himself and to his own expenses. If the man we are considering was accustomed to the consumption of two-fifths of his income on himself as an average, the remaining three-fifths, or the amounts appearing in the final column, will closely represent the insurable value of this life to those dependent upon it.

Age.	Expectation (in even years).	Present value of \$1,000 per annum (4% interest) during expectation.	Insurable value to dependent ones.
20	42	\$20,186	\$12,112
21	42	20,186	12,112

22	41	19,993	11,996
23	40	19,793	11,876
24	39	19,585	11,751
25	39	19,585	11,751
26	38	19,368	11,621
27	37	19,143	11,486
28	37	19,143	11,486
29	36	18,908	11,345
30	35	18,665	11,199
31	35	18,665	11,199
32	34	18,411	11,047
33	33	18,148	10,889
34	33	18,148	10,889
35	32	17,874	10,724
36	31	17,589	10,553
37	30	17,292	10,375
38	30	17,292	10,375
39	29	16,984	10,190
40	28	16,663	9,998
41	27	16,330	9,798
42	27	16,330	9,798
43	26	15,983	9,590
44	25	15,622	9,373
45	25	15,622	9,373
46	24	15,247	9,148
47	23	14,857	8,914
48	22	14,451	8,671
49	22	14,451	8,671
50	21	14,029	8,417
51	20	13,590	8,154
52	19	13,134	7,880
53	19	13,134	7,880
54	18	12,659	7,595
55	17	12,166	7,300
56	17	12,166	7,300
57	16	11,652	6,991
58	15	11,118	6,671
59	15	11,118	6,671
60	14	10,563	6,338

✱

WE had supposed that an insurance policy was payable to the beneficiary named therein and to no one else, unless with the written consent of the beneficiary endorsed upon or attached to the policy. It would seem, however, that this feature of the policy contract has been assailed in Folk County, Ia. It appears that one Thomas F. Brinsmaid, who was drowned some months ago while bathing in the Pacific Ocean, had an accident policy, in which the name of his mother was written as the beneficiary. Following the death of Brinsmaid his will was found to contain a provision devising the face of the policy to a young lady in whom the dead man was interested. She has brought suit for the bequest. The issue will be most interesting.

Steel Common Dividend

THE steady rise of the market price of Steel Corporation common shares for some time past has been the subject of much discussion. Some predicted an increase of the dividend to the old rate of 4 per cent. It was generally held by conservative financiers, however, that such an increase would not be warranted. During the last few weeks, the very decided revival of activity in the iron and steel industry has modified the views of those who expected no addition to the 2 per cent. rate. On the 27th ult., the directors declared a quarterly dividend of $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1 per cent., thus increasing the annual rate from 2 to 3 per cent. Net earnings for the June quarter were \$29,341,491, an increase of \$6,000,000 over those of the March quarter and of \$9,000,000 over those of the corresponding quarter in 1908. The following figures show the earnings of this year's two quarters:

June quarter	\$29,340,491
March quarter	22,921,208
January	7,262,605
February	7,009,330
March	7,089,327
April	8,163,244
May	9,001,228
June	11,510,019

It will be noticed that the monthly increase since March has been large and steady. Unfilled orders on hand, June 30, were for 4,057,939 tons, a larger quantity than had been reported since December, 1907. An increase of the dividend rate to 3 per cent. is warranted now by the situation. It does not follow that the stock for investment is worth \$74½ a share, the new high record price to which it rose on the 31st.

Crops and Trade

REPORTS concerning the food crops continue to be highly favorable. A large yield of spring wheat is assured, and the greatest crop of corn ever harvested appears to be at hand. Trustworthy authorities say that the farmers of Minnesota and South Dakota will receive more

than \$300,000,000 for their wheat this year, or \$165,000,000 in excess of the proceeds of last year's crop. Railroad earnings are quite satisfactory. For the first three weeks of July they were only 3½ per cent. under those of July, 1907, three months before the panic. Failure liabilities for the month are less than in any other month since early in 1907. Lake traffic for the season thus far exceeds that of last season by 65 per cent. In the steel trade, additional increases of prices were announced last week—\$1 per ton for bars by the independent companies, and \$2 for wire products by the Steel Corporation. This addition of \$2 makes \$4 in all since May 1. The structural mills have more work than they can do. Owing to the tariff settlement at Washington, the higher dividend on Steel common shares, and the general situation, there was a revival of activity in the closing days of the week on the Stock Exchange, where large transactions were accompanied by higher prices.

....Grange Sard has resigned as vice-president and director of the National Commercial Bank, of Albany, and his son, Russell B. Sard, has been elected a director in his place.

....August disbursements by railroad and industrial corporations, according to the *Journal of Commerce*, will amount to \$77,643,684, an increase of \$4,552,565 over those of August, 1908.

....Reports published by the Department of Agriculture show the following advances in average prices at the farm from July 1, 1908, to July 1, 1909: Wheat, .923 to \$1.208; corn, .757 to .770; potatoes, .778 to .910; oats, .502 to .562; barley, .581 to .670.

....The thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will be held in Chicago, beginning on September 13. Addresses will be made by Governor Deneen, Speaker Cannon, Comptroller Murray, James J. Hill, James B. Forgan, Dr. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., and others.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1909.

No. 3167

Survey of the World

Final Passage of the Tariff Bill The tariff conference report, which had already been passed in the House, was passed in the Senate on the 5th, and the bill was signed by the President at 5:05 p. m., about three hours later. The final vote was 47 to 31. Seven Republicans, as follows, were counted in the negative:

Iowa—Dolliver and Cummins; *Minnesota*—Clapp and Nelson; *Kansas*—Bristow; *Indiana*—Beveridge; *Wisconsin*—La Follette.

Mr. McEnery, Democrat, of Louisiana, was paired in favor of the bill. Fourteen Senators were paired, but no other Democrat stood with him. If all had been present and had voted, the two totals would have been 54 and 38.—Early in the week those Western Senators who had consented to the removal of the duty on hides only upon condition that the duties on shoes and other manufactures of leather should be reduced discovered that this reduction would be prevented by the peculiar wording of the conference committee's bill. They demanded a correction, and insisted upon it even after Mr. Taft had tried to convince them that the bill as it stood really met their wishes. It is understood that he afterward changed his opinion about this. As these men were talking of voting against the bill, there was danger that it would be defeated. They were appeased by a concurrent resolution of correction, prepared by the conference committee and passed without opposition immediately after the passage of the bill.—During the debate of the two days preceding the final vote, the most vigorous speeches were made by the Republican insurgents. Mr. Bristow analyzed the bill, asserting that the Dingley rates affecting 65 per cent. of the

imports had not been touched, that increases affected 21 per cent., and decreases only 14 per cent. He pointed out increases which, he alleged, would enlarge the profits of Trusts and similar combinations. The increases in the cotton goods schedule affected the cheap, plain unbleached and bleached cotton cloth. The bill, he declared, violated pledges which had been given. Mr. Clapp, in the course of his criticism, asserted that the net earnings tax provided for no real publicity concerning the affairs of corporations. Mr. Cummins gave credit to the President for doing what he could within a very narrow range, saying that doubtless he could have done more if he had begun at an earlier day. The Senator said he had held that with respect to commodities of which our manufacturers could supply the home demand, high duties were not harmful so long as competition was effective in the home market:

"I have seen, however, competition in the most important fields of production grow weaker and weaker, until it has been easy to perceive that with many things prices have not been fixed by the fundamental and essential law of commerce, but by the arbitrary will of the producer, and solely with reference to the utmost profit that the trade will bear. Under these conditions, it seemed to me that excessive duties would necessarily become a shield for avarice and greed, and that duties should be so adjusted as to prevent the domestic producer from raising his price above a fair level without exposing himself to foreign competition."

He would vote for no revision that did not make such an adjustment. Mr. Dolliver attacked the increases in the cotton goods schedule and defended his Republicanism. The bill was a swindle of the American people, and he would not be a party to it. On the Democratic side Mr. Bacon attempted to show that the Demo-

crats had voted consistently for revenue duties, and Mr. Bailey asserted that this was the last extreme protection measure that any party would ever dare to propose. Mr. Aldrich briefly defended the bill. He denied that it favored monopolies. American enterprise had made monopolies in protected products impossible. He opposed the net earnings tax and said he would not have consented to an increase of the tobacco tax if the President had not insisted upon free hides.—Mr. Beveridge, in a speech favoring the appointment of a tariff commission, pointed to the exclusion by the committee of provisions allowing experts employed by the President to inquire as to production costs here and abroad. But Mr. Aldrich had said, he added, that the bill did authorize the use of experts for that purpose. Whereupon Mr. Hale (of the committee) assured him that this was an error, and that the conference committee had intentionally provided that there should be no authority to employ experts except for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was such discrimination by foreign countries as would require the imposition of the maximum rates. The President so understood it, he added. It is reported, however, that the President is planning to have the experts inquire as to production costs in the cotton goods and woolen goods schedules, and may at a future session ask that these schedules be revised.—On the evening of the 5th the President issued the following statement:

"I have signed the Payne tariff bill because I believe it to be the result of a sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"The bill is not a perfect tariff bill or a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted, but a fulfilment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected. It suffices to say that except with regard to whiskey, liquors and wine, and in regard to silk and to some high classes of cottons—all of which may be treated as luxuries and more objection of a revenue tariff—there have been very few increases in rates. There have been a great number of real decreases in rates, and they constitute a sufficient amount to justify the statement that this bill is a substantial downward revision and a reduction of excessive rates.

"This is not a free trade bill. It was not intended to be. The Republican party did not promise to make a free trade bill. It promised to make the rates protective, but to reduce them when they exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here, making allowance for the greater normal profit on native industries here. I believe that while this excess has not been reduced in a number of cases, in a great majority the rates are such as are necessary to protect American industries, but are low enough, in case of abnormal increase of demand and raising of prices, to permit the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices.

"The power granted to the Executive under the maximum and minimum clause may be exercised to secure the removal of obstacles which have been interposed by foreign Governments in the way of undue and unfair discrimination against American merchandise and products.

"The Philippine tariff section I have struggled to secure for ten years last past, and it gratifies me exceedingly by my signature to give it the effect of law. I am sure it will greatly increase the trade between the two countries and it will do much to build up the Philippines in a healthful prosperity. The administrative clauses of the bill and the customs court are admirably adapted to secure a more uniform and a more speedy final construction of the meaning of the law.

"The authority to the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute and to enable officials to administer the law gives a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future Executive action and Executive recommendations may be based.

"The corporation tax is a just and equitable excise measure which, it is hoped, will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit, and which incidentally will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last twenty years has shown to be necessary."

Governor Johnson's Address at Seattle Minnesota's day at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition was the 3d inst., when a bust of James J. Hill was unveiled. Governor Johnson made an address. "It is time," said he, "that the West threw off the shackles of the Past."

"I would remove our sectional divisions and our sectional states, but Minnesota and Washington and the States between them, with these

to the south of us, should rise in their might and claim for themselves that fair share of influence in the halls of Congress and in the administration of national affairs to which they are entitled by every law of common sense, as well as of political economy. We, as an integral part of the American people, should cast our influence and our votes, not only to advance the material interests of our own particular section, but we should be broad enough and big enough to labor for the common good of our common country. We have in the States west of the Mississippi the undoubted balance of power, no matter under what name the national Administration at Washington exists. In the years that have passed our population and our material wealth have not enjoyed that representation to which they are entitled, and, furthermore, our leaders have been content to follow in no small measure the leadership of men who represent relatively small constituencies and smaller commonwealths."

The call of the West, he continued, was for patriotism and progress, for emancipation from every form of Old World and New World caste and privilege, from the tyranny of wealth and birth, and from the domination of the Trust and the political machine:

"Fifty years of national folly in the enactment of navigation laws and high protective tariffs have crippled American shipping, until over 90 per cent. of our Atlantic commerce is carried in foreign bottoms. Notwithstanding this half century of maritime shame, the United States flag floats today over a merchant marine of about 4,000,000 registered steam tonnage, which carries to the markets of the world nearly 200,000,000 tons of American products. But on what waters float the colors of this merchant marine, and what freight do these American ships carry? One half of this vessel tonnage is on the Great Lakes; while the Pacific Coast, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi combined boast nearly 70 per cent. of the total. And the freight which it carries consists of the great staple productions of the West on their way to Eastern and foreign markets—the products of that great army of Western yeomen who demand no fostering hand of government and ask only for that justice and freedom to which they are entitled by natural right under the guarantee of our Constitution and our flag."

Letters in commendation of Mr. Hill from Ambassador Takahira, Lord Strathcona, John D. Rockefeller, Cardinal Gibbons, Speaker Cannon and others were read.



Mr. Taft's Projected Tour

The President left Washington on the afternoon of the 6th for his summer home in Beverly, Mass., and he does not intend to return until the

middle of November. He will remain at Beverly until September 15, when he will begin a long journey of more than 13,000 miles, in the course of which he will visit all but eight or ten of the States and also the two Territories in the Southwest. An outline of this tour has been published. From Boston, Mr. Taft will go to Chicago, and thence to Madison, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Omaha, and Denver. In Colorado he will visit Colorado Springs, Pueblo, and Glenwood Springs. He expects to reach Salt Lake City on September 24, and to remain there two days. Thence he will go to Pocatello, Butte, Helena, Spokane and Seattle. After spending two days at the Exposition, he will go to Portland and San Francisco. Three days will be passed in the Yosemite Valley. Thence the President will proceed to Los Angeles, the Grand Cañon, Albuquerque, and El Paso, where he will meet President Diaz. He will be received in San Antonio, Corpus Christi, Houston and Dallas, and will remain four days on his brother's ranch near Corpus Christi. Going directly from Dallas to St. Louis, he will begin on October 25 a four days' trip down the Mississippi on a steamboat assigned to him by the Deep Waterways Association. On his way to New Orleans he will stop at Cairo, Hickman, Memphis, Helena and Vicksburg. After three days in New Orleans he will go to Jackson, Birmingham, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Wilmington, and Richmond, and he expects to arrive in Washington on the night of November 10. At nearly all of the places mentioned he will make public addresses. He has promised to attend the installation of the new president of Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conn., on November 11, and he has engagements at Norfolk and Hampton, Va., for November 19 and 20. On the 21st he will be in the White House at work on his message.



End of the Strike in Hawaii

The strike of more than 6,000 Japanese plantation workmen in Hawaii, which began about two months ago, came to an end on the 5th, a discontinuance of it having been ordered by the Higher Wage Association. The planters had steadfastly refused to make

any concessions, and the authorities had vigorously prosecuted the strike leaders for conspiracy and acts of intimidation. Many had been indicted, and altho the jury disagreed at the first trial of men so accused, the attitude of the planters and territorial authorities convinced the strikers that they could gain nothing by keeping up the contest. They had gone on strike for an increase of wages. It is said that the prosecution of those arrested and of the indicted men not yet tried will be pressed by the authorities. On the 3d, L. Mori, a Japanese delegate to a convention of laborers, attempted to assassinate Sometara Sheba, editor of the Japanese paper Shimpō. Sheba had opposed the strike. He was stabbed in the neck, but the wound was not mortal. The Higher Wage Association, at a meeting hurriedly called, formally expressed its disapproval and regret. Judge Deboldt has received an anonymous letter, in which the writer promises to kill him if any of the indicted Japanese are prosecuted to conviction.—The Navy Department intends to keep a flotilla of submarine torpedo boats at Cavité, near Manila. Two are there now, two are on the way from this country, and four more will soon be added.



Countries South of Us

The vacancy caused by the resignation of President Rafael Reyes, of Colombia, was filled, last week, by the election of Gonzales Valencia. About one year of the presidential term remains. Valencia was elected Vice President when General Reyes was elected President. He resigned because he represented the party that opposed Reyes. It was said that the recent revolutionary uprising at Barranquilla was in his interest, but he denounced the movement and was loyal to the Government. It is predicted that the tripartite treaty, to which the United States, Colombia and Panama were parties, and which was favored by President Reyes, will now be rejected at Bogota. This treaty was designed to settle the controversy over the secession of Panama. General Reyes, now in Switzerland, urges the Colombian people to make a coalition Government. He gave the following statement to the press:

"My only reason for resigning a year before the expiration of my term was the condition in my health. I am worn out and tired in mind and body. I came to Europe for rest and also to join my daughter. I have worked fifteen hours a day for the last five years for my country, which I left in peace politically and financially sound. Political motives did not enter into my resignation. I learned yesterday that my friend, Gonzales Valencia, had been elected to succeed me. I cabled to him my congratulations and assurances of my support. I consider him the best man in Colombia for this post."

He intends to return a few months hence, but in case of revolution or war before the time set for his return he will go at once and support the present Government.—Early reports did not show the full extent of the effect of the recent earthquakes in Mexico. Acapulco was completely destroyed. Seventy-three shocks were felt there in two days. It was necessary to throw down with dynamite the few buildings which remained standing. In that part of Mexico the growing crops were ruined. There were great fissures in the earth, and the moisture was taken out of the soil. In Mexico City more than 2,000 buildings were damaged by the shocks, and several large steel frame structures are found to be badly out of plumb.



A Strike in Sweden

On August 4 a general strike was ordered and resulted in an almost complete cessation of industry thruout Sweden and great hardship to all classes. The trouble began in a disagreement about wages in the paper, woolen and cotton industries involving 13,000 men. A Government board of arbitration negotiated a compromise which was acceptable to the Employers' Association but rejected by the General Federation of Trade Unions. The employers then extended the lockout to 40,000 men in the same industries and announced their attention also locking out the men in the iron and other industries on August 2. The Federation therefore called for a general strike and 300,000 men responded. All traffic was tied up and Stockholm ran short of provisions in two days. There was no ice and milk was delivered only for children by the soldiers. Meat and bread went up to famine prices. The

strikers camped out on the beach by thousands and spent their time fishing. The sale of liquor of all kinds, even of methylated alcohol, was stopped by the authorities. The undertakers and grave diggers joined in the strike and paupers from the State poorhouses were set to do their work, the funerals being under military escort. The gas and electric light plants were guarded and run by the soldiers. In spite of the general chaos and animosity there was very little violence. Civic guards of workingmen and other classes assisted the police and military in the maintenance of order. King Gustav called the leaders of both parties before him but could not get them to agree or to accept Government arbitration. Two regiments of soldiers mutinied out of sympathy for the strikers. It was not intended at first to call out the printers and telegraph and telephone operators but within five days after the beginning of the strike they also were ordered to leave work and generally obeyed. No drays or other wagons were permitted in the streets, even if driven by their owners, unless the driver had a permit from the strikers. Large contributions in support of the strike are coming in from other Scandinavian countries. According to Swedish law it is a crime to incite State employees, such as railroad men, to strike, and a Stockholm journalist will be prosecuted on this charge.



Barcelona Quieted

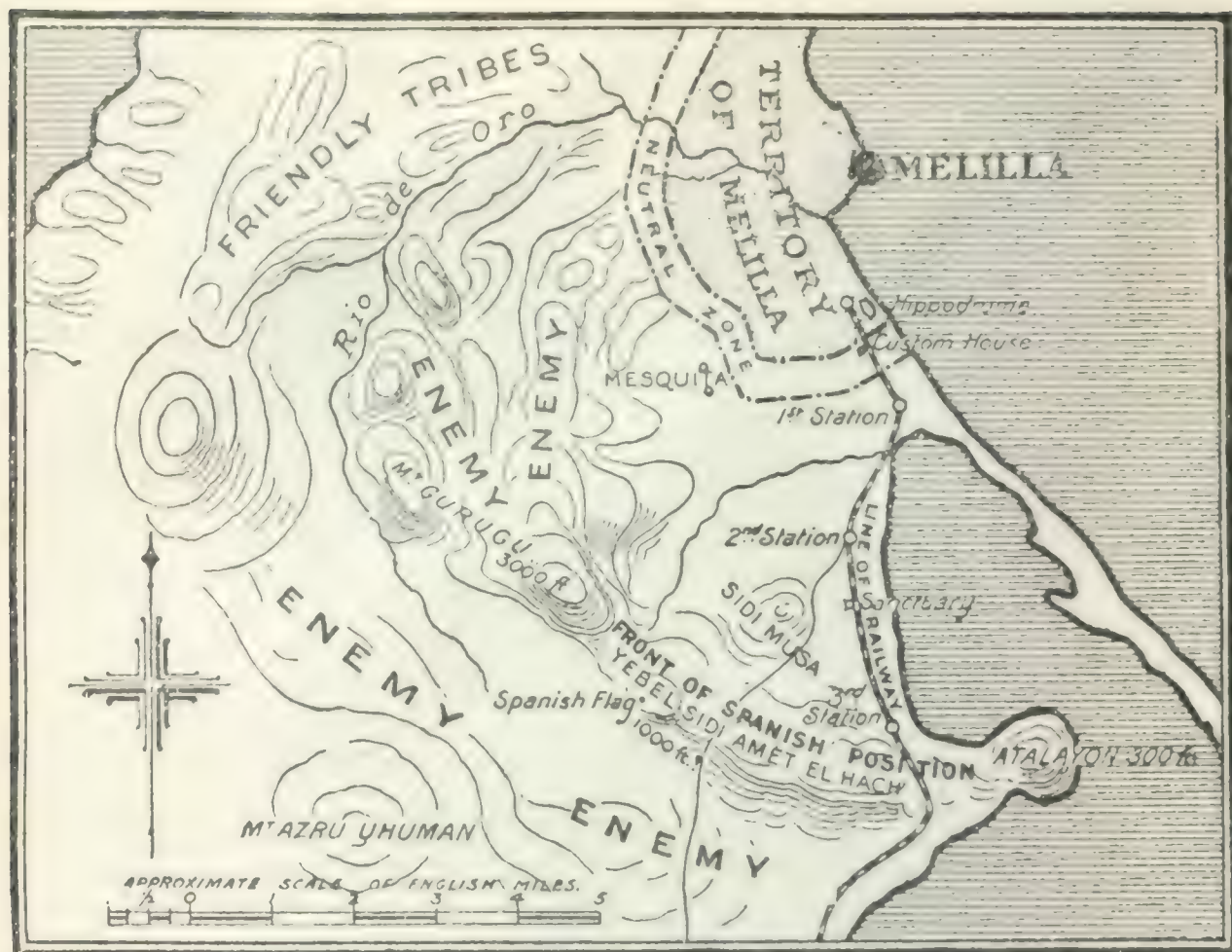
All the insurrectionary movements in Catalonia have been put down without difficulty by the troops and in Barcelona business and pleasure have resumed their normal course. Except for the ruins of the burned churches and the broken streets the city presents little evidence of the recent disorders. It is still impossible to form any definite conception of the character and extent of the rioting. The censorship is rigidly maintained and reports vary widely according to their sources. The estimates of the number of persons killed range from less than 100 to over 2,500. In contradiction to the reports of atrocious wholesale murders on the part of the revolutionists and the massacres of the people by the victorious troops we have the statement of Señor Solortega, Republican Senator,

who says that during the two days that the revolutionists were masters of the city they did not commit a single assassination or act of cruelty, and the announcement by the Government that there have been no executions. Five of the prisoners, however, have been condemned to life imprisonment in chains, and several hundred are still retained. A number of the captured revolutionists, including some of the leaders, have been released. In Sabadell, Mataro, Granollars and other towns, communes sprang up and a republic was declared. The people called together in the square in front of the town hall voted by acclamation for the prohibition of religion and the destruction of the churches. A list of thirty-five churches and convents which were burned has been published but this is probably incomplete. The libraries of the Christian schools and the Scientific Museum of Barcelona, containing altogether 70,000 volumes, were destroyed. The damage to bridges, railroads and stations by fire and dynamite is very great. Apparently a plot was made for a concerted strike in Madrid, Bilbao and other cities of Spain at the same time as the Barcelona outbreak, but the precautions taken by the Government or the disinclination of the people interfered with the plans. King Alfonso wished to go to Barcelona in order to exert his personal influence for the quieting of the people, but Premier Maura refused to permit him to risk his life in this way. Don Jaime, the successor of the late Don Carlos, as pretender to the Spanish throne, left Paris for Vienna and issued a proclamation declaring that he has no intention of taking advantage of the present disorders to advance his claims. The will of Don Carlos upholds the Salic law and reaffirms his rights as the head of the Bourbon family to the thrones of France and Spain.



The Defense of Melilla

Now that the insurrection in Barcelona is quelled, reinforcements are being dispatched to the relief of General Marina in Morocco. He has now about 35,000 men with modern artillery. A circle of blockhouses are being constructed around Melilla and along the railroad line leading to the mines for the purpose



From the London Times.

THE SPANISH POSITION ON THE RIFF COAST IN MOROCCO

of warding off the raids of the Moors. Each blockhouse will be garrisoned by sixty men. The Moors are attempting by night attacks to prevent the building of the blockhouses and occasionally they tear up a part of the railroad, but General Marina has succeeded in keeping the line open and in sending daily convoys of supplies to the outposts. The mines over which the trouble has arisen are about twelve miles south of Melilla down the coast and near Zeluan. About half way down the line on the seaward side is Mount Atalayon, held by the Spaniards, and opposite to the westward, the much higher Mount Gurugu, which is the stronghold of the Moors. From a captive balloon the Spaniards can see the ravines are filled with tribesmen, but are unable to drive them from their fastnesses. The last attempt resulted in a terrible disaster when the Spanish troops moving in solid masses thru a gorge were attacked from the hills on both sides and, unable to escape or retaliate, lost half their men and three-fourths of their of-

ficers. The medical and commissary branches of the service showed the same inefficiency and unpreparedness as the military, greatly increasing the loss of life among the wounded. The tribesmen of the vicinity being in part the descendants of the Moors expelled from Spain under Boabdil after the capture of Granada are hereditary enemies of the Spaniards and thirsty for revenge for ancient humiliations and recent wrongs. Melilla has been in possession of the Spaniards since 1496. It was until late of little importance, having scarcely a population of 3,000, many of these fugitives from justice, but in 1887 it became a free port and the center of commerce for the Riff coast, then the exploitation of the lead and iron mines to the south made it necessary to increase the garrison. The mines are worked by two Spanish companies, backed, it is said, by French and German money. They hold franchises of doubtful validity from the Moorish authorities of the vicinity, and the fact that prominent officials and

churchmen of Spain are largely interested in the companies has given rise to charges of financial and political corruption, which accounts for the antagonism the Spanish people show to engaging in war in their defense.



The Cretan Problem

The withdrawal of the troops of the four protecting Powers from Crete has, as was expected, caused a renewal of the agitation for the former annexation of the island to Greece. There has been so far no disorderly manifestations in Crete, but a considerable party in Greece are openly urging the annexation and the Turkish Government is firmly insistent that there shall be no change in the present status. In fact, the Porte has demanded, either verbally or in writing, a very explicit disavowal on the part of Greece of any intention to annex the island. Greece has so far failed to return a satisfactory reply, but has informed the Porte that the Greek officers in Crete have been stricken from the army list since 1906. Zealous patriots in Greece are, however, unofficially collecting money for the strengthening of the army in anticipation of a war in behalf of Crete, and on the other side a volunteer regiment has been formed in Macedonia, ready to begin a march toward Athens. There is no probability, however, that the affair will be allowed to lead to war. The four Powers, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy, are working in harmony and will be prepared to exert their concerted influence on Turkey and Greece to prevent any outbreak.



The Antung-Mukden Railroad

Japan has notified the Powers that despairing of gaining the consent of China to the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railroad, the work will be entered upon immediately regardless of Chinese opposition. Japan points out that the Peking Treaty of 1905 permits Japan to reconstruct the road so that it will be "fit for the conveyance of the commercial and industrial goods of all nations." China has, however, pursued her "well known policy of construction and procrastination" and has maintained "an unyielding

and unaccommodating attitude which gives no promise of anything but vain and unprofitable negotiations." Therefore the construction of the line according to the plans which the Japanese engineers have long ago prepared has been started. It is not known yet whether China will offer any resistance or not. The Regent, however, has expressed a wish to continue the negotiations. Before the war with Russia Japan built a railroad from Fusan, on the southern cape of the Korean peninsula, to Seoul, the capital. As soon as the war broke out this line was extended as rapidly as possible thru Korea from Seoul to Wiju on the Yalu River, and thence forward into Manchuria, as rapidly as the army advanced until it reached Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, where it connected with the railroads from Port Arthur to the southward. The line, however, was laid on the easiest levels and in the most inexpensive manner, and has a gage of only two feet, six inches. The Japanese have reconstructed the Korean Railroad since their occupation in that country, making it a standard gage, and have put a steel bridge across the Yalu River from Wiju to Antung which has become a Japanese city and controls the timber trade of the Yalu, the bone of contention of the Russo-Japanese War. The Japanese will now, if nothing prevents, transform the narrow gage line from Antung to Mukden to standard gage, and by the construction of tunnels and bridges shorten the distance between these points from 188 miles to 150. The interior of Manchuria will then be in direct connection with Japan, with an eight or ten hour sea passage across the Strait of Shimonoseki to Fusan. The reconstructed railroad will form practically an extension of the trans-Siberian line to Europe.—W. D. Straight, representing the American financiers who want a share in the Hankow-Sze-Chuen Railroad, is negotiating in London and Berlin with the syndicate which obtained the concession. It is understood that America demands the right to subscribe to one-quarter of the loan of \$27,500,000 and also to have an equal voice in the appointment of the engineers in charge of the construction in order to insure that one-quarter of the contracts for rolling stock and material be placed in the United States.

Thrilling Times in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

FEW tragic events occurring in our modern history have created so profound a sensation thruout Great Britain and Ireland as the murder of Sir Curzon Wyllie by the Indian assassin Dhingra. Indeed I may say that a like sensation has been felt thruout all the civilized countries of the world and most assuredly in the United States and Canada. I need not attempt to relate for my American readers the story of that tragedy, which must have become fully known in the United States almost as quickly as it was proclaimed thruout horrified London itself. The immediate consequences of the crime, however, have been the very opposite of those which the assassin himself must have yearned to bring about if we do him the poor credit of assuming him to have been a political assassin and not a murderer merely inspired by selfish hatred and a selfish passion for vengeance. A distinguished Indian professional man lost his life in endeavoring to come to the rescue of Sir Curzon Wyllie, and the father and the brother of the murderer himself have joined in expressing with horror-stricken emotion their utter condemnation of the crime.

Ever since the murder there have been continuous declarations from all Indian associations and conspicuous representatives of Indian opinion thruout the English dominions and in India itself—declarations of horror at the crime and utter repudiation of any manner of sympathy even with the supposed political opinions of the criminal. It was well known of course in England already that Sir Curzon Wyllie's career during his military and civil services as one of the representatives of England's dominions there had been conspicuous for its enlightened and benevolent treatment of the native populations who came under his rule and for his close attention to their wants and wishes and national claims.

I can recall to memory no similar sensation created in Westminster and thruout all London since the memorable day when the terrible story came of the mur-

der of Lord Frederick Cavendish in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. On that day, too, there was at first a feeling even among many Englishmen who ought to have known better that the motives of the crime must receive distinctively the sympathy and approval of a large proportion among the Irish National representatives who were then maintaining the cause of Home Rule in the House of Commons. I am never likely to forget the feelings which filled my then parliamentary leader, the late Charles Stewart Parnell, and myself when we heard the appalling news from Dublin, and thought among all its other horrors of the only too probable fact that it might impress many even among those British supporters of our cause in the House of Commons and outside it that the sympathy of the Irish Nationalist population in general would go with the perpetrators of the murders. So it seemed indeed only too probable in the first instance, but I need hardly now remind my readers on either side of the Atlantic that Parnell and his party were afterward proved to be, even before the tribunal created by constitutional authority for the purpose of a full and decisive inquiry, entirely free from any share in or sympathy with the plot which had been got up by the most ignoble enemies of the National cause. The world has already obtained the clearest evidence that the intellects and consciences and hearts of the native populations of India had never given the slightest support or encouragement to any conspiracy got up for the promotion of murderous crime. From every region of India and from among all the Indian residents in England have come the most unqualified denunciations of the recent crime.

I may add that it has come lately to my knowledge that Sir Curzon Wyllie and the beloved and noble-hearted wife who followed his remains to the grave have always been active promoters of the work undertaken by the organizations formed for the prevention of cruelty to animals.



THE LATE SIR CURZON WYLIE.

The death of the Marquis of Ripon will bring back the memory of the civilized world to the story of a political and personal career alike entirely deserving of honor. That career, however its close may be lamented at home and abroad, had not come to an end before accomplishing a lifetime of noble work. Lord Ripon had lived to a far advanced age—he was in fact already approaching towards the close of his eighty-second year when the illness came which brought his noble life to an end. Lord Ripon had in fact retired from public office towards the end of last year feeling that his physical powers were no longer equal to the task of rendering full justice to the daily work of the public office in which he engaged. He was emphatically a man who could not endure the thought of remaining at the head of a political department when he felt himself no longer able to attend fully and conscientiously to its duties. In 1874 he became a convert to the faith of the Catholic Church and the impressions of most observers at the time was that this

decision must change for him the whole course of his public career and close against him the doors of ministerial office from that time forth. It would indeed have little mattered to Lord Ripon if his conscientious decision had brought with it such exclusion. But there were statesmen in England who held more exalted and in the true sense more absolutely religious views than those, and among these statesmen was Mr. Gladstone, who appreciated all the more sincere religious devotion in others because his devotion to his own form of faith was absolutely sincere. Gladstone came back to office and power after Lord Ripon's adoption of the Catholic faith and in 1880 he as Prime Minister appointed Lord Ripon to be Governor General of India. The rule of the new Viceroy made itself one of the memorable chapters in the history of British government there and will always be held in honor by all who appreciate the true principles of Indian administration.

Lord Ripon was ever a philanthropist



THE LATE MARQUIS OF RIPON.



SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT

in the true sense of the word and he consistently and energetically lent his help on behalf of suffering animals as well as of suffering human beings. My Irish fellow-countrymen in the United States will hardly need to be reminded that he was a thoro supporter of Ireland's claim for the right of national self-government. I may say that I had the honor of an acquaintanceship with Lord Ripon during many years and thus had ample opportunity of appreciating his genial and charming qualities in private life as well as his eminent characteristics in the world of politics and statesmanship.

I need hardly say that events such as those I have been describing have for the time turned public attention away from the immediate study of the political and financial questions which had been absorbing the interest of the Lords and the Commons and the rate-payers generally. The House of Commons of course kept to its financial work with steadfastness, but in the outer world for some days little was heard of Mr. Lloyd-George and of the Conservative Opposition and the

Tariff Reformers, and whenever one came to join in a group of men or women conversing here or there he was sure to find that all were thinking just as he was himself thinking of Sir Curzon Wyllie's murder and of Lord Ripon's death. The assassin of Sir Curzon Wyllie has since proclaimed himself a political avenger, but even the nearest members of his own family do not, as we have already seen, credit him with anything but a deed of private and personal crime.

"The Bancrofts" is the title of a handsome volume just published by John Murray, of Albemarle street, London. The title page of the volume describes it as "Recollections of Sixty Years." I need hardly tell any of my American readers who take an interest in the life and movements of the drama that the authors and also the hero and heroine of this volume are Sir Squire Bancroft and his gifted wife, Marie Bancroft, known thru all her early career by her stage name of "Marie Wilton." In a preface to the volume, which bears the initials S. B., reminds those who need such reminder that "shortly after the close of our twenty years of management, in 1885, we devoted two volumes to an account of our careers both on and off the stage." The book, which I can remember well, had a great success and passed thru several editions. Since then, however, the author and authoress have been inspired with the very happy design of bringing out in a somewhat different and somewhat more condensed form the whole of their memories belonging to stage life and real life. "This," Sir Squire says, "is our apology for retelling in a different way, and with that greater freedom which is born of the lapse of time things which happened in the first half of that long period." The volume is richly and lavishly illustrated with admirable engravings taken from pictures or photographs of all the leading figures who are described in its pages, with pictorial reproductions of stage scenes from plays made successful by the Bancrofts, and with engraved copies of autograph letters from celebrated men and women of the time. I may say that the volume includes many portraits, letters and reminiscences of distinguished men and

women who never figured on the stage or wrote plays or even criticisms of plays, for the Bancrofts had close and intimate friends among celebrities in all manner of pursuits, and indeed had many close and valued friends among men and women who never were or attempted to be celebrities in any department of life. American readers will find in this volume descriptions and allusions to compatriots of theirs who have made themselves personally known in Europe and of some even who are known in Europe only by their genius and their fame.

In the field of fiction too we have lately had a very interesting production. This is "The House of Intrigue," the latest novel of Percy White, and published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett of London. This story, and more especially in its character-drawing, shows us the author in some of his brightest and most characteristic moods. The author does not, so far as I know, claim to be or endeavor to be a great romancist, and his principal ambition seems to be to give us scenes and persons such as might be met with in the everyday life of our own time and to make them as real, as living, as varied, and, some of them at least, as intensely interesting as tho they belonged to the realms of the most fanciful and thrilling romance. Such is indeed Mr. White's special endowment. With the lightest touches of his pencil he enables you to see distinctly the living reality, the inner man or woman, of some human creature endowed with an individuality which makes itself felt all thru its own little world and yet has nothing in it of the melodramatic or the fantastic, of the stage villain or the stage hero or heroine. Such is to my mind the principal charm of this very clever story, and although Mr. White is a most rapid worker and has given to the public novel after novel without any long interval between the appearance of one story and its next successor, there is no sign whatever in this his latest book that he has worked his productive capacity too much.

My readers, I am sure, will be interested in the news which comes to me from a very authoritative source that a biographical volume on John Bright is

shortly to be published by Messrs. Smith & Elder, of London. The book is to be written by Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, the author of the very interesting, able, and accurate account of "Dublin Castle and the Irish People," of which I made a review not many weeks since in the pages of *THE INDEPENDENT*. The strange fact is that so far as I know there has as yet been no life of John Bright given to the public, although his was one of the noblest political careers in the England of our time and although he may, I think, be ranked as on the whole the greatest popular and parliamentary English orator of that period. He was, as I know full well, appreciated thoroly in the United States as a devoted opponent of slavery and therefore a supporter of the great national cause which President Lincoln advocated and represented. Mr. Barry O'Brien was a close observer of John Bright's public career and a sympathizer with his noble purposes and an admirer of his genius as an orator, and will, I trust, give us a work worthy of the occasion.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



LADY BANCROFT

'Twixt Hay and Grass: A Midsummer Medley

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

"A MAN who knows little of Nature may write one excellent description, and a poor man may have one bright gem; real excellence consists in having many." So asserted Walter Bagehot, no countryman himself, but a "city man"—in the British special meaning of the word. The acute critic of men and of government was a townsman of the strictest sect, no rustic, but urban and urbane, keen to peer into the intricacies of the British constitution and of the Lombard street which is its firm foundation. Yet he was sagacious also and suggestive when he chose to unbend his mind over a book. How was it, then, that he himself did not leave us his one excellent description of Nature? Perhaps the explanation is to be found in the fact that to him, as to the Greeks of old and the Romans also, and even to the French of the classical period, Nature was far less interesting than human nature. Only in the past century is it and since Constable opened our eyes to a charm unsuspected before that we have ceased to prefer the landscape with figures to the lovelier view which expresses only the vague, uncrystallized emotion of the painter himself. What must Constable have thought of Watteau—who complained that Nature put him out?

It is a pity that Thoreau never went to Europe and never had occasion to record his opinion of the suave French artist who was at home only with the least rural of shepherds and shepherdesses in a landscape that was sophisticated out of all simplicity. Thoreau never saw a Watteau, probably, and had no opportunity to edge a phrase that would take away that painter's reputation. The Yankee artist in words had been nourished on the Greek poets; and he was able now and again to give to one of his sentences the unexpected ease, the winged felicity, the lapidary concision which so often delights us in the Anthology. He wanted Nature all to

himself, and he would have been put out sorely if he had caught sight of a beribboned and berouged shepherdess sauntering self-consciously thru the Walden woodland. He was so friendly and familiar with all outdoors that a townswoman of his once sharply protested that "Henry talks about Nature as if she had been born and brought up here in Concord!"

And, pray, why should he not? Where should Nature be born and brought up except in Concord? Where would she find herself more at home? Where could she associate with more friendly folks? Nature had just as good a right to be born in Concord as in the remote Bandusia, where gushed the spring that Horace loved. Why should not Nature have as many birthplaces as she needs? Was not Homer born in seven contending cities, more or less? And why should not Nature, whom he followed afar, have been born in seven hundred welcoming countries, if so be she had a mind to? Even if Nature cannot "get religion" why should not she be "born again"—over and over again—even unto seventy times seven?

Thoreau was a polished rustic who went to the woods for a purpose of his own, totally satisfied with his own birthplace and refusing to adventure himself abroad for what he could find at home readier to his hand. "It is not worth while to go round the world to count the cats in Zanzibar," so he insisted. His were fireside travels, journeys taken by the hearth, heaped with the wood that had warmed him twice, once with its cutting and again with its blazing. Truly rural as he was, he had a right to make Lowell's brag also and say "I am a bookman"—that Lowell who was to write his humanity with a tang in it of the bitter-sweet they both cherished. Tho he chose so to entitle them, Lowell's were less "fireside travels" than Thoreau's; and even his "garden acquaintance" was

less intimate, even if it was as sincere. But Lowell also gave his whole heart to the Elmwood where he was born; and his thoughts went longingly back to it even when he was happy enough in that distant London which he described as "seated in the hearing of a hundred streams" of thought and of intelligence. At one Fourth of July reception at the house of the American Minister a friend told him of a visit to the Cambridge home only a fortnight before; and the master of Elmwood asked wistfully: "Do the trees seem to miss me?"

Disraeli once declared that he had been "born in a library"; and yet bookish as he was he found rest and surcease in listening to the plash of the fountains of Beaconsfield. Bookish tho we may be and bred in a library tho we may have been, there is profit in our getting out of the town which is dramatic into the country which is lyric. Once in a while every bookman ought to subscribe to a fresh air fund for himself and to seize the first chance to escape from those pulsing cities of ours, where even the grass seems to be living on its nerves. Views afoot may be more significant than even the most instructive of foot-notes; and Nature publishes her poetry in a legible text. In the spring it is good to loaf and invite your soul, where she has spread her free lunch, by the brink of the Pierian spring which is always ready to "set them up again" without money and without price. And once more in the fall, it is good to go forth and to woo the virgin forest where every tree is an old maid, no matter how many rings she may have and where the delicately-minded maples blush red even before the other trees begin to bare their limbs—which may be accepted as an outward and visible sign of that modesty of Nature which Hamlet invoked.

It is hard enough for the craftsmen of the pen not to be vain of their gift of expression; and perhaps it is not a little difficult for them not to be puffed up by the belief that what they cannot express is not worth expressing and that what they do not know is not knowledge. But even the most conceited of us would find profit in taking a day off now and then to enumerate a few of the interstices of his omniscience. How many of us real-

ly can tell the wild flowers from the birds? How many of us are subcutaneously conscious of that suburbanity which is only Westchesterfieldian? How many of us have ever heard a catbird mew or have ever caught a catfish from a catboat?

It is something to break out of the city gates even if only for the briefest of outings. It is something to get away from the clock that lifts itself silently above the sidewalk to a greener space, where time is measured only by a sun-dial not made by hands. Of course we can claim no more than a bowing acquaintance with Nature, we can assert no long-standing friendship, if we do no more than exchange calls once a year, ignoring each other's existence the rest of the twelvemonth. But Nature is a cunning politician; she never forgets a face once familiar; and whenever we raise our hats in greeting she is ready to return the unexpected bow with the smile that won't come off. Nor need we pay our call in state, since there is no porter in her lodge to repel those who do not roll up in costly equipages. Nature is no distinguisher of persons; even if she does belong to an old family, she does not take a false pride in her social position; and it may be that she has often a warmer welcome for the casual pedestrian than for the complete motorist, offending the atmosphere with sound and smell.

Even that up-to-date vehicle, for which the out-of-date name was horseless carriage, will not carry you into Nature's domain more rapidly than you can go on your own legs. "I have learnt that the swiftest traveler is he that goes afoot," so Thoreau informs us; and it takes little money to make shank's mare go or to pay for its stabling over night. You can fare along in the best of good company with but a single comrade. Even if this boon companion has set himself astride of Pegasus, you can keep pace with him if only you are mounted on a hobby of your own; and then no five-barred gates can deny you entrance into fresh fields and pastures new.

Nor need the visitor to Nature's realm hesitate to travel by the broomstick train sparkling thru unexpected rurality or even to let himself be carried on his way by the iron horse with its fiery belly and

its breath of bellowing steam. There is not a little of Ruskin's characteristic arrogance in his churlish irascibility toward the railroad. How was it that he dared to forget Turner's perception of the innate poetry revealed in "Speed, Steam and Storm"? It is in this domineering egotism of his for one thing, that Ruskin, who prided himself on being a gentleman and a scholar, disclosed himself as the true son of the wine-peddler who drove about hawking his intoxicating wares. Thoreau is a native gentleman, with all the courtesy of the savage, which is quite as genuine as that of civilized man and often more elaborate; and the Yankee had no hostility toward the space-devouring engine. Perhaps, when he had secluded himself at Walden, on the edge of the pond, he did not disdain the friendly greeting of the locomotive, out of sight even if not out of sound. It may have supplied a human note not unwelcome to his solitude, reminding him not impertinently that he was not alone in the world.

Probably the pencil-maker of Concord would have appreciated, even if the phrase-maker of Brantwood might not, that now vanished glory of Manhattan, when the westering sun shot its rays athwart the filmy clouds that used to wreath the swift trains of the elevated railroad sweeping past the cross streets at the changing hour when the dusk was setting down on the busy city. At times it seems as tho one trouble with Ruskin was his inability to understand that there must be some paradoxes that are not true. Vociferous dissatisfaction with the present and a shrinking horror from the future may tempt a man to pull his boat against the stream of time, whereby he gets fatigued even if he does not get anywhere. "I would rather sit on a pumpkin and have it all to myself than be crowded on a velvet cushion," so Thoreau maintained; but he at least was above the childish hope that a fairy god-mother would happen in one of these fine days and touch the pumpkin with her wand and change it into a gilded coach, soft with a multiplicity of velvet cushions.

By train or by trolley, afoot or afloat, it matters little, so long as you fare forth with your eyes open, your heart friendly

and your mind free. Nor does the season of the year import much, for whatever the week, you will find the book of Nature open so that he who runs may read. The friendly woodpecker will telegraph his welcome with a moss code of his own; and the chipper little chipmunk will flash across the road and then sit up on the fence to take notice, before starting off on a new game of tag. The ears of the traveler will be filled by the monotonous combination of the bumblebee, and his eyes will be rejoiced by the sight of a casual goose erect on one foot, like the poet-bore from whom Horace could not escape, *stans pede in uno*. If he is in good luck the wanderer may chance to behold the crows holding one of their frequent political conventions, and he will perceive for himself the futility of the frequent assertion that these gatherings are only camp-meetings. Any one maintaining this contention, even for a moment, may be dismissed at once as a nature-fakir, hopelessly ignorant of animal psychology. Hawthorne was absolutely in the right when he declared that "a crow has no real pretensions to religion, in spite of his gravity of mien and black attire; he is certainly a thief, and probably an infidel." Indeed, the more advanced students of animal psychology are said to be unanimous in believing that very few crows have now any knowledge of the Great First Caws.

It is well enough to have a spot in mind toward which to fare as slowly as you choose; but this goal matters little or its attainment either. It is the going on which is worth while, and not the getting there with both feet. Nor need the choice of this terminus torment you. One place is as good as another, if you do not really care whether you reach it or not. You may wade up stream under willows persistently weeping for their lost youth. You may tramp along shore listening to the wild waves as they repeat their devout orisons, "Let us spray." You may climb the foot hills, past the broad fields of buckwheat whitening in the early August sun, and past the orchards of heavy-laden apple trees, twisted with rheumatism brought on them by their reckless exposure to the weather.

Perhaps this last is the most enchanting, for there is peace on the hilltops, as Goethe declared; and there is incessant transformation also. The mountains are not monotonous, as the ocean is, with its habit of saying ditto to itself. The everlasting hills change color while you wait, and custom cannot stale their infinite variety. It is true enough that up on the heights the weather is likely to be fickle, and perhaps no better than it should be. But, after all, what is a wetting once in a way? And after every storm the sky will look as tho it had been fresh washed—and the blueing left in. Even if the clerk of the weather is a little humorsome and even if he does not know his own mind for an hour at a time, the result of his indecision is often delightful. Sooner or later there will be a rift in the clouds as they get ready to turn their sleeves inside out, that they may display silver linings that are never out of fashion.

And if the rain keeps on falling, as if the walls of the celestial reservoirs had broken, carrying away all the dams in heaven above us, what of it? All that you need is a tight roof over your head and a wood fire under your toes—a wood fire, brought up by hand like a child that has lost its mother, demanding affectionate care and repaying you in the end with a grateful warmth. Then you may speedily find yourself under a cloud—of your own puffing, if you are ready to smoke the pipe of peace as you drowse, dreaming that you have buried the hatchet—in the heads of your enemies. You may find this warm welcome at an inn which provides entertainment for man and beast, whereby the hobby you have ridden need not be left out in the wet. You may seclude yourself at the hearth of a friend, so sympathetic that your talk has silent patches and lays no burden on either of you. Or better yet, you may have gained your own ideal home, but dimly glimpsed before. Is not every man's house his castle?—and never more his own than when it is a castle in the air.

Then, when you are thus gently imprisoned by the rain which drips steadily from the eaves and copiously refreshes the later flowers of the fall, there is a topic to which the talk turns, like the

needle to the pole. In default of Nature outdoors you can spy out the secret of human nature, cribbed, cabined and confined within village habitations. Wherever you may be, there is ever some new thing to hear and to tell about the Natives, those uncanny creatures who wake up in the early spring to feed on the Summer Boarder and to carry on their undying feud with the Cottager who is given into their hands as a prey. For the sunny months at least they have to live with the Cottager, and they manage also to live on him, with wild surmises as to his habits and with tolerant contempt for his ignorance. To them the Cottager is a "city feller," which is the rustic equivalent for the urban "hayseed." The feeling of the Native for the Cottager seems to be commingled of equal parts of pity, of envy and of "despisy" (as the darky called it). What other feeling could they have for erudite persons who may be familiar with the opinion of Pythagoras concerning wild fowl, but who don't know an oak from an acorn tree.

When the Summer Boarder and the Cottager foregather they have their revenge in their own way, swapping strange tales of the manners and customs of the Native and exchanging anecdotes about his characteristics, linguistic and pecuniary. It was a Native, with a daughter a teacher of the district school, who declared that the name of his house was "Edgewood," and who then volunteered to spell it—"E-d-g-w-u-d." It was a Native, again, who was driving a party past a hotel fresh with new paint, and who informed his hearers that the building was now twice as large as it had been, explaining that the landlord had "built on the bigness of the old house." It was a Native, once more, who had, in the glen at the edge of his place, a little waterfall which went dry in midsummer, so he had built a dam to impound the stream, so that it might be craftily released for the city folks at the modest fee of a quarter each. When one party came in September to gaze on the brook that ought to have gushed down the rocks of the ravine, and when there appeared only a tiny spurtle, even tho the gates were opened wide, he conquered his natural desire to get the best of them

and to make the most out of them. "Well," he said, "that ain't much of a waterfall this morning, is it? I don't think it fair to charge you all full price for that. What do you say to 19 cents apiece?"

It was a Native, also, who met the request of a strayed reveler in rurality to be put on the road back to the hotel with the counter question, "Do you want the highest way or the sightliest?" And when the whimsiness of this moved the inquirer to respond that he would prefer the sightliest, the Native smiled broadly and cheerfully returned, "Well, that is the highest!" And it was a Native, driving a stage coach in the New England mountains, who was mightily irritated by two of his passengers, because they kept stopping the vehicle that they might get down to pick an unusual flower or to chip a rock that seemed to have no right to be found just there. The third member of the party explained their strange conduct by telling the driver that the two restless enthusiasts were naturalists. And the next time the Native drove that way he described their annoying doings to his new load of passengers, ending with the remark that "their keeper called 'em naturals, and certainly they behaved as sich!"

But the Native is no longer what he was only a little while ago. The invading foreigner is ousting him from his lair, Portugee on the shore and Canuck a little further back. In certain parts of New England now the wanderer who wants to ask his way had better begin with the question, "Do you speak English?" Of course, this is unnecessary if the questionee is young enough to be at school, for then, whether a Dago or a Dutchman by descent, he will have attained an elementary knowledge of Anglo-Saxon speech. But Dago and Dutchman, Portugee and Canuck, are not the only foreign folk to be found afield. Now and again the solitary horseman will happen on a negro settlement, and more infrequently still on a little nest of the aborigines. Nor is it unprecedented that the redskin has intermarried with the black; and then the papoose-pickaninnies have high cheek

bones and no kinks in their wool. Still stranger sights are possible on occasion; and once, in the foothills of the Berkshires, when the twilight was making ready to let her curtain down and pin it with a star, there was a startling vision at the cross-roads. It was a Sioux Indian on a bicycle, herding home the cows. But this red man was no survival; he was an importation. He was a Carlisle Indian, who had hired himself out as a farmhand in the intermission between the football seasons.

The Native has not only been crowded out by intruding aliens of every tinge; he is suffering also from dry rot. For a century or more the ambitious young fellows have been going out to push their fortunes where opportunity was larger, leaving behind them the lazier and the less enterprising to bring forth after their kind. The best have been bred out, and the least worthy have been in-breeding only too closely, generation after generation. In many a nook and corner the Native is now the result of the survival of the unfittest. And when the nook and corner happens to have been captured by the Summer Boarder and the Cottager, the Native is exposed to the contagion of idle frivolity and of empty leisure. It is small wonder that he is likely to be demoralized and to find his frayed ethical standards falling to rags about him. Sometimes it drives him to an increased craftiness and sometimes it leads him down to an indurated shiftlessness. There was a Native once who was town treasurer, and he kept the accounts on his cuffs, and when they happened to go to the wash, his bondsman had to make good the results of his casual cleanliness.

But what need is there for the wayfarer to tarry with the Natives, the flotsam and jetsam of human nature. Soon or later the Clerk of the Weather will turn off the rain and turn on the sunshine again. And then all outdoors proffers itself once more; and he who has known the flower-de-luce only as it is virgin on the royal banneret of France or blushing on the urban shield of Florence, can go forth to find it for himself by the edge of the swamp.

NEW YORK CITY.

Some College Spelling

BY WILLIAM B. BAILEY, Ph.D.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL ECONOMY AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

SOON after Easter of this year the members of my course in American Social Conditions in Yale College submitted their essays upon the relation of the local to the State government in the towns or cities in which they lived. There were nearly 250 students in the course, about two-fifths of whom were seniors and three-fifths juniors. The average length of the essays was a trifle less than 3,000 words. About a third of the essays were typewritten, while 171 were in the handwriting of the students. Those written by hand were the first to be read, and I was struck at the start by the number of misspelled words. Accordingly, to relieve the tedium of the reading, and to determine the frequency of these mistakes, a list was made of the words misspelled by the men whose essays were in their own handwriting.

As a result of this tabulation some interesting facts appear.

In 25 essays there was not a misspelled word. In 86 per cent. of the cases less than 10 words were incorrect, while in 14 per cent. 10 or more were misspelled. One man misspelled 22 and another 31 words. The average per student was almost exactly 5.

Since a number of men misspelled the same word several times in an essay, the total cases of misspelling were much more numerous than the total number of different words misspelled. Thus 17 per cent. of the men made less than 10 mistakes in spelling, while 29 per cent. made 10 or over. Two men made 45 mistakes each. The total number of cases of misspelling was 1,237 from 171 essays, or an average of a trifle over 7 per essay.

There were 443 different words incorrectly spelled in these papers. Of these, 315 were misspelled in but one essay. There were 10 words in which mistakes were made by over 10 men, and in 1 case there were 21 offenders and in another 29.

The number of times in which certain words were misspelled shows great variations. We find 289 words which were misspelled but once, while 21 were misspelled 10 or more times. One word was incorrect in 33 cases, two in 41, while one was misspelled 81 times.

In 385 cases the words were misspelled in only one way, but in 41 cases they were incorrectly spelled in two different ways; in 10 cases in three ways; in 5 cases, four ways; while one word offers a choice of five different methods, and another of six. The word *privilege* was a stumbling block to 17 men. Four men insisted on spelling it *privelege*, 3 men each preferred *privilige*, *priviledge* or *privelege*, while 4 men divided their choice equally between *privilidge* and *privilage*. We have authority for spelling comptroller as *comptrollar*, *controller* or *comproller*, while 1 man, confident that the letter *p* should appear, chose *contromplar*. Committee was misspelled by 6 men, who were divided between *committe*, *commitee*, *comittee* and *comitee*. To the men from New York City Bellevue Hospital became *Bellvue*, *Belvue*, *Belleview* and *Bellview*. To 10 men the chief State executive was a *govenor*, to 2 a *governor*, while to 1 each he was *govornor* or *govener*. Borough and incompetent were misspelled in four different ways each, while appellate and council offered three choices. Superintendent and separate were misspelled by 29 and 16 men respectively, but all made the same mistake.

It is of interest to determine the character of the mistakes which were most frequently made.

Mistake	Number of words misspelled	Example of mistake
Single for double consonant	66	commisison
Double for single consonant	26	controll
e for s	15	concent
s for c	12	conserning
a for e	33	independant
e for a	28	separate
e for i	20	detrimental
i for e	14	defined
a for i	11	charaty
i for a	10	comparative
o for e	8	coronor
e for o	6	corperation

Nearly 50 men made the mistake of placing an unnecessary *e* at the end of a syllable, as *département*, *développement*. A very common error was to transpose the vowels *ei* and *ie*. Relieve and receive were the words most sinned against. Preceding and succeeding offered difficulties to many, while offered and preferred proved troublesome. Why principal and principle should be so often incorrectly used by college students is a mystery. There are a few simple rules for spelling which should have prevented at least half of the mistakes. Before the age of fourteen these rules should be part of the educational outfit of the student in the grammar schools.

Another question which would naturally arise is whether the students who have proved themselves most efficient, when judged by the character of their work in the classroom, are the ones to make the fewest mistakes in spelling. In order to reach a conclusion upon this point, the 171 men were divided into three groups. In Group A fell 24 students whose work in the college courses had been decidedly good, due either to exceptional ability or industry. A large proportion of these were members of the honorary society of Phi Beta Kappa. In Group B came 78 men whose work entitled them to a position upon the appointment list. They were, perhaps, a trifle above the average. They represent the type which does pretty consistent classroom work without aspiring to high honors in scholarship. Group C, with 69 representatives, includes those who are not on the appointment list. Many of them are warned from time to time for unsatisfactory work, and some of them have been conditioned in one or more courses. The most that some can hope for is to be graduated with their class. They are the most undesirable students with whom an instructor is called upon to deal, for they rest contented with the minimum amount of work which will enable them to pass a course. The most undesirable of this class have fallen by the wayside before junior year has been reached, but every college class contains a number of these men, whose scholarly ambition is satisfied with the attainment of a college degree. Of course, no hard and fast line

can be drawn between these groups; and sometimes men who are prominent in literary work or other college activity are to be found in the lowest group, and some men have been handicapped by sickness or the necessity of earning all or a part of their college expenses.

The average number of cases of misspelling by a student in Group A was 4.2; in Group B, 7.2; and in Group C, 8.3. We find that in the lowest group the mistakes were almost twice as frequent as in the highest. But the average is liable to be misleading in this case, for the number of representatives in each group is so small that the presence of a very few of the extremely bad cases would unduly affect the average. To obviate this possibility of error, the following table was made. The men in each group were divided into five classes, according to the number of mistakes in spelling. Those who made no mistakes were kept separate, as were those who made 1-5, 6-10, 11-20, and 21 mistakes and over. To make comparison easier, percentages have been substituted for absolute numbers:

NUMBER OF CASES OF MISSPELLING.

Scholarship Group.	None	1-5	6-10	11-20	21 and over
A	29.1%	4.2%	16.7%	12.5%	37.5%
B	15.4	42.3	15.4	21.8	5.1
C	8.7	43.5	17.3	18.9	11.6

The percentage of those to make from 1 to 10 mistakes is nearly equal in the three classes, but here the similarity ends. The proportion of accurate spellers in group A is twice as great as in group B and over three times that in group C. On the other hand, there is not a representative of group A among those making over twenty mistakes, while over a tenth of group C come within this undesirable class, and over a twentieth of group B are to be found in the same column. The proportion of group A to make 11-20 mistakes is much smaller than of B or C.

This difference in the ability to spell correctly, which distinguishes the best from the poorest college students, is simply one manifestation of something far more fundamental. It is a difference in accuracy of detail. In other words, the exceptional student has a greater capacity for taking pains. His wits may not

be so sharp for the ready guess in the class room, he may not be so alert to make the most of an emergency, but he is the stuff of which scholars are made.

Doubtless many of the mistakes in spelling were due to carelessness and haste. Any one who is acquainted with the American college student will admit that one of his chief faults is procrastination. He will postpone work on any required subject until the last possible moment, when it is finished or half finished with a rush. There is no time for a leisurely reading of an essay to make sure that there are no trifling mistakes due to carelessness. The essays which form the basis of this study were due upon a particular day. Nine were handed in before they were due. Seven of these were written by men in group A, the remaining two in group B. Twenty-seven were from one to seven days late. Of these, twenty-one were from group C, five from group B, and one from group A. The average number of misspellings in the essays which were late was almost exactly fourteen.

In the course there were seventeen men who were either editors of some of the student publications, or had been prominent in the literary activities of the college. The essays of all but six of these men were typewritten and therefore could not enter into the comparison, but of the six remaining there was not a misspelled word in five of them, while the sixth furnished two mistakes. It is unwise to generalize from such meager data, but it is evident that if a student expects to become a leader in the literary activities of the college he must at any rate have learned to spell correctly. Cause and effect are here doubtless closely interrelated.

I was interested in reading the essays of the two Chinese students in the course, for I expected that they would be greatly troubled by the intricacies of the language, but not a mistake in spelling was to be found in either essay, and the handwriting was particularly clear. Similar praise could not be given to the penmanship of all of the essays submitted, al-

tho in most cases it was easily legible. One essay in particular was returned with regret, for it was the finest specimen of an illegible scrawl I ever encountered. Doubtless the mistakes in spelling were more numerous than these statistics imply, for the student was given the benefit of every doubtful case.

Poor spelling is evidently not confined to students of Yale College. Less than a week ago I received a letter from a graduate of a Western college, asking what steps were "necesary" to obtain the degree of M. A. at Yale. He also informed me that he held at present a "batcheler's" degree!

It is evident that something should be done to raise the standard of spelling among college students. But the college is not the place for such instruction. It should be part of the elementary education. So many additional studies have been crowded into the grammar schools that spelling no longer occupies the position of prominence which it held fifty years ago. The spelling bee was then possibly the chief intellectual test of the community. To be the best speller was a coveted honor. So many studies have been added to the curriculum that the time devoted to spelling must be curtailed. Perhaps we have gone too far. Certainly college students are deficient in this respect and the college authorities are trying to place the blame where it belongs by making one of the tests in English the ability to write grammatical English in words correctly spelled. Doubtless spelling is, to a considerable extent, a memory test, which some persons find it extremely difficult to master. Others can sympathize with Aldrich when he writes:

"My mind lets go a thousand things
Like dates of wars and names of kings."

But no one can blame the colleges of this country if they demand as one of the requirements of admission the ability on the part of the student correctly to spell words with which he would express his thoughts.

NEW HAVEN, CONN



The World's Greatest Shooting Preserve

BY ROBERT A. SUFFERN

[MR. SUFFERN has just returned from an extensive tour through British East Africa and has given THE INDEPENDENT the following interesting account of his experiences.—EDITOR.]

OUR Western States no longer offer a good hunting ground, and in most of the other parts of the world advancing civilization has spelled the doom of big game. However, there are still some places where vast herds of wild animals can be found, but even in these remote parts of the world their ranks are becoming thinned and the more valuable kinds of game are fast becoming exterminated.

There is one country which perhaps more than all others offers an inducement to the sportsman and tourist who is anxious to catch nature in one of her primitive moods, and to see man and beast in their original untamed condition. Roosevelt has heard the call of East Africa and many other sportsmen are also hastening to that field. I was fortunate enough to complete my trip before the approaching invasion of sportsman and tourist had grown great enough to overtax the ready hospitality and somewhat limited accommodations of the country.

Mombasa is the principal seaport of British East Africa, and from there a narrow gauge railroad penetrates the game country and brings Lake Victoria Nyanza within an easy two days' journey of the coast. Only seven years ago a large expedition with armed escort was necessary, and it took six weeks of hard travel to journey from the coast to the lake, but the railroad has not only remedied that, but it has sounded the death knell of slavery. No edict of the British Government could deliver as strong a blow at slavery in the heart of the continent as did the easy communication and effective control following the lines of the railroad.

But there are other changes which the sportsman and tourist will not like so well. The wild game is giving place to cattle and sheep, and the simple-hearted natives are losing some of their picturesque customs and are beginning to acquire a veneer of civilization. However,

to the passing tourist and to the sportsman who has only a limited amount of time at his disposal, the present offers a far greater inducement than was the case before the building of the railroad, when it was impossible to reach the game country in the interior without considerable danger and many difficulties, as well as great loss of time.

Mombasa is only a twenty days' trip from London, and the voyage can be made in comfort on board a good line of steamers. The town of Mombasa was discovered by the Portuguese about the time of the discovery of America. Many evidences of the Portuguese occupation may be observed, and the student of the humanities will marvel at the cruelties of the Portuguese and wonder whether it was altogether an improvement on the Arab civilization it displaced. Mombasa island is a beautiful spot. Groves of the evergreen mango tree, the strange twisted baobab, and the bright colors of the tropical flowers make a tremendous change from the bare sand wastes of the Somali Coast and the borders of the Red Sea. About the time I arrived in Mombasa, three natives were hung for murdering a European. The rain had not been as abundant as usual before the time of the murder and as the natives were suffering on account of the drought they consulted their medicine man or witch doctor. He recommended as a sacrifice a European's heart, hence the murder.

Neither the tourist nor the sportsman will care to stay very long in Mombasa and brave its damp heat and somewhat depressing climate. If the sportsman should want to try some hunting near the coast, he could find buffalo not many miles outside of Mombasa. These animals are generally to be found in difficult country, and some of the coast strip with high tangled grass and thorny bush offers a good haunt for them. When buffalo were more plenty and before they had learned to dread the white hunters,

they were very numerous upon the grassy plains, but they seem to have become more wary and retiring of late years. It is very dangerous to hunt buffalo where there is high matted grass and impenetrable bush, since in such country you cannot see your quarry until you are almost on top of it, and then should you chance to wound but not kill, the hunted buffalo may decide to bag the hunter.

It is not well to stay in the tropical jungle on the coast very long on account of the fever, so the hunter will shortly return to Mombasa en route to the highlands.

From Mombasa, three trains a week start for the lake. Near the coast the railway line passes thru a large plantation of banana, palm and mango owned by one of the old Arab Sheiks whose family controlled the country before the advent of the white man.

About 100 miles up the line lies the station of Voi. It is one of the first places that would interest the sportsman and the tourist. The shooting toward

the German border is fair and some lions can be obtained in this country. Around Voi are some plantations of rubber and fibre, and just over the German boundary eighty miles away the snow-covered peaks of Mt. Kilimanjaro reach an altitude of over 19,000 feet above the sea level.

Further up the line we pass into the Athi plains and enter the game preserve made by the Government along this part of the railroad. Within a strip ten miles wide extending along one side of the railway for several hundred miles, no game is permitted to be shot, and the animals not being molested have become quite tame. Herds of zebra oftentimes of fifty to one hundred head can be seen from the car windows, and the rumble of the approaching train does not seem to affect their contented grazing. Hundreds of antelope, such as Hartbeest, Thomsonii and Grantii, can be seen, and sometimes an occasional giraffe, a wildebeest or a rhinoceros. A flock of ostriches may try to scuttle over the track in the blind, idiotic way that our domestic



THE UGANDA RAILROAD AT KIKUYU ESCARPMENT.

barnyard hen always shows in trying to get out of danger.

The abundance of the game in these plains would make a ranchman wonder if it would not be equally good for sheep and cows, and the mind of the capitalist would turn to the possibilities of investment. On later observation it would be found, however, that the water supply was far inadequate for ranching purposes. For hours we ride thru these wide plains and rolling prairie lands with half-parched grass and no trees in sight save an occasional stunted thorn bush. These plains used to offer great hardships to travelers in the old days when they had to push across them in forced marches, suffering from lack of water and supplies.

About 225 miles above Mombasa is the station of Simba, whose name it might be interesting to note. This place was formerly quite famous for lions, and that they have not all been shot off can be proved by the fact that two of my friends shooting near here in the last part of 1908 reported seeing tracks of four lions around the body of an eland they had killed and left over night. Naturally it had all been eaten by morning and the vultures and jackals were found picking over the bones. Simba was rendered quite famous by the baboo (Indian station master) who in 1905 sent a telegram to the railroad headquarters in Nairobi, stating that lions had treed one of the assistants, who had taken refuge on top of the water tank. The incident was recorded in the Nairobi local newspaper at the time, since the baboo, hedged in by red tape which he feared to break, had asked for instruction. Evidently the baboo was not much of a sportsman, since on another occasion when the lions were in control of the situation he wired for some loaded cartridges, adding, with childlike candor, that he had blanks "but that you could not shoot lions with blank cartridges." The construction of the railroad was much disturbed by the activity of the lions, and many of the interesting stories of that time are now widely known. The lions did not cease their raids upon the completion of the line, but on one occasion a lion jumped through the door of a train and made off with a passenger. However, the rail-

road authorities all agree in stating that it was only a second class passenger and that if one rides first class no danger will occur.

Midway up the line from Mombasa is the town of Nairobi. It is in about the center of the country and it is the seat of the government and of the railroad administration. This is the point from which most of the sportsmen start their safaris. The word "Safari" is the Swahili for expedition or outfit for a journey, and the word is really a little more comprehensive than any word we have in English. It is to be presumed that the sportsman coming to East Africa has already made his safari arrangements, as quite an extensive caravan has to accompany each party of sportsmen. In addition licenses have to be procured from the Government granting the necessary permission to hunt. There are several good firms in Nairobi making a specialty of safari business and advance arrangements can be made with them either by correspondence or thru their local agents at London or New York. A good caravan will contain about 100 men, including native headmen, gun-bearers, porters and several hunters. The size of the caravan depends, of course, upon the character of the country to be visited, the length of stay, and the number of Europeans in the party. It is interesting to see a large safari starting out. The men walk in single file and the column may extend a quarter of a mile in length. At regular intervals all down the column some men will drum upon boxes or tom-toms, and the men will chant in a dull, monotonous way, sometimes for hours together. It is said that they often chant the praises or demerits of the huntsman, and on one occasion when a European came into town with heads and skins he pretended to have shot, his men gave him away by telling the story in a chant.

After the Government put up railroad and Government buildings at Nairobi the town quickly grew around it in true Western fashion, and in some ways today Nairobi bears a likeness to some of the frontier towns in our own Western States. Seven years ago lions were hunting where the streets of Nairobi now stand. Today there is a mixture of



AN ELAND ANTELOPE.

cheap buildings made of corrugated iron and tin and fine stone houses, lighted with electric lights. The business town and settlers' residences stand at the foot of a hill and the Government houses on its summit, and this difference only emphasizes the lack of unity that is shown in some ways between the two bodies.

Not many weeks ago a herd of about fifty zebras became frightened by some prowling lion, and stampeding they dashed thru the streets of the town. Five of the zebras became entangled in the barb-wire fence near the club house and were killed by the natives, who are very fond of zebra meat. Some months previous to this a herd of buffalo stampeded into the town of Nairobi.

The hunter leaving Nairobi will be guided as to the part of the country he visits according to the particular game he wishes to hunt. As to these matters the safari agent at Nairobi will give the aid of his advice and directions. If the hunter wants lions and general game and is willing to hunt in a dry and waterless country, he might continue up the rail-

road line to Kijabe and from there take a course towards the German border. During the last few months two Englishmen who were shooting in this district secured ten lions and four rhinos as well as a fair general bag. At one time there were a great many buffalo in East Africa, but in 1890 the rinderpest killed most of them off and the plains at that time were said to be littered with their bones. Since then the buffalo have begun to get more numerous, tho they will probably never be as plenty as they were in the days previous to the time of the disease.

The "latest" sport in East Africa is what they call "galloping lions." Of late several hunters have departed from the old custom of shooting lions and tried the more exciting method of chasing them upon the plains. As soon as they sighted a lion on the treeless plains they would gallop their Abyssinian ponies after it and probably would succeed in running down the lion until it turned at bay. They would then shoot it before the lion succeeded in getting



IN THE ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

near enough to them to do any damage. This sport is very exciting and requires good nerve on the part of the huntsman.

In approaching Kijabe station the railroad reaches an elevation of 8,000 feet, and from the top of the escarpment a wonderful view is afforded of the great Rift Valley, lying some 2,000 feet below. Fine forest trees line the top of the escarpment and cloak the precipitous descent to the valley at its foot. Above the railroad depot at Kijabe lies the station of the African Inland Mission, an American institution. The mission buildings are perched 7,500 feet high upon a well-wooded hillside and from the verandas of the director's house a magnificent view can be obtained of the whole country side. The baboons from the tropical forest occasionally raid the garden and carry off a good part of its produce. Not far back of the mission station there is a large bamboo forest that is well worth visiting.

Around Kijabe most of the natives belong to the Kikuyu tribe. They are easily distinguished by their ear decorations as well as by the fact that they are

not as finely formed as the Msai, who also are to be found all thru this section. The Kikuyus enlarge holes punched in the lobes of their ears until they get them large enough to hold a tobacco jar or a jam pot. They are a good-natured race and although at one time they gave the British much trouble, they are now most peaceable. An amusing incident was related by a traveler some years ago. He had a timid Kikuyu boy quite unused to European ways who showed a great anxiety to please his master. Upon finding a dirty cup on the table, the master reproved the boy, who appeared much frightened and distressed. The boy



A UGANDA BELLE.

seized the dirty cup and spitting vigorously upon it, he then polished it off bright and shiny and returned it to his master, who had been watching meanwhile with a horrified expression on his face.

The Rift Valley to be seen from Kijabe shows evidence of its volcanic origin. On one side is an old extinct volcano with a tangled piece of woods growing in its crater. Further down the valley is a strange death hole or vent in the earth thru which very poisonous gases escape. These gases are so dan-

gerous that no man or beast can venture into the place, which has become famous in native folk lore and legend.

A few hours above Kijabe lies Lake Naivasha, said to be the most beautiful lake in Africa. In this lake many hippo can be found by anyone canoeing along its reedy shores in early morning. At this time the many birds will be saluting the morning with wild cries, and circling about in search of the fabled early worm, frog or fish.

There are thousands of coot and duck, also pelican, geese, cormorants, cranes, and many other kinds of water birds. Near some parts of the shore great patches of blue water lilies can be found. These lilies, barring the difference in color and the fact that the blue African lily has a delicious perfume, are just like our white pond lilies.

On the hills to the north above the lake are some Msai villages, and great herds of goat and cattle are kept by this pastoral people. In fact, now that the British Government keeps them from warring on the other tribes and checks their hunting proclivities, they have but

little else to do beyond multiplying their herds. The Msai when fully dressed wear a skin or blanket over one shoulder and carry a large spear. They are tall, finely formed people, with impressive bearing. They have small, well-shaped hands and feet, and well-modeled features proclaim them aristocrats among the African peoples.

The lake is about 6,500 feet high and the climate is dry and stimulating. The temperature thruout the year is quite even and the place is on the whole decidedly healthful. In fact, from both beauty of location and excellence of climate the place would make an ideal health resort. The magnificence of the sunset as seen from the eastern hilltops on the lake side is almost unparalleled and it makes one marvel to see the Msai in the villages near by going about dull and unimpressed by the beauty around them.

The next important place above Naivasha is Nakuru, the present seat of the government of the Naivasha province. The town lies about two miles away from a lake about fifteen miles long. Thousands of water fowl congregate around the shore of the lake. When startled from their feeding great flocks of beautiful flamingo will rise into the air and perform their graceful evolutions over the traveler's head. The sun shining thru their pink and white coloring adds the crowning touch to the beauty of the scene. Lake Henington, by the way, has a great many more flamingo, but it is much more inaccessible. Soon the traveler from a temperate zone will feel the heat of the sun's rays and begin to realize that he is within one or two degrees of the equator. The high altitude makes the temperature quite cool and delightful, but at noonday the sun is burning in its intensity. At the end of the dry season the grass is parched and brown, and in parts of the surrounding country not a patch of green can be seen or a tree or shrub to give shelter from the sun.

There are some creeks leading into the lake and near the shores are papyrus and swamp lands where the hippopotamus finds shelter. There is but little use in shooting hippos in such places, as when shot they promptly sink from sight and



THE COURT JESTER OF THE KING OF
HUYORO, UGANDA.

there is almost no chance of being able to secure the wounded animals.

Some two or three years ago game was very abundant around the lake, and friends at Nakuru have told me of zebra breaking down their fences and lions coming near their houses.

Several miles north of Nakuru is the Mennigai crater, about three or four miles across. The volcano is now extinct, but that it still keeps up some sort of communication with interior fires is shown by the living jets of steam that may be found at one side. Within the crater is a wild tangled growth that shelters numerous game and beasts of prey. Here elephants are said to go to breed their young. The interior of the crater can only be traversed by following along the beaten elephant tracks or some other path made by wild animals. Along the mountain are deep gullies which afford a shelter to packs of wild dogs. These dogs are fierce and savage and an encounter with a lot of them would be an unpleasant experience.

Above Nakuru on the railroad is the small town of Njoro, where Lord Delamere has a large place. He has succeeded in combating sheep diseases so that he has at last been successful in raising a very good half breed Southdown mutton. There are several very good farms around Njoro. The land here is over 7,000 feet high and is good for both wheat growing as well as for cattle and sheep. In this high land the climate is delightful and the place is very healthy. There are many sections of East Africa, as in the district around Njoro, where the land offers great possibilities of wealth.

A little north of this strip of treeless plateau the railroad ascends the Mau Escarpment and passes thru a beautiful stretch of forest. Great trees reach fifty or seventy-five feet in height before a single branch occurs. This forest is, of course, better somewhat off the line of the railroad. At very narrowly it has been thinned out along the line. Beneath the trees a dense growth of shrubs and flowering plants makes the forest almost impenetrable unless it is cleared out by cutting or the small trees become broken by the passage of herds of elephant or other large game. Even from the railroad one

can obtain a good idea of its denseness by looking down some dark glade when the sun does not penetrate the leaty roof of the overhanging trees.

Buffalo are not found in the dense forest, but are more likely to be secured in the patches of burnt or cleared ground that occur in the forest at intervals. Oftentimes this cleared stretch will be only an acre or two in extent and somewhat marshy. The land will be covered with high buffalo grass and affords an excellent place for buffalo. This section is one of the most beautiful parts of East Africa and a great deal has been written about it by many enthusiastic sportsmen and travelers.

In this forest land lions were very numerous one or two years ago. In these stretches there is some good shooting and there are still some herds of elephant here, although the full grown males have mostly been shot off. One of the dreams of the pot hunter has been to find the elephants' "graveyard." Many good hunters declare that a sick or wounded elephant always tries to drag himself away to die in some secret spot. Several eminent hunters have declared that the elephant with his extraordinary intelligence would, when he felt death-pains stealing upon him, take himself off to some spot where others of his tribe and kindred had also gone to meet their fate. Should such a thing as this be true the graveyard would be a rich one and the numerous tusks of ivory well worth the finding. Possibly in the recesses of some extinct crater or the bottom of some African bog the answer to this riddle may be found.

The days of the elephants are already numbered, as the ivory hunter is fast exterminating them for the sake of the small amount of ivory they carry. Thousands of these most noble beasts are constantly yielding their lives to supply us with billiard balls and piano keys. Already the once numerous herds of British East Africa are thinned and scattered. Uganda has been for the last few years a great source of supply, but lately the herds of Uganda have greatly diminished. Now the hunters are turning their attention to the Eastern Congo, and immense kills have been made there of late.

Of late years several sportsmen have taken their wives with them on their hunting trips. In the East African protectorate the hardship is not too great for a woman, and if shooting is done in healthy districts there should be no danger on the score of health. One lady who had just made a trip from Nakuru told me that they had been in the woods when a herd of elephant, cows and young calves but no large bulls, had passed them. The wind was blowing away so that the elephants did not catch their scent and the herd of forty or fifty animals passed quite close. The danger is great during such times, for if the elephants had smelled the party they would have demolished it, as it is almost impossible to turn aside these powerful beasts when they have once made up their minds to charge.

The sleeping sickness, malaria and many forms of tropical diseases will help to protect the elephant in the districts around Lake Victoria and Lake Albert from the inroads of the sportsman, but the regular ivory hunter does not fear these diseases sufficiently to be deterred from seeking his quarry on that account.

It is whispered in Central Africa that when the Mahdi fled at the dispersal of his forces before Khartoum, that immense quantities of ivory were carried by his fleeing followers. It is thought that this ivory was buried on the shores of Lake Albert Nyanza, and some traders when they see a discolored tusk arriving on the coast wonder if the hiding place has been found and who has been the lucky discoverer.

The great herds of elephant that were in East Africa only ten or fifteen years ago have now become sadly thinned out and most of the animals now left in the accessible portions are but a remnant composed of cows and calves. This is due not so much to the sportsman as to the ivory hunter, who, until stopped by the Government, killed without hindrance every elephant that came across his path. However, there are still many bull elephants in certain localities far off the beaten lines of travel and the sportsman who visits the proper places can still look forward to shooting his elephant.

When a herd of quietly feeding elephants becomes alarmed, the old males

will form a circle around the cows and calves and pushing them in a close body they stand outside facing the danger, thus showing an almost human intelligence and chivalry. After seeing a sight like this, one becomes sorry to shoot a beast that is so noble.

In Uganda the Government has brought a tame elephant over from India in the hopes of using it in taming African elephants. There is but a little chance, however, that they will succeed in so doing, as the African elephant is very wild and difficult to reduce to captivity. Even should they succeed in taming the elephant there is but little likelihood that the tame African elephants would be a success commercially, as even in India the age of steam has limited the value of the elephant and the range of their activities so that no longer do they occupy an important economic position.

There is always much talk among hunters about which kind of shooting is the most dangerous. Some consider the lion the most terrible, while many others think the rhinoceros and elephant are more dangerous antagonists. The lion, if a man eater, will stalk his human quarry or attack the hunter upon sight, but unless it is a man eater a lion would not be likely to attack a man during the day time, unless he was wounded or finally forced to bay. The rhinoceros, however, will attack men upon getting sight or scent of them or upon becoming alarmed by the snapping of a twig. Occasionally a rhinoceros seems to run amuck and an infuriated beast will charge against a caravan that comes across his path, overturning everything in his way. They seem at such times to try and do as much damage as possible from simple malevolence, and the hunter will always exercise every precaution when he sights a rhino. Elephants are occasionally very dangerous and a wounded buffalo is sometimes a deadly enemy to contend with.

The rhinoceros are apt to be found in treeless plains, so that stalking them is rather difficult. The animals when in a bunch of high grass are not easily discerned and a hunter may often come almost on top of them before he sees them. The presence of the rhino is very often

given away by the rhinoceros bird. The thick hide of the rhinoceros is full of parasites, and the rhinoceros bird will perch upon the back of the rhino while feasting upon the well stocked larder he carries on his back. If some of these birds are flying above the back of a quiet rhinoceros the birds may be seen long before the animal himself becomes visible.

The element of chance plays a very important part in East African hunting, as according to the season the game wanders about from one place to another. Sometimes the matter of water and the state of the grass seem to dictate the choice of a new locality, at other times there seems to be no reason apparent for the desertion and migration to some new spot. Formerly Lake Baringo was one of the finest shooting grounds, but of late it seems somewhat overshot. Mr. Geoffrey Archer, the British Commissioner stationed there, stated that on one evening in the year 1906 he had seen 300 eland, 100 oryx, 32 giraffes and 3 rhino, besides the ordinary smaller game.

Within a few minutes after an animal

is shot vultures begin hovering around, and if the body is left exposed the birds and beasts of prey make short work of it. The vulture is not left to do its work unaided. Very often the lion drives away all smaller scavengers and helps himself to the carcass, or in case the lion is not about the hyena and jackal are always ready for a feast of decaying flesh. Sometimes the marabou will drive the vultures away and try to keep the carcass free from all smaller birds. The marabou is a sort of degenerate form of stork that has forsaken the good habits and vegetable diet of his cousin in Holland.

After passing over a level of somewhat over 8,000 feet the railroad gradually descends to Kisumu (or Port Florence) on the shores of the Victoria Nyanza Lake. One of the most interesting parts of a trip in Africa is the study of native life, and nowhere else within three weeks of London can a more unusual sight be found than in the native market of Kisumu. There stark naked savages without even a bead to protect them from



A DEAD RHINOCEROS.

the early morning chill may be seen squatting around beneath the shade of a tree or walking about all unabashed and undisturbed.

Port Florence is the terminus of the Uganda Railroad, which road, although it is styled the Uganda Railroad, does not actually penetrate Uganda since the terminus at Port Florence is some distance from the beginning of that protectorate. At one time the Kavirondo Province was embraced under the administration of Uganda, but for some time this has been included in the East African Protectorate. Kisumu or Port Florence is the largest city in Kavirondo Province. There are a small number of Europeans here connected with the Government and the administration of the railroad. There are also a few European traders stationed here and Port Florence is the headquarters of the small fleet of steamers that ply on the Victoria Nyanza. There is always a great deal of sickness here among the Europeans. The sun and climate cause fits of depression and loss of memory. Black-water fever and other malarial diseases are common.

The Kavirondo Province is quite rich, although it is so unhealthy that no Europeans could ever expect to settle there permanently. The natives are industrious and in that way contrast very favorably with the other East African tribes. In every village or small collection of huts the Kavirondo women can be seen tilling the soil or cultivating patches of "mealies." Mealies or Indian corn are the principal food of the natives in many sections and the natives can be quite often observed eating a handful of parched corn without waiting for it to be ground and cooked. In many parts of East Africa the women do most of the work as far as tilling the soil and working around the huts is concerned, and in some places the women carry loads. In one section where I had to descend a mountain I was unable to get any men for porters. The men there disdained to carry heavy loads, saying that they were women's loads. Two young women carried my heavy safari bag and small leather trunk upon their backs. The heavy weight fell mostly upon the backs of their necks since their load was held to their back by heavy straps passing

across their foreheads. The Kavirondo women are all good workers. Among this tribe even the men are industrious. The natives are a large well formed race and most of the men are at least six feet in height.

While parts of Kavirondo are fairly well populated, there is no doubt but that the land would support many times the number it now has. It is only a very little while since this Province has been opened up, and some of the young officers now in East Africa tell interesting stories of their early experiences in this section.

A few months ago an American missionary told me of holding services in this Province. The natives were very much interested in the services, as the singing and the address by a white man in their own tongue were of course very new to them and they took the same interest in the services that a street gamin would in a vaudeville entertainment. The missionary related to me that the natives would come hundreds strong in a procession led by chiefs, and to the accompaniment of the beat of tom-toms, they arrived before the building, leaping and dancing as they went along.

The Eden-like simplicity of the people causes the traveler to moralize over conditions and to wonder whether the natives would be better off if they were clothed. As it is they have a much higher standard of morals than most of the African tribes who go more fully clothed. At present the stalwart blacks seem like animated ebony statues, and coverings would seem as out of place as if statues were draped in hunting. This recalls to our mind that Darwin described some naked savages of the Amazon who felt it immodest to eat while people were looking upon them. The naked Kavirondo are reported to be of high morality and many of the other African races possess some of the best moral attributes. It is not uncommon to find a boy who shows his white master a wonderful fidelity and doglike devotion, and no offer of higher wages will cause him to leave a master whom he likes. Some of the Mohammedan Swahilis are so earnest in their religion that they will not even drink water from a glass that has the odor of whisky.

The effect of the hot sun causes a man to become either a philosopher or a pessimist; sometimes the natives seem to be both. They stand suffering in stolid silence—is it because they are philosophers, tinctured with Arab fatalism or because they are pessimists who see a world too big for them to understand? Even men of great minds might become lost in wonder at the immensity of all nature's works in Africa, where every-

thing is measured on a new and vast scale. Africa has strange vagaries and there is a combination of wonderful natural beauty with loathsome disease and savage cruelty. Still Africa always claims those who come within her borders and long after the unpleasant things are forgotten one recalls the fragrance of the blue pond lilies and the glint of the sun on the flamingoes' wings.

—H. P. G.



Ethics of a Big Store

BY HANFORD CRAWFORD

[Mr. Crawford is general manager of the department store of *Marshall Field & Barney*, in St. Louis, Mo., an establishment founded fifty-eight years ago, and bearing first rank in the department stores of St. Louis. He is a member of the Retail Merchants' Association. His article is part of an address given by him before the National Methodist Federation for Social Service, at its last meeting.]

It is generally considered that it requires some skill to be a barber, and certainly a high degree of skill to be a first-class cook. But when you sit at the head of a department store day after day, in a large city, you get such an amount of advice and suggestions that it would seem to be the general impression that almost any person can do this better than the one who is really doing it. A manager of a department store may perhaps be permitted once in a way to "talk back."

A department store is a reversion to type—the type of the old, country, general store, of which here and there a few specimens are still to be found. A young man in Alabama whom I know has such an old-fashioned general store, in a town of 1,200 people, 500 of them colored. I helped him to buy his goods last fall. He carries a \$15,000 stock, and he bought carpets and millinery, plows and chains, shoes and a well-sweep, ribbons, stationery, jewelry, harness, and I do not know what else. Much of his trade is barter, but to the best of his ability he is working it as a department store.

The general store was succeeded first by the special store, and then it swung back again to what every city resident is now familiar with—the department store; the largest example of which is in Chi-

cago and carries the name of Marshall Field. In the department store the effort is made to gather together as many different lines of goods as can be profitably and conveniently handled under one roof and with one organization, so that the customer can save the time required to go from one store to another. This large organization must be able to buy for the lowest cash prices, and therefore to deliver goods to the customer at a price somewhat less than the various departments could do if they were disconnected stores. It strives to do for its customers better than they can do for themselves.

The question is often asked as to the intellectual and commercial development of the employees, compared with what it would have been had they remained in the smaller store. One does not have the two side by side and cannot compare them with absolute accuracy, but I believe that it will be found that the man at the head of a department or occupying any position of responsibility in a department store will earn more money than the same man will be likely ever to earn in the individual store. As to skill in his work, the department store man has the best of it also. When any one of us in the eight or ten large stores in St. Louis is looking for an employee to place at the head of a department, we are rare-

ly able to find that person in one of the very small stores. The man there is seldom as competent to take up the duties of the head of a department as the person is who has been trained in the broader and larger commercial field of the department store.

The department store compared with the small store has shortened hours of labor, increased the number of holidays, and practically guaranteed an annual vacation with pay to the majority of its employees. Furthermore, the real financial worry and the strain of policy is carried by the employer, and this leaves the individual employee far more time for himself and for his own improvement than he ever would have had in the care of a small store.

In a department store you have many of the conditions of a city. It is a world in itself, in its discipline, its machinery, its relations. It is beset by all the difficulties that go to make up a world. The store of Marshall Field & Co., in Chicago, has ordinarily at least 5,000 employees under its control, and in the busiest season approximately 7,500. There go thru any such store in any ten hours on a fairly busy day enough people to carry on from 10,000 to 50,000 records, transactions of one kind and another, involving the assistance of one or more of the various clerks. There is hardly a social problem that does not show itself in some form in the department store—the question of the union, the question of child labor, of woman labor, of the relation of men and women, the relation of employer and employee, and, most distressing of all, the relation of the individual customer to the clerk and the employer.

This last relation brings the entire community into contact with the store, and while it does not exist in the factory or in the wholesale business, it is the last ultimate proposition in all trade. When a manufacturer makes goods and sends them to the jobber, they are not yet sold; when the jobber repacks them and ships to the retailer, or to the sub-manufacturer, they are not sold, even tho they may have been twice paid for. They are not sold until they are handed over the counter by the retailer to the consumer, to eat, to wear, or to use in whatever way he will.

Our customers, after years of patronage, come to feel that in a certain sense they own the store and for this reason they have certain vested rights or privileges. We get our ideas of what is needed from our customers; we try to please them. We try to do the business as they would have it done, in so far as this is morally right and meets the general wishes of society. The very perplexing question of the individual consumer is in no business so involved as it is in that of the department store, whose success hangs not upon the management of any one department, but upon the uniformly profitable and successful management of all its departments.

The great problem in the department store is the contest between the profit account and the expense account. The cost prices for large quantities of merchandise have been standardized. No one store has any particular consideration as to the purchase price of goods; the ease of communication and the large amount of advertising make it impossible for any one of us to have any serious advantage over the others in the selling price. The women can go from one store to another, effectually preventing one store from being materially higher priced on the same goods than another.

The struggle over the expense account brings up the whole question of salaries—the amount that can be paid to employees directly, the amount that can be spent by us in caring for them, the compensation possible for length of service and as special incentives to increased effort, and how we are to care for them in the way of promotion. In these matters some of the most delicate questions of morals arise, involving both the employer and the customer in the treatment of the employee.

Do the employees receive for their services a fair amount of the total profit that comes to the store? It should be remembered that these large stores grow up and some large fortunes are acquired, which all people hear of, but mention is seldom made of the many large fortunes that are lost. It still remains true that 99 per cent. of the men who go into business fail of success, and that only a small percentage ever achieve great success. In some of the depart-

ment stores in St. Louis, for the last two years, at least two-thirds of the total profits received from the stores has been paid out in salaries to employees. One third is all that has been allowed to pay rent and all other running expenses, interest on capital and allied obligations. This large wage scale has been maintained simply that faithful clerks might not be thrown into the street, left without employment, and thus add still further complications to the unfortunate business conditions of the times.

Apart from the regular salaries of employees, different stores have different methods of providing additional compensation. In some cases this is based upon the increase of business done in one season over another, or upon a reduction in the running expenses of a department, or upon superior skill in buying. This principle of giving additional compensation, when possible, prevails in all department store business. Besides this, in possibly 60 per cent. of the department stores in the United States, it is as easy for an employee to buy an interest—small, perhaps, but quite likely up to the limit of his means—as it is to buy a share in a railroad. Our department store system offers increased pay for increased efficiency, and additional compensation by some form of the "bonus" system, or by the opportunity to become interested in the stock as a member of the company. It is, therefore, perfectly possible for employees to rise year by year.

As to employing boys or girls at work who are under the legal age, we find it very easy to follow the rule. The only possible difficulty is that parents and guardian will insist frequently on

swearing falsely to the age of their children. Also, in order to keep the law, we often seriously offend customers who are interested in families of poor people, and wish us not only to furnish the money with which to help them in their philanthropy, but to break the law in doing it. The moment deceit is discovered in this matter there is never the slightest discussion or hesitation in any of the large houses as to remedying the error. We all believe the law is beneficial, not only to the children and to their parents, but to our service as well.

It is frequently stated that women working in department stores are beset with peculiar temptations and difficulties. I believe that some such difficulties do exist, and there may be isolated instances where little or nothing is done by those in authority in the stores to protect them or to guide them. But I do not believe that in the entire United States there is any considerable number of such instances, compared with the vast majority of department store proprietors who endeavor to bring about the best conditions, if for no other reason than for the mere question of policy. The Christian women, however, who go in and out of stores as customers, can do much to help in this matter. The fact that they are women makes it possible for them to hear things from women employees which the employer might never hear, and which are extremely detrimental to social order or to the moral life of the individual. Customers also, by showing greater consideration in their dealings with the clerks, can make the labors of these employees lighter, their hours shorter, and their chances for censure less.

—S. J. DODD, AM.



When Love Is Great

BY JOHN WARD STIMSON

When Love is great it does not cry:
"Give me the lip! Give me the breast!"
But rather: "Let me live and rest
Within thy soul toward heaven bent."

When Love is great, it does not ask:
"What doth the world around me say?"
It only seeks the perfect way
By which it may perfect love's task.

When Love is great it does not seek
In guile or gold or braided hair
The heart it holds, to lure or snare;
But wins it by its worship meek.

When Love is great, it doth not bend
To low device of "law" or "priest"
But, in the Spirit of the Christ,
Its acts and its assertions blend.
—NEW YORK CITY.

Should the Married Woman Teach?

BY A MARRIED TEACHER

THE two dominant reasons why the woman who marries should desire to retain her position as teacher are necessity and a genuine love for the work. Both reasons are legitimate and make for quality.

The first reason, necessity, naturally gives rise to the question, "Why does the woman marry if the man cannot make a salary sufficient to keep her out of the schoolroom?" The people who ask this question are the same people who continually decry the lack of family life and the declining domesticity of woman. Ignorance of an economic situation or adamant minds alone may cause it. To them there is no connection between an income barely sufficient to support one and this apparent degeneracy. How can the man of today marry in the fullness of his youth and vigor if his salary be small? How can he in a city at least support a wife, educate his children and lay aside a sum sufficient to keep him and his wife out of the poorhouse on a salary of \$1,200 a year? If the man does not marry until his salary is sufficient for two or more, the population of the country must naturally suffer, as it is a well-known biological fact that the most productive years in the lives of both men and women are those between twenty and forty.

Teachers are the poorest paid of all professional workers. In the lower grades of some of the public schools of this country the salaries are \$300 a year, altho the average may be considered about \$700. The average for the college professor probably would not exceed \$2,000. Many of the tutors and assistants in the larger colleges receive only \$500 or \$600. It is demanded of such professional workers that they be well clothed and well housed, cultured, traveled. With the cost of living increasing at the rate of twelve per cent. in three years, the man teacher must either remain unmarried or marry a woman who can add to his income in actual money. If, as a noted sociologist claims, like-mindedness be the true basis of society,

this also means that it is the true basis of friendship and marriage, and the union of the man and woman teacher would be the ideal one. There would be a community of interests with its natural consequences, intellectual and physical development. There is every reason to believe that from propinquity at least such marriages would be frequent and early if the way were made possible.

As a profession, there is none for the woman in general or the married woman in particular that lends itself better to her physical and mental possibilities than the profession of teaching. The instinct of motherhood, developed or undeveloped, that every woman is incomplete without, gives her a better understanding of children. She has more patience than men with the peculiarities of the earlier years of childhood. The short school hours, the numerous holidays and the long vacations make it the ideal profession for her.

In the work-a-day world in general, and teaching in particular, marriage seems to be a sieve which separates the chaff from the grain. The indolent, the physically weak and the inefficient fall thru the network and are lost in the world's great maelstrom, while the energetic, the proficient and the physically strong are retained to give their best because it is needed. The women who work after marriage work because *they want to work*. It is again the survival of the fittest.

Section 67 of the by-laws of the Board of Education of New York City reads as follows:

"No married woman shall be appointed to any teaching or supervising position in the day public schools unless her husband is incapacitated from physical or mental disease to earn a livelihood, or has continuously abandoned her for not less than three years prior to the date of appointment, provided proof satisfactory to the Board of Superintendents is furnished to establish such physical and mental disability or abandonment."

This law now merely applies to those seeking new appointments. The Board has been compelled to allow, after strongly contested legal battles, the efficient

woman to remain in her position after her marriage.

The rules of the Board of Education of Philadelphia forbid the employment of married women unless they can testify before a magistrate that they have not been supported by their husbands for at least two years previous to the date of application. Chicago, with characteristic Western breadth, says that marriage shall be no bar to teaching in her public schools, but stipulates, either through a paternal desire to protect the child or because it wishes to keep down the population, that the teacher must not have a child under two years of age.

While the State Board of Education of Massachusetts has no law or rule regarding married women teaching, the regulations of the Boston School Committee provide that "the marriage of a woman teacher shall be her resignation." In a few cases women with invalid husbands, or those who have been deserted by their husbands, have been appointed with the agreement that their resignation shall take effect on the recovery of their husbands or the return thereof. The committee defends these laws on the ground "that it is contrary to the best public morals to employ married women whose husbands are contributing to their support."

The effects of such laws are bad on the educational system, because they cut out efficient, experienced, normal, healthy-minded women from teaching in public schools. They are bad for the children because they are withheld from the influence of such women and are often compelled to remain in the hands of young and inexperienced teachers. If the married man be considered the better citizen, the better business man, the better employee, why should not the same be true of the woman? Does marriage develop one and not the other? Marriage, by fixing her position in life, gives the woman a stability that she can obtain in no other way. She is generally far less emotional than the single woman. Her heart is anchored fast in a safe harbor, while her single sister is often storm-tossed on the great ocean of uncertainty. This uncertainty has a tremendous effect on the temperament. If it affects her work the child suffers. If

the teacher is cross or lacks patience the child begins by disliking her and ends by hating teachers in general, the school and everything that pertains to it. This is the greatest mental calamity that can befall the normal child.

A law that prohibits a woman from teaching after her marriage cheapens the profession and places it for women below the level of an unskilled trade. A woman today may study to be a lawyer, doctor, architect, actress, anything she will, she may marry when she pleases, and still continue her profession for the good and pleasure of society. No one prohibits her, public opinion does not even utter a feeble cry. Her private life belongs to herself and her husband; in it the world has no concern. But with teaching it is different. A girl may spend years of her life in preparatory study, have the same interest in and love for her work as the women in other professions, and yet she has not liberty of action. If she conforms with the dictates of her natural being, she is cut off by the laws of a large number of States in this great, free country, this land of opportunity, from active participation in a profession for which she has fitted herself. Where is the justice of such laws?

They are bad for the home because they either stifle, crush or make it impossible, where the man's income is insufficient for the support of two and a possible more. The woman professionally trained is not often able to perform the drudgery of a servantless household. She realizes this and hesitates to give up a congenial profession and turn to housework, of which she knows little or nothing. There has been no time for it in her training. Why is domesticity expected of every woman and not of every man? No one expects the man to build his house, raise vegetables, kill cattle or make the garments he wears. He earns the money in his specialty and pays others to do these things. Cannot the woman do the same, or must she be doomed to be the only universalist in an economic world of concentration and specialties?

Where the woman teacher is debarred by law from being a real helpmate to the man she wants to marry, she either gives him up or falls into a long engagement,

the end of which sees them no better than the beginning. This practice is most heartily condemned by Prof. Simon N. Patton, of the University of Pennsylvania, who says:

"It is more sensible for a man who is earning \$25 a week and a woman who is earning \$18, making a total of \$43, to marry. They could get along jointly very well, and be happy on such a sum. Is that not better than for the young woman who has made \$18 and spent it all to try to make the \$25 a week do for two?"

The question arises would not the home of the woman suffer thru her outside activities; in other words, can a woman teach and still keep house? If it is necessary for her to maintain a home, if being a good housekeeper does not include the drudgery of the household, the cooking, baking, scrubbing, washing, but rather superintending those mentally and physically fitted for the task, the teacher, with her executive ability, is surely a good home-keeper. The modern house and apartment do not present insurmountable obstacles. Many unmarried business and professional women are keeping house, and yet no one hears that it interferes with their earning capacity.

These marriage prohibitory laws are bad for society because they encourage a celibate sect as rigid in its method as the Roman Catholic priesthood and sisterhood. Teachers are stigmatized as "old maids." Recently, at the class day exercises of a college given over to the training of teachers, the wit of the class wrote on a placard, "Know ye, sisters, that all who enter this profession are condemned to spinsterhood." If we consider matrimony a wise and good institution of society, education as an agent in civilization should do all in its power to encourage it. The public decries the lack of marriages among its elect, its college men and women, and yet what does it do to promote marriage among them?

The laws are defended by the various boards of education on the grounds of modesty. Such objections are neither logical nor in accordance with the modern pedagogic and scientific theories; they are not only prudish, but border on absolute immorality.

In the best schools the simple biological facts of life, animal and plant if not

human, are being taught from the kindergarten up thru the grades into the secondary schools and colleges. There should be no mysteries about motherhood. Canon Lyttleton, at the International Congress of Women held in England in 1899, thus advised the early teaching of the mysteries of birth and generation:

"We have to face the fact that in spite of all the efforts that are being made, there is an immense waste of life caused, not by the growth of sensuality, but solely by the ignorance of the principles of life with which children have to face the world."

The question of the child-bearing period in the life of the married professional woman, while important, is not all-important. Society does not need or want large families. Quality, not quantity, is the keynote of citizenship today. Sociologists tell us that the apportionment of four children to each married couple would keep the population in a static position. If we allow the maximum to each married teacher, her absence from school should not exceed normally four months for each child, making sixteen months all told in a teaching career, probably not more than might be caused by her single sister, as statistics show that as an institution marriage is conducive to the health of both husband and wife.

The single women teachers defend these marriage prohibitory laws on economic grounds.

The last census of the United States gives their numbers at 302,147. These women, presumably roundly educated, are largely against the married woman teaching. This seems to denote an ignorance of the very principles of economics. As long as the married teacher does not *undersell* her single sister, as long as she demands equal pay for equal work, she does not make an economic problem. The married woman, by retaining her place in the schoolroom, is not taking the bread rightfully belonging to another. The economic balance is maintained by the fact that she must, on her part, employ others fitted for tasks she has not time to perform. If she keeps house she must employ domestic servants; if she has children a competent mother's helper; she must pay to have her gowns made and garments mended.

She must pay to have done what a large part of the middle-class women do for themselves. This gives work to the inefficient or the derelicts who have neither the courage or strength to fight life's more strenuous battles, and who would otherwise be thrown upon society for support. Trades unions of women or those of men who admit women as members simply control the scale of wages irrespective of the marriage state. Single and married women receive the same consideration. Municipal and Federal civil service positions take the same view of the subject. If the teacher retains her position when her husband is well able to support her, the crime, if it be such, is no greater than is being perpetrated every day by girls and women whose fathers are well able to support them, but yet who, for reasons of their own, prefer work outside the home.

The married teacher has no desire to supplant the single. She only asks that teaching as a profession for women be

given the same dignity as for men. That she may make it her life work, with proficiency as a standard in fair competition with her equals. If, because of this proficiency, she supplants the woman who has entered the profession as a stop gap to marriage, with little special training, no aptitude, no genuine love for children, the inefficient woman, the public will not suffer, but gain. The married woman teacher asks only for fair play, for opportunity, for justice. When she gains these, girls will not think the time spent in its special training wasted. When the profession of teaching for women shall be a permanent thing, when a woman on entering it knows that she will never come to the cross-roads where she must decide between professional ambition and marriage, then we shall have the best women attracted to it. And then it shall receive the honorable recognition among other professions that has been shamefully denied it in the past.

NEW YORK, 1900.



Not by Bread Alone

BY SILAS X. FLOYD

ALAS, in these times, 'tis true in all climes, in spite of the lark that sings,
Man goeth apace in a mad wild race, and lays down his life for Things!
If we search far and wide, on every side, the end kept in view is the same;
Man counts for naught where the battles are fought, and Things is the end of
the game.

For butter and bread, with hurrying tread, man goeth forth to the fray;
And when more and more his larder runs o'er, he thinks he has won the day.
Men hold that their strength thruout the world's length is houses and money and
lands,
And so for their souls, from equator to poles, they lift not the weight of their
hands.

Thou Giver of All, who markest the fall of the sparrows that downward come,
Who seest our way by night and by day, of truth and of goodness the sum,
Grant we may learn man's greed to spurn, and know thine age-old plan
That *Things* is not the end of man's lot, but the end of Things is *man*.

Grant we may know, as onward we go, and the sun flies fast from the South,
That we should be spurred by every word which proceedeth out of Thy mouth.
Not alone for the sake of bread and of cake grant that Thy children may
strive;

But, oh! to the song of the lark all day long, may our souls be keenly alive!

AUGUSTA, GA.

Literature

Recollections of Literary Men

MR. WILLIAM WINTER'S latest volume* recounts the story of his friendships with many men eminent in the field of letters. Born in 1836, he began his literary career in Boston at the early age of eighteen. Later he came to New York, and was a member of the coterie known as The Bohemians, who met in Pfaff's, on Broadway, near Bleecker street, in the late fifties and early sixties. All his life has been spent within literary surroundings, and he has been particularly fortunate in his friendships.

Longfellow he knew well, and it is with a tender love and reverence that he recalls the poet in these pages. Longfellow's "usual aspect was that of a sweet, gentle, pensive composure." He had no resentments, not even against Poe, who so bitterly assailed him. He was wholly devoid of envy, or of any of the pettinesses so common in human nature. In the course of a warm friendship extending over many years, the author never heard Longfellow "utter a syllable of detraction of any contemporary author." Mr. Winter finds in him a greater likeness to Cowley than to any other poet. Yet he had "an acute sense of humor," which Cowley gives no evidence of having had.

Whitman he saw often in the earlier days, and cordially disliked. "That auctioneer's list of topics and appetites," he writes, "intertwisted with a formless proclamation of carnal propensities and universal democracy, has been hailed as grandly original and distinctly American, only because it is crude, shapeless and vulgar." "It is scarcely necessary to say," he writes again, "that he did not impress me as anything other than what he was, a commonplace, uncouth, and sometimes obnoxiously coarse writer, trying to be original by using a formless style, and celebrating the proletarians who make the world almost uninhabitable by their vulgarity."

Between Mr. Winter and Thomas Bailey Aldrich a lifelong friendship existed. They were born in the same year, and the first book of each appeared in 1854. The author's judgment of Aldrich's work is of course tinged by his warm personal regard. He believes that the poems, "sweet and tender, beautifully expressive of human affection—which is the immortal part of us—and lovely in style, will endure as long as anything endures in our language." Aldrich himself was not so certain, and indeed intimated that twenty years might find his work out of fashion and discarded. Fortunately, the signs of such a change are not yet evident.

Bayard Taylor was another of the author's intimate friends, and it is a deserved tribute which he pays, not only to the poet of "The Centennial Ode," but to the man and citizen.

Stoddard, Stedman and Holmes he knew well, Lowell and Dickens less well. He has affectionate, yet discriminating, praise for each of them. But upon George William Curtis, whom he knew intimately and for many years, he lavishes all the wealth of affectionate and reverent expression of which he is capable. In his life he was the greatest of our citizens; in his death, his memory remains as a perpetual benediction.



A Great Political Educator

ONE hundred and six years ago the back bench in the strangers' gallery in the famous old chapel of St. Stephen, at Westminster, was by Speaker Abbot, in a semi-official way, set apart as the place of the reporters for the London press in attendance on the House of Commons. In the century that has intervened many men who have made their mark in English journalism and literature have been of the press gallery; but in the whole of this long period no Parliamentary journalist has had a wider fame or reached a larger, more varied, or more widely scattered reading

*OLD FRIENDS. Being Recollections of Other Days. By William Winter. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co. \$3.00.

constituency than Mr. H. W. Lucy. He was splendidly equipped for his work when, in the early seventies, he joined the Parliamentary corps of the *Daily News*, and by the time he set up as "Toby," of *Punch*, in 1880, he was already a national character. His vogue extended as years went by, and today he occupies a place that is unique in the history of English journalism. He has long been England's greatest political educator as far as the press is concerned. Every week from 1880 onward he has had more readers than any journalist who was ever of the Parliamentary gallery, and in these thirty years he has done more to concentrate public attention in England on what was doing by Lords and Commons at Westminster than all the editorial writers of the London daily press combined. He has become as much an institution of the House of Commons as the Speaker or the Sergeant-at-Arms. It consequently follows that many of the chapters in *Sixty Years in the Wilderness** are concerned with men who have been prominent in Parliamentary life since 1870. Disraeli, Gladstone, Salisbury, Bright, Chamberlain, Balfour, Randolph Churchill, Goschen, Campbell-Bannerman, Parnell and Biggar are all of the procession that is so well marshalled in the pages of Mr. Lucy's autobiography.

Humor and lightness of touch are Mr. Lucy's outstanding characteristics. It is these characteristics that will secure for Mr. Lucy's autobiography its widest acceptance. But there are two or three chapters that are of value for the new light they throw on English political history since the extensions of the Parliamentary franchise in 1867 and 1884-85. The most important of these is concerned with the split in the Liberal and Radical party over the first Home Rule bill in 1886. Two groups of Gladstone's followers then broke away. The Whigs who parted company with the Home Rule Liberals did so under the leadership of the late Duke of Devonshire, who in 1886 was still Lord Hartington, and member of the House of Commons for the Rosendale Division of the

County of Lancaster. The Radicals broke away under the leadership of Chamberlain. They were fifty-five in number, and constituted the larger group of seceders; and one of the most interesting political revelations in Mr. Lucy's pages—a revelation fully supported by letters—is the fact that had somebody not blundered, the Radical and larger group might have been reattached to Gladstone, and the whole current of English political history since 1886 might thereby have been changed.

It was inevitable that the Whig group should break away from Gladstone and the Liberals after the extension of the franchise in 1884-85. After the death of Palmerston in 1865 it was only tradition and the claims on office that tied the Whigs to the Liberal party. Long before the wide extension of the franchise in 1884 the Whigs had finished the mission that they had set themselves at the revolution in 1688. They had accomplished the mission by acting as the more progressive of the two historic political parties, and with that mission accomplished, and with the newer political life that began after the second extension of the franchise in 1867 making itself felt in the Liberal party, the natural affiliations of the Whigs with the Conservatives became more and more obvious. Had there been no Home Rule bill in 1886 the Liberal party must soon have shed its gradually diminishing Whig group. The Whigs must inevitably have fallen back into the Conservative party, where a territorial aristocracy today almost necessarily belongs.

But apart from the Home Rule bill, there were in 1886 no reasons for expecting the movement of a large and powerfully led group of Radicals into the Conservative ranks; and as has been said, one of the permanent values that attaches to Mr. Lucy's autobiography is the evidence it affords of the mismanagement of the delicate negotiations that were intended to heal the breach between the Gladstonian Liberals and the Radicals led by Chamberlain, who, in the epoch-making session of 1886 seceded from the progressive party and threw in their lot for all time with Salisbury and the Conservatives.

*SIXTY YEARS IN THE WILDERNESS. SOME REMINISCENCES OF ONE WHO, BY DEEDS AND LIFE, SET THE EXAMPLE. BY H. W. LUCY. NEW YORK: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1916. 12s. 6d.

Essays Biographical and Chemical. By Sir William Ramsay, K. C. B. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.

There has long been and unfortunately still is a very widespread feeling of aversion among American scientific men of the first rank toward writing so-called "popular" scientific articles for the periodical press. How unfortunate this attitude is, both for the scientist himself as well as for the public, is emphasized from time to time by the appearance of a book like the one under review. Sir William Ramsay, by right of his achievements, undoubtedly ranks as one of the most eminent of living chemists. Yet he has found it neither impossible nor inexpedient to contribute from time to time to such papers as *The Youth's Companion* the delightful popular essays on a wide variety of scientific subjects which, collected, form the present volume. As the title indicates, the essays fall into two groups. The first half of the book is devoted to the biographical essays. These papers deal particularly with the lives of some seven commanding figures (mainly chemists) in the history of science, including Cavendish, Boyle, Black, Lord Kelvin and Berthelot. The chemical essays range in subject matter from the aurora borealis to the Becquerel rays. Charmingly modest and simple accounts of the epoch-making discoveries of Ramsay and his associates are given in two essays having the titles, "What Is an Element?" and "Radium and Its Products." An address on "The Functions of a University" closes the volume. In this, as in the more strictly scientific essays, the master mind goes straight to fundamentals:

"Its philosophical faculty should impart to those who enter its halls that faculty of increasing knowledge which cannot fail to be profitable not only to the intellect of the nation, but also to its industrial prosperity. I regard this as the chief function of a university."

Joaquin Miller's Poems. In six volumes. Vol. I, an Introduction, etc.; 16mo, pp. 236. San Francisco: The Whitaker & Ray Co. \$1.25 each.

Quite unconventional is the style of editorship of the present Vol. I received. It begins with a free autobiographical sketch, in which the poet tells about

"papa" and "mother," and the juvenile experiences on the frontier and among the Indians, followed by fragments from his journal describing his experiences as an American celebrity abroad after the appearance of his "Arizonian" and "Songs of the Sierras." Then we are given a sheaf of encomiums by English journals. All this occupies more than half the first volume, and the remainder is mostly given to selected poems, "Later Lines Preferred by London," "Lines That Papa Liked" and "Lines That Pleased Mother"; but interrupted with a prose story of "A Last Interview with Mother." THE INDEPENDENT has in past years published a great many of Joaquin Miller's poems and descriptions of Western life and scenery. He has a magic pen and has come to be, in his gray old age, a sort of more conventional Walt Whitman, but possessed of a rare musical gift of song, which is not a mere melody of vacant words. He is easily the chief as well as senior of our Western poets, and stands high in the ranks of all those of the last half century. We particularly admire in him his open-shirted democracy, his justice to Indian, Chinese or Jew, a protest ever against prejudice of race. It is clear that these six volumes will present him as he wishes to be handed down to posterity, frailties or aspersions denied or forgotten, and the genuine genius and the genuine gentleness of mind and heart held in memory. He is no long-haired, high-booted, sombrero-thatched, wild son of a gun, as sometimes reported, and such we have never seen him these forty years. He deserves the honor of these handsome volumes.

Star-Glow in Song. By Charles Buxton Going. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.20.

These verses are marked by clear thought, a terse, compressed, yet perfectly lucid expression, born, it may be, of two or three writers whose manner still holds the public attention. The general style is at present a composite, but one which is rapidly, judging by the contents of the volume under notice, clearing itself of the salient mannerisms of Kipling and Whitman—by skilful evolution ceasing to be an unconscious imitation of

either. A present, and the undoubted promise of a strong future of his own the poet has. His description of the charms of external nature is alive with beauty, and yet he knows how to arrange a sympathetic union—the only union likely to last—between the accurate facts of nature and the dream-facts of a hopeful, sound-minded thinker. This union is more effective in the very musical “Voices of the Sky” than in such pieces as “Songs of the Silences,” Whitmanesque as they are. Verses in the Kipling key—like “Outward Bound,” for instance, or like the “Song of the Seafolk” and “The Master,” are delightfully poetical, with values of their own, quite independent of the school in which they must be classed. The sea jargon in them is effectively used as a means to an end, while, with Kipling, whose work they suggest, the growing habit is to make jargon of various kinds an end in itself. It is again a tendency of the day in all literature to treat the mind sanitarially—that is, to convey us all at our leisure moments to literature to take healing waters. The novel or the poem is turned into a health resort, where a sort of “gold-cure” is administered to a staggering organization. Of this the reader grows somewhat weary. He would gladly have the gold in another form. The glinting pearl he would rather see exhibited without the nutritious oyster. Served on the half-shell and treated with lemon-juice, pearls are less effective than when seen under a soft chin reflecting their luster from a swan-like neck. Yet one willingly forgives Mr. Going for administering a gentle corrective in the case of an ill-treated mariner, when it is done with so much neatness and skill as that employed in his “Story of Skipper Ireson.”

Chapters of Opera. Being Historical and Critical Observations and Records Concerning the Lyric Drama in New York from Its Earliest Days Down to the Present Time. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$3.50.

Mr. H. E. Krehbiel is a modest man. He gives us a big fat octavo volume of 435 pages recounting the detailed and intimate history of the lyric drama in New York City from the days of the earliest blooming of that exotic plant on

this soil down to the year of our Lord 1908, and he calls it *Chapters of Opera*. The musical editor of the New York Tribune was preeminently fitted for the task he set himself and he has carried it thru with brilliant success. His own extensive recollections and records carry him back to the third quarter of the nineteenth century, thus enabling him to give at first hand a most entertaining account of the first twenty-five years of the Metropolitan Opera House. For his first seven chapters, dealing with local operatic doings before “the consulship of Mapleson,” he has supplemented his own memories by industrious research into the contemporary chronicles of the earlier days and by the testimony of such a venerable survivor as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who heard some of the performances of the Garcia troupe which in 1825 gave the first representations (worthy the name) of Italian opera in America. The interesting story of the successive attempts at opera-giving in New York is made to yield abundant entertainment at his hands, for the book is not merely a chronicle of happenings and events, tho as such it is remarkably full and complete, but is also a criticism, frank and free, and often trenchant; and Mr. Krehbiel’s style is rich in the blandishments of grace, humor, allusion and the deft handling of personal anecdote. Along with the account of operatic rivalries—as rife in the early days as in the season lately ended—with the stirring incidents of the rise and fall of one impresario after another and the building and burning down of opera houses, the operas performed here are described with appreciative care and thoroness and the singers concerned in their representation receive ample critical consideration; nor are their personal qualities, engaging and otherwise, neglected. This critic sets himself strenuously against the newest spirit manifested in operatic art and his comments on such recent works as “Thaïs,” “Louise,” “Salome” and “Peléas et Mélisande” make lively reading. The remarkable achievements of Mr. Oscar Hammerstein at his new Manhattan Opera House are chronicled, not without praise for their meritorious features.

The Legends of the Jews. Vol. I, Bible Times and Characters, from Creation to Jacob, by Louis Ginzberg, translated by Henrietta Szold. Pages xviii, 424. Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America. \$2.00.

For one who wishes to grasp the inner history of the Jews, the traditions of this people are invaluable, for there is the thought-life of the nation, when it was a nation, and afterward, as it can be traced nowhere else. Dr. Ginzberg is one of the younger scholars who is so well acquainted with the sources that he has been able to present the traditions classified according to the biblical characters with which they have to do. In this first of four volumes he has been able to cover the creation of the world, Adam, Noah, Abraham and Jacob, drawing his tales from various Midrashim, from the midrashic portions of the Talmud, and other works of the kind. While many of the tales may seem extravagant and fastastic to the Occidental reader, let him not forget that these are Oriental tales, and that in the East free rein is given to the imagination. The old rabbis knew how extravagant some of the stories were, and applied a maxim, "You should not question metaphorical explanations," thus licensing the play of the imagination, and permitting the allegorizer to utilize the text of the Bible most freely for teaching any moral lesson. These tales are really expressions of the Hebrew mind wrestling with the problems of biblical interpretation and the difficulties of life itself, and offering solutions of all these difficulties as nearly as possible. The arrangement of the tales is excellent and the translation most happy. Many may be astonished to see how the old Hebrews answered, a few centuries ago, such questions as where Cain got his wife, and how Adam lived after being driven from Eden.



Misery and Its Causes. By Dr. Edward T. Devine. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

"This is a war budget. We wage implacable war against poverty," said Mr. Lloyd-George, in closing his British budget speech. Dr. Devine's book is the plan of campaign for such a war in America, a plan laid out by the com-

mander of a most active and efficient corps in the anti-poverty army, the organized charity workers. While the survey of the strongholds of misery that await attack is depressing, the calm confidence of the general that all are vulnerable lightens the gloom. His strategy is so far-reaching and so ably argued, his knowledge of the hostile forces so exact, his confidence so unwavering, that the reader almost hears the victorious shouts of the regiments making the onslaught. "Poverty can and must be abolished"; that is the rallying cry. It has given fresh spirit to both volunteers and regulars. For long time it was shouted by Socialist guerrillas, single tax raiders and unorganized volunteers. They had neither the strength, prestige nor discipline to command confidence and carry important positions. But the great army of health officers, prison reformers and friendly visitors, of workers in hospitals, asylums, almshouses, reformatories and homes of refuge, on child labor and tenement house committees, in public education associations and unemployment bureaus—these are a formidable host that, once led to an attack on poverty itself as the arch enemy, will carry positions that have looked impregnable. Their expectations are audacious and yet sane:

"Sound heredity; protected childhood; a prolonged working age; freedom from preventable disease and from professional crime; indemnity against the economic losses occasioned by death, accident, illness and compulsory idleness; rational education; charity; normal standards of living and a social religion—these surely are not unreasonable demands. I hope one day to see them incorporated in a political platform. They are all in line of proved and attainable ambitions. No revolutionary principle need be invoked to compass these ends."



England and the English. By Price Collier. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

This is a clever and entertaining account of some features of British life—an account accurate, fair-minded and penetrating. Evidently the writer has been hospitably received by the ruling sections of Britain during his prolonged stay in the country, for he has acquired a respect and admiration for them so deep as to make his book a valuable anti-

dote to the anti-English sentiment so long cultivated in America by Irishmen. Britain is a man's country to a degree which arouses wonder that American heiresses choose to migrate thither. Social life "meekly adapts itself to the man's duties and desires." Most conspicuous and numerous among the stores are those which supply male needs. An Englishman is recognized by "all the inmates of his home as the absolute master there." Can it be that American women who endow impecunious lords actually enjoy this subordination? "English women do not make such demands upon the time and the engagements of their husbands as American women." Withal (marvelous to relate!), "one may say, humbly and with apologies to his countrymen, that this masculine dominance is not altogether a failure." These men, whose womenkind devote themselves to aiding the male in keeping "fit" and "in condition," have appropriated most of the world, and have been so successful as to acquire a contempt for "foreigners" that is exasperatingly cool and Olympian. But they are not idlers, tho, from highest to lowest, they do worship sport. They perform their patriotic duties, these thousands of unpaid rulers, in parish, city, county and state, with unflinching devotion; and "when England arrives at her Pass of Thermopylæ, this large class will have to be reckoned with, and I venture to prophesy that there will not be even one left to tell the news, if things go against them."



Gillette's Industrial Solution. By Melvin L. Severy. Boston: The Ball Publishing Co. \$1.50.

This, the companion volume to "Gillette's Social Redemption," also lacks, alas, that brightness, sharpness and handiness, without which the razor which made Mr. Gillette famous could not have furnished the funds for such publications. Two solid volumes of six hundred pages each, a compendium on economics, sociology, Single Tax, Socialism, the money problem and many other questions that plague humanity, are a tribute to the industry, thoughtfulness and broad-mindedness of this business man and his editor; but they are hardly more adapted to

their purpose, the introduction of Mr. Gillette's own Plan for Social Redemption, than a battle axe for shaving. This dauntless razor magnate proposes nothing less than a World Corporation Investment Company with unlimited capitalization in one dollar shares, which will buy out all the useful industries of the globe. Mars and the moon are not yet included in the prospectus. Finance boards and directorates are to be elected by shareholders on a system "studiously democratic." As these bodies increase in size in proportion to the number of shareholders they will presently "sit as a joint board constituting what will be known as the World Corporation Congress." It is proposed "to issue thruout the world a daily publication giving in full all the transactions of the corporation." Every shareholder will have a right to a job and will be morally elevated by his membership, for "the man who produced anything but the very highest and purest grade of products would find himself a social pariah unable to get any sort of employment until he had proved his moral reformation."



Plays, Acting and Music. By Arthur Symonds. New York: F. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.00 net.

Mr. Symonds is no dramatic critic, because he cannot escape his enthusiasms; professional theater-going is irksome to him, and the plays he attempts to review have an unfriendly relation to the artistic point he sets out to prove. The spirit of art to the critic of the stage is the product of diverse elements which distinguish the theater from music, painting, the dance, and yet which embrace all forms into one greater art—the drama. But as a poet, as a symbolist who prefers the essence to the thing, Mr. Symonds has no surety of view, no liking for paint, patches and powder. It is unfortunate that the fashion has become prevalent of late for every critic of a paper or of a weekly to put his casual theater reviews into book form. In the re-issue of *Plays, Acting and Music*, Arthur Symonds is himself only in flashes; he sits uncomfortably in his orchestra chair, while the woman—Duse, Bernhardt or Réjane—passes before the footlights. As a poet,

he is more concerned with the woman in the artist, than with the artist in the woman; and, while to a certain extent this is effective, picturesque criticism—to lay stress on the way a particular temperament bites into a part—it is just as requisite for the critic to measure the significance of the part. He must, in going to the theater, maintain a balance between the personal and the impersonal in acting. Mr. Symons is a theorist regarding the theater—a believer in puppets because he admires his master-symbolist, Maeterlinck; a believer in the rhythm of speech because first he is a poet, and second, like Mr. Huneker, he is closer to music than to the simulated life of drama. As a literary taster, Mr. Symons is pleasant to read; in the mundane activity of the stage he wanders like some artist athirst for beauty.



Neglected Neighbors in the National Capital. By Charles F. Weller. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co. Price, \$1.50 net.

This book was written in connection with the work of the President's Homes Commission, appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate living conditions in the District of Columbia. The author, who acted as executive secretary of the Homes Commission, was until recently, the secretary of the Associated Charities of Washington. When the report of the President's Homes Commission was published during the last session of Congress as a Senate document, it attracted considerable attention because of its exposition of the bad living conditions prevailing among the poor of the nation's capital. Mr. Weller, by substituting vivid and sympathetic narratives, profusely illustrated by photographs for the dry statistical method of the Homes Commission, exhibits the miserable conditions in a more glaring and effective manner. It is a common belief that the national capital is free from the loathsome conditions of poverty which prevail in the large manufacturing cities of the land. This, however, is a delusion. Washington not only has its "slums," but, unlike most other cities, its poor are found in almost all sections. A resident of the richest and most exclusive quarter

has merely to look out of the back window of his home to see the shack of his "neglected neighbors" hidden away in a blind alley. It is only of late years that the disgraceful housing conditions prevailing in the Washington alleys has been brought to the attention of the public and in this movement Mr. Weller has taken an important part. It is hoped that his book will lead Congress to provide for properly enforcing decent housing regulations in the District of Columbia, which will not only be of local benefit, but which will serve as a model for other municipalities.



Personal Recollections of Wagner. By Angelo Neumann. Translated by Edith Livermore. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$2.50 net.

If Richard Wagner be not the greatest musical genius the world has ever known, as many of his admirers hold, it is at least safe to say that a larger literature has sprung up about him and his music than has been devoted to any other musician who ever lived. This book, which has already gone thru four editions in Germany, is a valuable addition to the literature about him. Angelo Neumann has been probably the foremost producer of Wagner's music dramas. As manager of the Leipsic Opera he gave the first performances outside of Bayreuth of the "Nibelungen Ring," and with such success that Wagner showed his appreciation and confidence by allowing him to form a traveling Wagner Theater, which gave performances of the cycle in the leading cities of Germany, Austria, Italy, Holland, Belgium, England and Russia. From 1876 till a few days before Wagner's death in 1883 these two men kept up a regular correspondence, most of which is printed in this volume. Neumann had met Wagner before the "Festival" of 1876, and gives some highly interesting details of rehearsals of "Tannhäuser" and "Lohengrin" under Wagner's personal direction in Vienna, in 1875. Wagner's letters to Neumann give the book its main interest, of course. They were written at a time when he was writing less than previously, and better than any other collection of his letters they reveal him as a business man—and a very capable and shrewd

business man at that. There are many interesting glimpses "behind the scenes," many good anecdotes of noted conductors, singers, critics, and many things of special interest to American readers concerning Anton Seidl who was the conductor of Neumann's troupe, by choice of Wagner himself, and who later did so much for the cause of Wagner, and the cause of music indeed, here in the Western World. As a sample of the many good things the book contains about "the master," the following anecdote must suffice:

"His little admonition to the musicians" (at a rehearsal in Berlin) "was most characteristic and worthy to be noted by many an orchestra of this day. 'Gentlemen,' he said, 'I beg of you not to take my "fortissimo" too seriously! Where you see "ff," make a "fp" of it, and for "piano" play "pianissimo." Remember how many of you there are down there, against the one poor human throat up here alone on the stage.'"

Literary Notes

....An unassuming but thoroly enjoyable little pocket companion for the nature lover will be found in Winthrop Packard's *Wild Pastures*. The author does not force the note; he is not manufacturing "copy" in these eleven brief papers; he simply writes because he wishes to communicate to others the delights he finds in fields and woods and among their wild denizens. His eyes see much, as do the eyes of all who love Nature; and he describes well. (Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.20.)

....Exceptionally well worth a reader's while is *A Holiday in Connemara*, by Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M. P., who brings to his subject enthusiasm, understanding and much knowledge. The natural beauties of the district he describes appreciatively; he deals sympathetically with its inhabitants and their condition; he has a ready eye for the customs and peculiarities of their primitive life, an ear for their legends and superstitions, and much familiarity with the great "Irish question." A book for Irishmen first of all, perhaps, and for Englishmen next, but also a readable book for us, even tho Irish politics interest us but little, for the picturesqueness of Connemara is in these pages. (Macmillan Co., 12mo., \$2 net.)

....Ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Frank Warren Hackett has collected in book form, under the title of *Deck and Field*, his two addresses before the United States Naval War College, and a number of others delivered on various occasions, at Flag Day exercises in Washington, before the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, at the unveiling of the tablet to Farragut in the Portsmouth Navy Yard, in memory of President McKinley, General Schofield and others, the dates of these addresses

-ranging from 1892 to 1908. An appendix contains some miscellaneous material—a brief tribute to Admiral Sampson, contributed to a Washington paper, a review of Buell's Life of John Paul Jones, in the light of the controversy over its reliability, etc. The book is indexed. (Washington, D. C.: W. H. Lowdermilk & Co.)

....A work of exceptional interest for the student of progressive research in all the departments of religious thought is being issued in parts by the house of J. C. B. Mohr, of Tübingen, under the title of *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart*. It is edited by Dr. F. N. Schiele, with the special cooperation of Prof. H. Gunkel and Otto Scheel. The work will be completed in perhaps five large volumes, costing 100 marks and will be a *summa summarum* of all that modern religious thought teaches on religions and Biblical subjects. More than two hundred contributors, the leaders in Church thought and life in the Fatherland, are writing the articles, and the book is intended not for the specialist, but for the general student who wants the latest and what by advanced thinkers is regarded as the best. The latest heft brings the article "Bibel."

Pebbles

BARBER—Your hair's very thin, sir.
Long Sufferer—And you've got a bump on your nose, and one of your eyes squints.

GUIDE—After this point there's no vegetation, five hundred metres higher, no beer, and, after another five hundred, no post-cards.—*Meggendorfer Blätter*.

FATHER—Now, look here, you girls, when you grow up one of you must be able to speak French, and the other German.

Brenda—All right, dad; and Muriel had better learn German, because she can gargle best. *French*.

'THERE was a wild African gnu
Who was feeling gexceedingly gblu.
If Teddy spots me
And gshoots off my g,'
He observed, 'What the gdeuce shall I gdu?' "
The Commonwealth.

ONE day (an ever memorable date)
I found the place where Horace Fletcher ate;
And when I asked, "What is the secret,
Hod?"
He said: "'T is Masticate and Masticate.

"Some from the Stack of Buckwheat Cakes
are barred,
And others cannot eat things Cooked in Lard;
Ridiculous! Just get an appetite,
Then pick out what you like and chew it
hard!"

S. Thoughtless Eater, when you get to be
Decrepit at the age of eighty-three,
You'll see a Lithe Old Gentleman at golf,
Or running Marathons, and he'll be Me.

—*Puck*

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2 00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The New Tariff

THE House tariff bill, while it had some commendable features, did not keep the promise of the Republican platform, as that platform had been interpreted by Mr. Taft. By the admission of those by whom it was made, it increased the Dingley tariff's average ad valorem rate of about 42.50 per cent. to 45.72 per cent. This did not indicate a reduction of duties which, as Mr. Taft said, had become "generally excessive," or that "substantial downward revision" which the platform, in his judgment, demanded. The bill prepared by Mr. Aldrich and his associates, and passed in the Senate, was still more at variance with the requirements which the President had pointed out. This is well known. The conference committee could act only with respect to the differing votes of Senate and House. Compromise was expected, and compromise could not bring the final bill down even to the level of the bill of the House. Owing to the President's interference, the action of the committee was more in the direction of reduction than it otherwise would have been; but if the promise to the people was broken in the House bill, it was even more clearly broken in the bill which has become a law.

Undoubtedly, the President believed that the assertions in his published statement were fully warranted by the provisions of the bill. But he was misled by some one who desired that certain facts should be withheld from him. There is an example in his reference to cotton goods. There have been very few increases, he says, except with regard to liquors, silks and "some high classes of cottons, all of which may be treated as luxuries." Now, the most glaring increases in the cotton goods schedule are those which affect duties upon cotton cloth of the cheap grades, such as are bought and used by persons of small means. Such cotton cloth is not a luxury.

Of the decreases which in his judgment justify the statement that the bill is a substantial downward revision, many are purely spectacular. That is to say, duties which were not needed for protection have been cut down, and the resulting duties are not needed. Certain duties that were prohibitory will still be prohibitory, altho there has been a decrease. Much of this kind of work is seen in the iron and steel schedule. While the reductions were being made, an American steel company was underbidding the English manufacturers in supplying rails for a street railway company in Glasgow, selling at \$29.60 per ton there while the English makers' price was \$41.25. Another American company was selling 20,000 tons of rails in Argentina, competing successfully there with all the rail manufacturers of Europe. A sharp reduction of a duty not needed for protection does not count for much in a scheme of honest downward revision.

The party promised, the President says, to reduce duties when they "exceeded the difference between the cost of production abroad and here." This excess "has not been reduced in a number of cases," but he believes that a great majority of the rates are low enough to permit, "in case of abnormal increase of demand and raising of prices, the possibility of the importation of the foreign article and thus to prevent excessive prices." Unfortunately, there was no attempt to ascertain that difference in production costs of which the Republican platform speaks. Those who asked the Finance Committee, during the Senate debate, for

evidence on this point were repelled and scoffed at. The German Government was insulted because—at the request of our Government—it had collected information as to production costs in Germany and sent it to Washington. It was impossible to drag this information from the pigeon hole in which Mr. Aldrich's committee had placed it, and not until the end of the session was it printed.

A tariff bill framed in accord with that platform doctrine would not closely resemble the Payne tariff. Those costs of production, per unit of product, should be ascertained. Mr. Taft says:

"The authority to the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section or the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, give a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad, which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future Executive action and Executive recommendations may be based."

But can he use those experts or agents, for the employment of which the bill provides, to ascertain the costs of production? In a colloquy with Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Hale, a member of the Finance Committee and of the conference committee, asserted that he could not. He explained that to prevent such use of them the committee had cut out the words by which the authority would have been granted and had sought to confine the work of the agents to inquiries concerning discrimination by foreign countries. Mr. Aldrich was not in agreement with Mr. Hale about this, but it may be that Mr. Hale's interpretation of the bill is correct. It was his aim, of course, and the aim of many others, to prevent an official inquiry which would show that the rule of the platform has not been followed in practice.

It is reported that the President intends to make, by means of competent agents, an investigation as to production costs in the cotton goods and woolen goods schedules. We hope the report is well founded and that, if Mr. Hale and his associates have interposed serious obstacles, the President will ask Congress to remove them. Such an inquiry as to those two schedules would furnish a

foundation for duties determined with due regard to a rule which many regard as a reasonable one.

We do not think Mr. Taft would have signed the bill if he had realized how much at variance with the platform rule a great many of its provisions are and how many jobs of one kind or another are in it. Having been misled as to these defects, and being an advocate of important parts of the bill outside of the tariff duties—such as the net earnings tax and the customs court—he gave his approval, although he was satisfied, as he says, that the measure was not "a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted." Eventually he will know more about the tariff duties in the bill than he does now, and as the disagreeable truth comes to him, the insurgent Republican Senators will begin to have his sympathy. He speaks of "future Executive action and Executive recommendations." We expect that if he collects "official data" relating to costs of production, those recommendations will call for revision of parts of the Payne tariff.



The Final Report of the Country Life Commission

THE full report of the Country Life Commission has just reached us. A shorter report having been given out some weeks ago. Broadly speaking the commission finds that agriculture in the United States is prosperous, and it finds that the conditions are improving over most of the country. Advance is due largely to the influence of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, as well as to the United States Department of Agriculture, all of these agencies having proved to be active and influential. While secondary schools have not yet become tributary to the farmer, public sentiment is demanding a change in that direction, and the change is coming. There has never been a time when the American farmer was in as good shape financially as just now, and he went thru the crash of the last two or three years without serious damage.

The commission, however, is unwilling to base its report on present conditions. It wishes to know how near real

efficiency measures up to possibilities. It sees that the social readjustment which has taken place during the last fifty years has affected the farmer less than his neighbors in city and village. Older people are still retiring to town life, partly because society is more attractive and partly because school advantages are preferable. Then again the farming interest is not receiving its due share of interest for the capital and labor expended. The farmer is disadvantaged when he deals with other business interests and with other social groups. The commission classifies his handicaps under these four heads: Speculative holding of lands; monopolistic control of streams; wastage of forests, and restraint of trade.

Land owners have been allowed, often by questionable methods, to get control of vast areas of agricultural land. They not only establish their own prices, but they are able to prevent the development of small agricultural communities—developing a system of tenantry and absentee farming. This evil is markedly developed in the West and South. Swamp lands also have been largely secured by corporations, and their subdivision into small farm units prevented. The Federal Government is urged to make a vigorous inquiry into the present holdings of these lands, and to take legal steps to rescind unwarranted grants. This evil barely touches our Eastern States.

Of considerable general importance is the suggestion that our whole country would be greatly benefited by a systematic conservation of our watercourses, small as well as great. Their protection from monopoly is one of the first responsibilities of government. There should be a constructive program, under conditions insuring the permanent control of all streams in the interest of the people, and more particularly the farmers. The commission of course has in mind the use of our small water powers to do our farm work, beside furnishing electric lighting and running small manufactures. "It is more important that small power be developed on the farms of the United States than that we harness Niagara." Unfortunately these sources of power are easily passing, on

their own terms, to private parties. Monopoly of water power is going to be one of the worst evils that will beset farming during the next twenty-five years. Already thirty-three per cent. of the developed water powers of the country are under the control of a group of thirteen companies. "Waterlordism" is as much to be feared as "landlordism." The bounding brooks in New England and New York are going to be of quite as much importance to the coming farmer as the streams that are dammed for irrigation in the Western States.

The commission lays emphasis on the new crisis that has come upon us concerning lumber and fuel. Our forests have been exploited for private gain, until the timber has been seriously reduced, and the streams ruined for navigation and irrigation, and whole regions exposed to floods and soil erosion. History shows no instance of any other such reckless destruction of property, and it still goes on. We have inbred into our people an instinct to destroy. The tariff discussion in Congress concerning our lumber interests illustrates this American temperament. The commission calls for more and larger forest reservations, to control the sources of streams, and prevent timber famine.

Loss of soil by washing has already taken away the tillable surface from thousands of American farms. This is the heaviest impost says James J. Hill, borne by the American farmer. Orton advises going back to the old-time woodlot, and the commission seconds his suggestion. Every farm should have its woodlot once more, however small; and these should be managed conservatively according to the rules of good forestry. "In many regions, where poor land prevails, the town or county could afford to hold forest land and make it a source of revenue for the community." Such forests in Europe are quite common; owned and managed by the towns and yielding them a revenue.

The commission gives a good deal of space to the complaint, which is said to be almost universal, against transportation companies and middlemen. The Interstate Commerce Commission is, however, in charge of this matter, and has laid itself open to appeals from the

farmer. It is held to be of great benefit to our agricultural interests. Its rulings may occasionally be unwise, or meddling, in fact doing damage both to the producer and the hauler, but we believe that the farmers are generally satisfied. Dissatisfaction with prevailing systems of marketing, involves the whole subject of middlemen, and their necessity. It is held to be wise, where possible, for the producer and the consumer to come together; but the commission men are an absolute necessity for handling a large part of the produce of the country. What the farmer wants is some system for holding these men responsible. There are enough rascals among them to bring the whole business into disrepute, and quite enough to dishearten the fruit grower, who is not seldom brought into debt to the middleman.

Among the remedies of a general sort, strongly emphasized by the commission for the hindrances to successful farming, we have urged a parcels post and a postal savings bank system. The parcels post is demanded by the farmer as the one reform that he specially needs. A thoro study of the relation of taxation to the welfare of the farmer is urged, in order to determine what discriminations exist, and what legislation is needed. This investigation should include the entire middleman system, farmers co-operative organizations, transportation rates, taxation of agricultural property, loan methods, and the entire range of economic questions involved in the farmer's business affairs. "The farmer should be safeguarded in any new legislation on the tariff." One of his particular needs is a carrying out of the reciprocity principle in such a way as to open European markets for our flour and meats. To dispose of our corn crop and grain crop profitably requires the best market that can be secured.

Soil depletion is a new topic with most farmers. Up to the present time farming has been the exploitation of virgin land. This sort of farming may last one or two more generations, but already on common land we have reached the limit. We have got to learn how to make soil; not merely to keep soil from waste and exhaustion, but to add to its quantity and its fertility. The farmer can no longer

desert his farm and take up a new homestead where the exhaustion has not been forced upon the soil; he has got to learn how to handle his homestead in such a way as to save it from deterioration. The real farmer tackles this problem, and he easily comes out victor. Worn out soil is merely a sign of stupid ignorance and recklessness. The social results are as bad as the financial. The only reason why the Southern States fell behind the Northern was the bad habit of using up fertility; and yet the Southern farms can be renovated and new soil created more rapidly than in the North.

The completed report is a much more satisfactory document than the rather composite sketch previously given us. Its value lies in the knowledge accumulated by our agricultural colleges as to the needs of the country, rather than to any fresh facts acquired by the commission. They have given us an admirable treatise which should be widely circulated. Too much attention cannot be given to our productive forces. The tariff as a means of revenue is nowhere when compared with our power to create wealth from the soil. A great continental nation like the United States must be fundamentally a producing people. Agriculture must be our special characteristic; beyond commerce and beyond manufactures. We have yet to learn to feed ourselves, and to do it abundantly as well as economically, however large our population may become. We reserve the social and religious features of the report for discussion next week and the week after.

Poor Spelling and Its Cause

PROFESSOR BAILEY's statistical *exposé* of Yale spelling throws light on many interesting points. It shows for one thing that there is a certain degree of justice in the general opinion that a poor speller is deficient in scholarship. The misspelling of a word like its mispronunciation is, indeed, a trivial error in itself, not so bad as illegible writing and not at all comparable with a misstatement of fact however slight, but it does indicate some mental defect, a lack of observation or of memory, a habit of carelessness or of procrastination. If Professor Bailey

had asked his students which way an elephant bends his hind legs or how many windows there are in Connecticut Hall the Phi Beta Kappa's would still have made a better record than the conditioned men.

But the poor students may take some consolation from the fact that their very mistakes are indicative of some rudimentary logical ability, altho misapplied. They have attempted to deduce the spelling of a word from its sound or from analogy with similar words, and for all the forms of misspelling quoted some such "evidence" could be produced. Their mistake was in attempting to reason about anything so essentially unreasonable as English spelling. They should have known that they could not tell from the present pronunciation of a word or from its derivation, how some seventeenth century compositor, very likely an imported Dutchman, chose to spell it.

The reason why the Chinese students did better is because they did not apply their logical faculties at all, but depended on their trained powers of observation and memory. In order to spell correctly you have to put half your brain, and the better half, out of commission, otherwise it will get you into trouble. There is no excuse for a Chinese on the one hand or a German or a Spaniard on the other to be a poor speller. The latter languages are pretty nearly phonetic and the former is not phonetic at all. A Chinese student learns the characters of his language as he learns the faces of his friends. Even an artist cannot pronounce a face, each feature a syllable, but he can draw it. It is because English is in between German and Chinese, having the virtue of neither, that poor spelling is an ineradicable disease of the language in its present state. It purports to be phonetic but does not keep it up. That is why it is a continual irritation like a piano with some of the keys out of tune. What some of us are trying to do is to get rid of the evil of misspelling by gradually introducing a little more of system and logic into the language.

But in the meantime there is no reason for being pessimistic about the faulty spelling of the present day, or for making any revolutionary changes in our school methods to remedy it. The students of today, even the college students, spell bet-

ter than they ever did before. The idea that the average spelling was better than in the days when this study was the *pièce de résistance* of the schools has been exploded by digging up the old examination papers and comparing with those of the present, as has been done at Springfield. If Professor Bailey will search the archives of Yale for the manuscript theses of 1809 he will find reason to be encouraged by the progress of the century. And perhaps in another century or two there will be no need to learn to spell for the students may be able to put into writing, without any mental strain or anxiety, any word he can speak.



So Wags the World

On August 8, in this year of grace 1909, we picked up the Sunday newspapers to see how the human race was coming on. Our mood was not that attributed by Byron to the Prince of Darkness when he came to the surface to

"Visit his snug little farm of the world,
And see how his stock came on."

We desired rather to find some new evidence that, with its overwhelming and bewildering progress in material achievement, the race of man was becoming wiser, more kindly, more interested in knowledge and in good deeds. The tariff bill had been signed; the English Channel had been crossed by a Frenchman in a flying machine, and the Czar of all the Russias had visited King Edward of England without running into a dynamite bomb. Surely the world might begin to think about things beautiful and of good report. This is what we discovered:

We caught the headline: "Flood of Cheap Writing. Professor Burton Says that This is the Scrap-book Age in America." The paragraph below purported to quote Professor Richard Burton, of the University of Michigan, who, we were informed, had been telling a Chautauqua audience that this country is flooded with cheap literature unfit for reading. This did not sound encouraging, but the lecturer, an optimistic and kindly soul, did not leave us as those without hope. The time is coming, he predicted,

"When women will take a larger part in our public affairs and enjoy a franchise, and when

this time comes, there will be a change in regard to the literature that comes into our homes."

Doubtless we were dull, but we did not quite grasp the nexus of cause and effect. However, we did not wish to miss some great truth thru inadequacy of investigation, so we bethought ourselves of the land where the suffragette movement is more advanced than it is with us. We turned to the English news. Perhaps, we reflected, in the realm where woman has defied Parliament in its own sacred halls, and has been willing to go to jail for her principles, we shall find that the heroic, the epic note has already been struck in the literature of a new and glorious age.

It was Mr. H. G. Wells that we encountered, and we were not prepared for the paralyzing pessimism of his report. Not a word had he to say of the emancipation of a sex, not a word of the epic note. His mind was on Blériot and the gasoline kite, and, next to that, it was on the decadence of the English male. "We have fallen behind in the quality of our manhood," he announced. Either the English "are a people essentially and incurably inferior," he lamented, or there is something wrong in their training, or something benumbing in their "atmosphere and circumstances."

It might be the atmosphere, we thought—the spiritual, the intellectual atmosphere, and Mr. Wells seemed to think so too. The "foreigner" not only has a more nimble mind, Wells argued, but he also enjoys a different *milieu*. His novels "are not kindly, sedative pap; his uncensored plays deal with reality," and "his home has books in it and thought and conversation."

At this point our preconceived opinions began to stagger. We had been carefully taught in our youth that it was the Englishman's home that had books and thought in it, while as for the Frenchman's home and his uncensored plays, the less said about them the better. So we turned again to Mr. Wells for further light. This is the summing up that we found:

"Our homes and schools are relatively dull and unimaging; there is no intellectual guide or stir in them; and to that we owe this new generation of nicely behaved, unenterprising sons who play golf and dominate the tailoring

of the world, while Brazilians, Frenchmen, Americans and Germans fly."

It was only too obvious that the light of hope was not gleaming from Albion. Might it then be, after all, and contrary to our mistaken notions, that we must look to France, *la belle*, for the grand, the virile element in the new civilization?

To France we turned, and of course to the latest word of M. Marcel Prevost, him of the unfailing eye and the philosophic mind. He would know whether in the age of woman's supremacy the scrapbook mode in literature would happily pass away.

Alas and alas, we found what Prevost had to say, and it was only this:

"The principle of the day is that the attractiveness of woman no longer lies in her intellectual qualities, nor in her charm and beauty, but in her elegance. And by elegance one does not mean the fineness and harmony of her being, but the manner in which she is adorned. To be beautiful means in our time to be well dressed."

We laid the papers down. Why should we look further? America, England, France, all gone to the bad! Civilization a shame! Even woman a failure! One splendid reality alone was left to us. The American crops of 1909 will be worth eight billion dollars!



Cleveland's Street Railways Mayor Tom L. Johnson suffered another defeat in Cleveland, last week, when the people, at a referendum election, gave a majority of nearly 4,000 against his latest proposition in the interest of three-cent fares on the street railways. This proposition was that a franchise to operate cars, with three-cent fares, in a certain part of the city, should be granted to Herman Schmidt, one of the Mayor's associates and an advocate of his policy. This franchise, if granted, was to be the basis of extensions of the service over about three-quarters of the city. As the people have decided against it, an effort will now be made, it is said, to obtain their support for the plan proposed by Judge Tayler, in whose court took place the receivership proceedings relating to the street railway companies. He would have a revaluation of the street railway property, and would then grant a comprehensive franchise, limited to twenty-five

years, with three-cent fares (and transfers at one cent) if experiment should show that they would pay six per cent. upon the value fixed by the appraisers. If these fares should not be sufficient, provision would be made for an increase within certain limits. The situation is one of many complications. Owing to political animosity, labor disputes, receiverships, etc., the railway service has been carried on under serious disadvantages. It may be that the city longs for a settlement of some kind, and for peace, and therefore is inclined to favor Judge Tayler's plan. We have never seen any proof that Mayor Johnson was moved by anything less creditable than a desire to demonstrate that three-cent fares will yield a reasonable profit, upon an honest capitalization, and that the people are justly entitled to railway service at such a rate. The plan finally adopted may not be his own, but it can be foreseen that as a result of his efforts there will be a permanent reduction of car fares in Cleveland.



Discrimination on a Government Railroad We should expect that freight rates on the Panama Railroad, which is owned and operated by our Government, would be as low for American shippers and American goods as for European patrons and products. It appears, however, that there is sharp discrimination against our own people. At the suggestion of Mr. Taft, an inquiry has been made by Bernard M. Baker, formerly well known as the head of the Atlantic Transport Line. Mr. Baker shows that freight charges for dry goods sent to Central America from the United States are higher than for goods sent from Europe to the same destination; that about twenty per cent. more must be paid for transportation across the Isthmus when the goods come from New York than when they come from Europe; that there is a similar discrimination with respect to machinery going to the west coast of South America, and that the charge on machinery from New York to San Francisco, by way of Panama, is \$36, against \$18.82 if the machinery comes from Europe. He cites other examples. Moreover, his inquiry was checked by a refusal of

the officers in charge to give him the figures he needed. In the case of machinery forwarded to San Francisco, noted above, the differing charges on the railroad alone are \$8.10 and \$4.59. One explanation is that the discriminatory rates were inherited from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, which formerly owned the route. This may explain, but it does not excuse. Such an inheritance should have been rejected promptly by the local representatives of our Government. It is strange that this discrimination has so long escaped the attention of their superior officers. The places of those who are directly responsible for it should at once be filled by better men.



Galveston's Example

The commission form of city government, originating with Galveston, Tex., is proving a boon to other cities which have adopted it. Dallas, styled the most cosmopolitan city of Texas, has been governed under this plan now for something over two years, with results highly creditable to that municipality. The tax rate has been reduced, the streets paved, an adequate water supply is being projected, and at a recent city election an issue of bonds was voted providing for a viaduct across the Trinity River, which will permanently connect the city with the town of Oak Cliff, originally a separate community, but by a recent act of the Legislature made a part of Dallas. In addition to all this, the police and fire departments have been improved and strengthened, parks and playgrounds have been bought and beautified, and no graft of any kind can be found in any department of the city government. It looks as tho this plan for municipal control were worthy of investigation by all of our cities.



James J. Hill Industrialism is gradually developing a new and broader type of man than it furnished us in the Fisks or in the Astors and Vanderbilts. The wonderful thing about Mr. Carnegie is not his benevolence, but his foresight; his rich talent for measuring our material and intellectual tendencies correlatively. Several of the labor leaders, such as Mr. Mitchell,

have done a good deal to enlarge the views and tendencies of the unions. In Mr. James J. Hill we have a man who not only commands detail marvelously, but uses detail synthetically, and sees the bearing on the whole community. Minnesota took the occasion of her day at the Alaska-Yukon Exposition to unveil a bronze bust of this distinguished citizen of her State. Governor Johnson went to Seattle to deliver the address, and Baron Takahira represented Japan, which country has a particularly strong regard for Mr. Hill. The power of these new industrialists to organize and lead men makes of this great railroad builder the highest order of statesman.

Anti-Saloon Catholics The Roman Catholic Church has not been so outspoken an advocate of strong temperance measures as have most of the Protestant churches and there are more saloonkeepers professing that faith than any other. But as an indication that the Church is not to be left behind in the advance movement against the saloon it is encouraging to note the demonstration in Chicago last week when 5,000 members of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America met in the Auditorium and a procession of twenty temperance organizations marched thru the streets. The official attitude of the Church on the liquor question was interpreted by the Rev. James M. Reardon, of St. Paul, in the following language:

"For this reason the fathers of the plenary councils of Baltimore exhorted patrons and implored them 'to make every possible effort to exterminate the vice of intemperance' by warning their flocks against its subtle dangers, by admonishing them to keep away from saloons, by crying out fearlessly against drunkenness and whatever contributes to it, by preaching in season and out of season in the words of the apostle: 'Drunkards shall not possess the kingdom of God.'"

"In this warfare for the honor of the Church the laity are exhorted to join in order that a strong public sentiment may be engendered against alcoholic indulgence, to the end that all Christians may 'be filled with zeal against this vice and for the love of God and of country endeavor to root out this pestilential evil.'"

"Furthermore, while the selling of liquor is not declared to be unlawful in itself, Catholics engaged in it are admonished to choose 'a more becoming way of making a living'; and if they do not heed the warning voice of the Church in this matter, but persist in dispensing alcoholic

beverages to the public, they expose themselves to grave personal danger, besides constituting themselves occasions of sin to others. For their own sakes, therefore, as well as for the spiritual good of their patrons, the Church forbids them to sell drink to minors and to those who they foresee will abuse it. 'They must,' says the third plenary council of Baltimore, 'keep their saloons closed on Sunday and never allow blasphemy, cursing, or obscene language. Saloonkeepers should know that if, through their culpable neglect or co-operation, religion is brought into contempt or men brought to ruin, there is an avenger in heaven who will surely exact from them the severest penalties.'"

The Eyesight of School Children

The best thing about "scare stories" is that they are usually not so.

For many years our schools have been accused of ruining the eyesight of the rising generation, and assumedly of their descendants thru heredity until the whole human race shall be spectacted. But now, that the subject has been thoroly investigated, it appears that there is little danger of the first calamity and none at all of the second. Heredity is indeed the most important factor but there is no reason to think that the effects of eye-strain are inherited. If a child has good sight or poor it is probable that he gets the defect from his parents even tho it appear late in his school life. This at least is the conclusion reached by the Galton Eugenics Laboratory after a careful study of the reports of several thousand school children in Edinburgh, Glasgow and London. The investigators find that there is no sufficient evidence that school environment has a deleterious effect on the eyesight of children. The changes of vision occur during school years, they are phases of a law of growth, due to an inherited tendency to pass from hypermetropia to emmetropia and myopia. The home life is also cleared from blame. "There is no evidence whatever that overcrowded, poverty-stricken homes or physically ill-conditioned or immoral parentages are markedly detrimental to the children's eyesight." N. Bishop Harman comes to a similar conclusion as the result of his extensive study of London school children. He says:

"There is no evidence on which to base a pessimistic attitude toward the general tendency of a healthy school life in so far as the emuliation of the eyes of the child population is concerned."

The Czar If nations are to have any intercourse at all with each other they must deal with the legitimate or illegitimate governments that happen to exist in accordance with the time-honored rules of courtesy and good faith. Accordingly the British Government was quite right in according the Czar on his visit to England last week the same hospitality it would to the Emperor of Japan, the President of the United States or any other ruler enjoying the love and confidence of a united people. Nevertheless we take pleasure in printing the following letter from Arthur M. Granfelt, of Cambridge, Mass., who protests against the above sentiments expressed in our issue of July 22:

"It seems to me that you do not quite understand the Russian situation as it is today and as it has been. It is absolutely wrong to say that the Czar of Russia represents the whole nation; the fact is that he represents only the official and part of the criminal Russia. I, with millions of people, have the greatest admiration and sympathy for the Russian nation, but for the bureaucratic Russia and its representative, no just man, knowing the conditions, can have anything but the feeling of contempt. How is it possible to say that the Czar represents the whole nation knowing, for instance, that petitions signed by thousand and hundreds of thousands of peaceful subjects in which the petitioners ask for the simplest of human rights are not even received by the Czar? On the other hand it is a known fact that the Czar is an honorary member of the "Society of True Russians," whose well-known purpose is to arrange for political murders, massacres of Jews, etc. The Czar assists this organization with money, and grants immunity to the perpetrators of murders committed under its auspices. He is in close contact, and exchanges telegrams with the leader of the organization, Dr. Dubrovin, a notorious criminal, who arranged the murder of Jollo, a member of the Duma. Dr. Dubrovin is also charged by the Finnish courts with being the instigator of the murder of Herzenstein, another Duma member; and now lately he has been accused of having made arrangements for the murder of Count Witte. Dr. Dubrovin and his organization are guilty of scores of similar crimes and the Czar as 'high protector' and 'honorary member' cannot clear himself of the complicity."

Lutherana Synodical conventions, large and small, were recently held in large numbers in all parts of the Lutheran Church of the land. At the meeting of the General Synod, held in Richmond, Ind., it was decided to adhere only to the Augsburg Confession as a sufficient and adequate

creed, and not to regard as binding the other confessions, as this is done by the General Council, the Synodical Conference and practically all of the independent church bodies of this, the third largest Protestant body in America. In general, it appeared again, that the tendencies in the Lutheran Church, in contrast to those of other leading denominations, are pronouncedly conservative, and in none of the theological seminaries or Church bodies has there been a yielding in such matters as verbal inspiration, the divinity of Christ and other fundamentals. However sadly and badly divided as the Lutheran Church is along language and practical lines, confessionally she stands firmer than ever on the old platform of the Reformation. As one result of this—at least as claimed by the Lutherans themselves—there has been no decrease in the number of theological students in the various seminaries. Indeed, those in St. Louis, Springfield, Ill.; Columbus, O., and elsewhere report record-breaking attendance during the past academic year, and yet the supply does not nearly equal the demand. The St. Louis Seminary alone sent out nearly one hundred men into the ministry this year. No other Church in the country is so little affected by the newer theology of the day as is the Lutheran.

Marriage to a Deceased Wife's Sister That English Church Council, which at its recent session in London, condemned marriage with a deceased wife's sister by a vote of 224 to 14, has no real authority. Bishops and other ecclesiastical dignitaries were members, but it is a purely voluntary association, and we are surprised that it should undertake to vote on the subject, and to reprobate the use of the Prayer Book in solemnizing such unions. Parliament, the only authority which has any right to rule in the matter, has decided that such marriages are legal. There is no Bible against them, and if there were a Mosaic prohibition it would have no more validity than the command to sprinkle the ashes of a red heifer, or to raise up seed to a brother who has died childless. The action of the Council is not simply impertinent; it prejudices the public against the meddle-

some Church. Is it not plain that when the State has decided such marriages lawful, it is well that they should be solemnized with all religious weight by the Church? Of course, it will be declared that it is not the State, but the Church, that rules in marriage; but the whole world knows better.

We hear and see often a comment like the following, which we take from the Montgomery, Ala., *Advertiser*, which a correspondent sends us:

"It would doubtless surprise many Northern people to learn that notwithstanding the munificent gifts made to certain negro colleges in recent years from Northern sources, the South has spent \$50 for educating the negro where the North has spent one. . . . This fact does not seem known in certain quarters of the North, and if known, it seems ignored."

THE INDEPENDENT is perfectly well aware that by public taxation many times more is paid in the South for the education of negro children than is given by Northern charity, but we see nothing peculiar in it. It is precisely the same in the North, where \$100 is given by public taxation for educating poor children to every dollar that is given by charity. Of course, it ought to be so.

Cannot this loathsome Thaw mess be ended? All this examination and re-examination is a disgrace to the bar and bench, the principal degenerate in the case is not worth the thousands of dollars the people have had to pay to bring him to so-called justice, and the widespread publicity given by a degraded press is a menace to public morals. If a rich murderer can make such a mockery of justice it is high time that our methods of legal procedure were thoroly revised. And the spectacle of the Thaw family testifying now this and now that, the District Attorney and murderer exchanging jokes at the trial, and the alienists reversing their opinions as often as desired is not the least stench in the case.

Now that all of the effects of the storm which recently visited the Texas coast have been ascertained, the value of the Galveston sea wall stands out in bold relief. No considerable damage was felt in the city, and, while the storm was probably nearly equal in force to that of 1900, which cost the city more than 8,000

lives, no real harm resulted, and in the city itself no lives were lost. This carries with it a salient suggestion to other coast cities exposed to possible danger from storms or tidal waves.

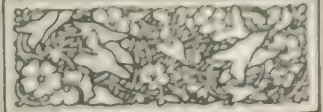
The Manchurian railroad question may be best understood by an analogy. Japan refuses to allow China to extend the railroad from Peking into the interior of Manchuria, and insists, in spite of China's protest, on running a line into that region from Korea. This is much the same as if Great Britain should refuse to allow the United States to extend a railroad from New York into the Mississippi Valley and should instead insist upon running a line from Chicago to Montreal.

The Government lottery of Italy last year received \$16,800,000 from the players and returned only \$8,000,000 in prizes. Let the collectivists put this into their scrap-books, for it is another instance where State management is more efficient than private enterprise. Monte Carlo only exacts an average commission of about 5 per cent. of the money placed on the roulette tables, so the Italian Government is ten times as successful at robbing the people.

Who will say that the world does not move? In the Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Council of South Carolina, meeting in Spartanburg, by a vote of 14 to 7 of the clergy and 17 to 12 of the laity, women were given the right to vote at church elections, except in cases where the by-laws of the parish forbid. Now those prohibitive by-laws will have to be changed. And it is time for other States to follow the progressive State of South Carolina.

The impecunious gentlemen who own private yachts are greatly exercised over the tax imposed by the new tariff on their pleasure craft. The only consolation we can offer is that contained in the casual remark of a philosophical tramp who said of the income tax, "Give me the income, and I'll pay the tax."

Mr. Taft employs the driver, brassie, lofter, mid iron and putter against his adversaries, but as yet not the Ananias Club.



Old Men Now and Under the New Regime

THERE is a very decided contrast between the pessimism of Dr. William Osler, who holds that a man's usefulness either terminates at the age of forty or is at least then very much abrogated, and the optimism of Actuary John K. Gore, of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. Gore, in a recent address before the Actuarial Society, pointed out the fact that there has been a decrease in the average mortality rate. Life insurance companies are, of course, keenly interested in the subject of longevity, because all their calculations are based upon the so-called "expectation of life," and if to the span of life as reached in present day average something could be added it would naturally have an important influence upon the reckonings of all life insurance companies.

Great improvements have taken place in our day in sanitary conditions. There now prevails an enlarged knowledge of diseases and the proper method of combating them. Thanks to the comparatively new science of bacteriology, not to cite other scientific progressions, we have overcome many previously baffling diseases. Not much extension of the length of life, so far as extreme age is concerned, has as yet been made. There is, however, much reason for hope in this regard. The question confronting us, according to Mr. Gore, is, Can the duration of human life be prolonged? If 95 to 100 years of life be now the limit, will it be possible sooner or later for this age span to be advanced so that he who is now regarded as senile at age seventy and long past usefulness by Osler, if not held to be adolescent, will at the very least be looked upon as middle aged by the really aged persons of the future? Mr. Gore holds that the weaknesses of human nature causing death from particular reasons must always be reckoned with. Exposure and reckless habits in early life, resulting in various diseases, debauchery and dissipation, leading to

suicide, etc., can never be entirely eliminated. Improvements in living may easily reduce even these causes of mortality, and a general building up of the moral and vital energies must give a stronger and a longer hold upon life in the average. If with the aid of such improvements the average man may with confidence look forward to living from twenty-five to fifty years beyond the age which is now considered as the limit, the future holds something for us far and away beyond what Osler would have us think. It would be a good thing also for the insurance companies, and when this revolution takes place the present insurance rates will sympathetically yield to revolution.



IN a general way it may truly be said of insurance contracts, as of all other contracts, that the parties thereto ought to carefully read the same before signing them. It is far better to do this before rather than after.

ONE of the hazards to be reckoned with during the present summer season is the common house fly (*Musca domestica*). This insect is provided with many minute hairs as leg appendages. To these hairs disease germs cling with much tenacity, and flies frequenting filthy recesses of sewers and other foul places, refuse heaps and manure piles, gather together pathogenic bacteria and other noxious germs, which they distribute over a very wide area. These common house flies are, with mice and rats, veritable death spreaders. They contaminate the food on our tables; they introduce deadly germs into our homes and increase the hazards of eating houses, fruit stands and barrows. The multiplication of flies goes on so rapidly that but for the tremendous mortality among them the Egyptian plague of flies might easily be repeated. Could we but eliminate the mosquito, the fly and the rodents we would have gone a very long distance toward reducing the death rate. The killing of a single fly may be but little short of a public benefaction.

Financial

The Business Situation

REPORTS of production and trade continued last week to be of an encouraging character, those relating to the cotton crop excepted. Following the close of July came the statement of pig iron output for the month. For the first time this year the monthly total exceeds 2,000,000 tons. To July 2,101,579 tons are credited. This year's gains and the low records made in the corresponding months of last year are shown below:

	1908.	1907.
July	2,101,579	1,218,129
June	1,929,884	1,088,034
May	1,883,330	1,149,688
April	1,738,877	1,149,002
March	1,836,194	1,228,204
February	1,707,340	1,079,721
January	1,797,560	1,045,250

The output is still growing, for the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast was 488,742 tons at the end of the month, against 463,029 at the beginning of it. Of the entire quantity, the Steel Corporation's furnaces produced 1,030,661 tons, or nearly half. The Corporation has advanced the price of bars, plates and beams, following the addition of \$2 per ton to the price of wire products week before last. Charles M. Schwab says that \$5,000,000 is about to be expended in enlarging the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has ordered 8,000 cars, at a cost of about \$8,500,000. This is said to be the largest order of its kind ever given at one time. The company will soon buy 5,000 more. Other orders reported last week are 3,000 for the Burlington and 2,400 for the New York Central. In the stock market, Steel Corporation common shares rose to 77½. Advances were made in the general list, Union Pacific rising to 204¾.

Favorable news about the growing corn was received. The crop promises to be the largest ever harvested. The editor of the *American Agriculturist* estimates the value of farm products this year at \$8,100,000,000, an increase of \$322,000,000 over last year's figures. On the 2d, the Government's report showed that the condition of the cotton crop on July 25

was 71.9, against 74.6 a month earlier, 83 a year ago, and a ten years average of 80.6. The price of cotton at once advanced. It is generally estimated that the crop will not exceed 11,500,000 bales, which may be compared with 13,600,000 last year and 11,300,000 in 1907.

There is exceptional activity in building operations. The growth of deposits has given the savings banks large sums for investment. Mr. Vanderlip, president of the National City Bank, returning from a tour in the West, says he was impressed by the size and condition of the crops. In his opinion, the country is at the beginning of a long period of commercial activity. "Business will be so good," he says, "that we shall soon forget about the tariff." Mr. Vanderlip has been notably successful heretofore in his predictions.

....During July railroad and industrial corporations in this country issued \$121,486,100 of new securities, against \$87,309,000 in July a year ago.

....In the last fiscal year the revenue collected by the Government from manufacturers of distilled or fermented liquors was less by \$7,041,978 than the collections in the preceding year.

....It is now expected that one-fourth of the Chinese railroad loan, originally assigned to English, German and French bankers, will be awarded to the syndicate of New York bankers, whose demand for participation has the support of the Government at Washington.

....There were actual sales of a few hundred tons of copper last week on the New York Metal Exchange. The Mercantile Exchange, incorporated in 1875 by dealers in butter, eggs, cheese, etc., is another institution whose quotations have been made by a committee, and concerning which the recommendation of Governor Hughes's committee of investigation was that its charter should be annulled because the Exchange served no useful trade purpose. A general meeting of this Exchange's members will soon decide what course shall be taken in the direction of reform.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1909.

No. 3168

Survey of the World

The President's Vacation

Mr. Taft has been resting at his cottage on the coast at Beverly, Mass., giving a little time to business that cannot be avoided, but getting much recreation on the golf links and in automobiles. He approved, last week, the appointments of 330 Census supervisors. His policy concerning these appointments had already been made known. It was that in nine surely Democratic States of the South there should be an equal division between Republicans and Democrats, with the condition that no one selected should be an active partisan, and that supervisors elsewhere should be Republicans, this being the rule in the four "debatable" States of Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. As no appropriation for the new Customs Court was made, the appointment of judges will be postponed. The five experts who are to procure information to assist the President in enforcing the new tariff law will soon be selected. Some progress will be made in perfecting plans for the proposed amendment of the Anti-Trust law and a new distribution of the duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission and of certain department bureaus.—Senator Burton and six other members of the National Waterways Commission sailed on the 10th for Europe, where they will spend ten weeks in making inquiries.—The leading conservative Democrats of the State of New York have called a conference, to be held at Saratoga on September 9, "to inaugurate a movement to unite the Democrats of New York so that they may again form an effective and militant party, based upon real Democratic principles." It is understood that the movement is hostile to the lead-

ership of William J. Conners, now chairman of the State Committee.—The Alabama Legislature by unanimous vote has approved the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution. Connecticut's Legislature has deferred action until the next session. In Georgia the Senate, by a large majority, declined to take up the question. Those who oppose approval there argue that power to tax incomes should be reserved for the State.



Tariff Aftermath Our existing reciprocal commercial agreements with foreign countries are to be terminated, owing to the maximum and minimum provisions of the new tariff. Some dissatisfaction is expressed abroad because it has been determined at Washington, owing partly to the date of warning notices and to the requirements of the agreements themselves, that they shall expire at different dates. Thus, the date for France and Switzerland is October 31 next, the date for Germany February 7, and the date for Spain, Italy and Portugal August 7. This lack of uniformity permits, and even may require, temporary discrimination in tariff rates against certain countries and in favor of others.—Senator Cummins, of Iowa, a prominent Republican insurgent, on his journey homeward stopped in Chicago and there published a statement. He said:

"The Democratic party has demonstrated thoroly its innocuous inability to be trusted with the formulation of a tariff law for the United States. I do not foresee any serious possibility of a Democratic Congressional or National victory because of the passage of the new tariff law. Any Republican law based upon the underlying principle of protection is preferable to any Democratic law based upon

the principle of tariff for revenue. All Republicans will hold the tariff as a Democratic Congress heaves in sight. In my judgment the tariff never again will be an issue between the Republican and Democratic parties. It is the decisive issue between the two well-defined elements within the Republican party. It is an issue which must and I believe will be settled definitely at the next national convention."

The insurgents, or progressives, he continued, should strive in all local or other conventions to place in control men who will stand firmly by platform pledges; should insist upon the appointment of an expert tariff commission, and should call from time to time for revision of particular schedules. There should be no opposition to President Taft. The Senator said he was ready to begin a speaking campaign in support of the policy thus outlined.—Senator La Follette, in an address at Winterset, Ia., on the 12th, attacked Senator Aldrich, referring to the sugar duties of the Dingley tariff and to the combination of trolley railroads in and near Providence.—Replying to criticism in his own State, Senator Dixon, of Montana, who stood with Senator Aldrich in the tariff contest, asserts that the tariff bill has been misrepresented by great daily journals because the duty on print paper was not removed. "The great metropolitan papers," he says in a published letter, "threatened from the start that if we did not single them out for special favor in this matter they would misrepresent the tariff bill to the country, which they have undoubtedly done."



Water Power Sites on Public Lands Addresses made at the National Irrigation Congress in Spokane, last week, directed attention to a controversy between Secretary Ballinger and Chief Forester Pinchot concerning withdrawals of public lands from entry. It is understood that while Mr. Ballinger was Land Commissioner, before the end of President Roosevelt's term, he was in disagreement with Mr. Pinchot on this question, altho both supported Mr. Roosevelt's policy for the conservation of natural resources. Secretary Garfield was in full agreement with Mr. Pinchot. When Mr. Ballinger succeeded Mr. Garfield as Secretary of the Interior, the course of the Department with respect to withdrawal of land from entry was

changed to some extent. On the last day of his term, President Roosevelt signed an order withdrawing about 1,000,000 acres in Montana and Wyoming, the purpose of this action being to prevent the acquisition of valuable water-power sites by great corporations. Under Secretary Ballinger's rule, a few days later, this order was rescinded and the lands were thrown open for entry. Owing to protests, however, small tracts, said to control the power sites, were afterward withdrawn again, and certain entries that had been made were suspended in order that Congress might consider the questions involved. In his address at Spokane, on the 10th, Mr. Pinchot did not directly attack or criticise Secretary Ballinger, but it was commonly understood that what he said was aimed at the Secretary. He warned the Congress of "the eager, rapid, unwearied absorption, by the Water Power Trust, of rights which belong to all the people." It is understood that Secretary Ballinger had defended his modification of Secretary Garfield's policy upon the ground that the large withdrawals were not warranted by a strict interpretation of the law. A considerable part of Mr. Pinchot's address related to this defense, altho the Secretary was not mentioned. "To follow blindly the letter of the law," said he, "without intelligent regard both for its spirit and for the public welfare, is nearly as dangerous as to disregard the law altogether." Rigid construction of the law, he asserted, favored the great "interests" as against the people. Ex-Governor Pardee, of California, sharply attacked the Secretary in several speeches, giving elaborate statements of withdrawals, restorations, entries, etc., and asserting that after the reversal of Mr. Roosevelt's last order of withdrawal the power sites involved were taken by persons representing great combinations in the copper and smelting industries. This has been denied at Washington, where it is asserted that no entries of that character were made during the weeks in which the entire tract was open. The official record appears to be conclusive on that point. Mr. Pardee's statement showed that more than 4,000,000 acres withdrawn by Secretary Garfield had been thrown open by his successor. Denial of this has not been published.

On the 13th, following the adjournment of the Congress, the Department withdrew 87,000 acres along the Colorado River in Utah, to prevent the acquisition of power sites by monopolies.



Our Islands in the Pacific

The Hawaiian planters decline to employ again those Japanese who were prominent in the recent strike. They are striving to procure laborers in Europe and elsewhere, and they hope to end in this way the labor domination of the Japanese in the islands. A few Filipinos have arrived, 750 more have been engaged, and it is expected that several thousand will be induced to take up the work which Japanese have been doing. Agents of the planters are looking for laborers in Portugal, and 250 Russians are on their way to Honolulu. The work of about 200 Filipinos employed during the last two years has been quite satisfactory. There are about 70,000 Japanese in Hawaii.—It is expected that our new tariff will stimulate the sugar and tobacco industries in the Philippines, and that the limits of quantity to be exported to the States will be reached within three years. The Government will give to consumers a guarantee that the cigars exported were made under sanitary conditions.—The board which has been investigating the mutiny of a company of constabulary at Davao, in June, has made a report demanding the resignations of Captain Platka and Lieutenant Dunsworth, the dismissal of Lieutenant Debelaine, and the reduction in grade of Lieutenant Goicouria. The board says these officers were either not properly qualified for their places or had punished privates unjustly.—A search for lepers has been made in the Philippines by agents of the Government, who have found 2,000 and expect to find about 600 more.



Unrest in Mexico

Owing to signs of revolt against Federal authority in the northeastern States of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, President Diaz has given General Trevino, of the army, full power to deal with the situation there. Miguel Cardenas, Governor of Coahuila, was removed from his office some days ago by

the President, but the State Legislature has refused to accept his forced resignation and by unanimous vote has opposed Señor Pena, whose name was submitted for the office by the Government. Governor Cardenas is regarded as a political ally of General Reyes, who for some years past has been Governor of the adjoining State of Nuevo Leon, and is the candidate for Vice-President of those who oppose President Diaz and his plan for the re-election of Vice-President Corral. At the end of last week it was announced that Governor Reyes also had been removed from office. Troops were assembling in the two capitals, Monterey and Saltillo, with a view to the establishment of military rule. The opposition of the Coahuila Legislature to Federal authority is said to be without precedent.—The Government insists upon the substitution of Mexicans for Americans so far as practicable in all offices connected with the railways which the Government controls.—José Randel and Thomas Sarabia, leaders of last year's revolutionary uprising, were arrested on the 11th in San Antonio. With them were taken a supply of rifles and much correspondence relating to the movement, including a list of the names of supporters, who are said to be scattered about in this country from New York to Los Angeles. The letters show that an invasion of Mexico from Texas, in October next, by five armed parties, has recently been under discussion.



Affairs in Venezuela

Acting President Gomez was elected Provisional President of Venezuela, on the 12th, by unanimous vote in Congress, and he has the support of the entire Venezuelan press. The protocol for a settlement of the claims of this country by arbitration was accepted by Congress on the same day. It was made known on the 13th, by the State Department at Washington, that a settlement preceding arbitration had been reached with respect to the claim of the United States and Venezuela Company, which involves certain asphalt deposits. Venezuela pays \$475,000 and takes the property, which was covered by a concession granted in 1901.—Reports from Caracas say that very little is left of Castro's property in Ven-

ezuela, which was valued at \$5,000,000. Much of it has disappeared by reason of the reorganization of companies in which he was interested. For example, he owned shares representing an interest of one-fifth in the Cigarette Trust, capitalized at \$5,000,000. Not long ago the company was sold to one Guerra for \$250,000, altho it is said that the shares were quoted at a premium. Then a new company, from which he was excluded, was formed. His interest, which had thus been reduced to \$50,000, was at once attached by the plaintiffs in several suits for damages. In a similar manner his interest in a navigation monopoly on the Orinoco was cut down. A German named Hauer, asserting that he had bought Castro's cigarette shares, attempted to defend his interest in them. He has been arrested for promoting a revolution in favor of Castro, and it is said that papers found in his possession warrant the charge.



Bolivia and Peru

The situation in Bolivia before the inauguration of the new President, Dr. Eleodoro Villazon, was regarded at Washington as critical. It was known that Dr. Villazon, formerly Minister to Argentina, was of the opinion that his country should accept the decision of President Alcorta concerning the territory in dispute between Bolivia and Peru, and that the war party at La Paz desired to retain in office the retiring President, Montes, who had the support of the army. But President Villazon was inaugurated peacefully on the 12th. Diplomatic influence and that of foreign business interests had been exerted to preserve order. The new President appointed a strong Cabinet. Ex-President Pando was named for Minister of Foreign Affairs. Being opposed because he favored acceptance of the Alcorta award, he declined the office, which was then given to Sanchez Bustamente. In his inaugural message President Villazon said the award was an unjust one, and added:

"We must proceed circumspectly, and be guided by international law and the customs of civilized nations in similar cases. I consider it right to avail ourselves of the means offered by diplomacy to obtain a rectification of the new

frontier line given by arbitration, thus saving the compromised possessions of Bolivia."

It is reported that certain supporters of the retiring President sought war with Peru, expecting aid from Chili and hoping to gain for Bolivia a bit of coast, with a seaport.



English Notes The British Parliament is engaged in the consideration of the South African constitution. Some amendments are being made, but most of them are acceptable to the commissioners and not likely to endanger the accomplishment of the Union.—It is admitted by all parties that the financial bill of the Government has gained in popularity in the last few weeks and it is not probable that the Lords will venture to throw it out, much as they dislike some of its radical features such as the taxation of the unearned increment. Mr. Lloyd-George has been making a vigorous campaign for the bill by means of public speeches, in which he shows the enormous profits gained by the landlords thru the rise in the value of real estate due to the growth of cities. He takes for his illustrations mostly the Dukes of Northumberland and Westminster and other members of the House of Lords, and these personal attacks, tho bitterly resented, are undeniably effective.—The sub-committee of the Imperial Defense Committee, consisting of Premier Asquith, the Earl of Crewe, Viscount Morley, Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Haldane, which was appointed to consider the charges of mismanagement brought against Sir John Fisher, First Lord of the Admiralty, by Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, has brought in a report refuting these charges. Lord Beresford in his memorandum states that:

"During the whole of my tenure of the command of the Channel Fleet, that force, owing to the number of vessels constantly withdrawn from it for purposes of refit, has never even for a day been equal to the force which it might have to encounter in home waters. During that period the fleets in home waters have not been organized in readiness for war, and they are not organized in readiness for war now."

The sub-committee contradicts this in the following language:

"In the opinion of your committee, the investigation has shown that during the time in question no danger to the country resulted

from the Admiralty's arrangements for war, whether considered from the standpoint of the organization and distribution of the fleets, the number of ships or the preparation of war plans."

—The Cunard liner "Lucania" was burned at the Huskisson dock, Liverpool, on August 15. For fifteen hours the fire raged in spite of the incessant efforts of the firemen of the land and sea companies. The whole of the interior of the vessel forward of the funnels was burned out and it was not until the vessel sank in thirty feet of water that the fire was stopped. The "Lucania" was a sister ship to the "Campania," of 12,500 tons, carrying 1,400 passengers. She was built in 1893 at a cost of \$3,500,000, and broke the records of her day for the transatlantic passage.



The Swedish Strike The strike situation in Sweden is not yet relieved and the issue is still in doubt, both parties claiming ultimate victory. Accustomed as we are in America to regard violence as an inevitable concomitant of an extensive strike the almost complete absence of disorder seems most astonishing. No damage to property has been reported until the last few days, when a revolutionary branch of the Young Socialists procured some dynamite and attempted to use it to prevent the running of street cars. King Gustav has driven thru the streets without an escort, passing before the headquarters of the strikers. The precaution has been taken, however, to have a division of the fleet so placed as to command the royal palace. The streets of Stockholm have been kept lighted by gas and electricity, and street cars are run in Stockholm and Gothenburg by the aid of strike-breakers. Foreign steamers bring with them their own stevedores for handling their cargoes. The capital is again supplied with food at reasonable prices. The municipal authorities have threatened the cabmen with forfeiture of license if they do not return to work. The railroad men are reluctant to join the strike because they would lose their pensions. The printers were called out in the second week and generally responded, altho in so doing they violated contracts with their employers. The only paper that is

published regularly in Stockholm now is *The Answer*, the organ of the strikers. The other newspapers got out small editions on hand presses, while in southern Sweden the papers sent their copy to Denmark to be set up and printed. It is difficult to circulate them, however, because the news vendors refuse to handle any except socialistic and labor organs. In some industries or localities the strikers have gone back to work, but there are still about 285,700 strikers out of 460,000 workmen of all industries except railroading and agriculture. Some also of the farm hands have joined in the movement and the Farmers' Association has appealed to citizens of all classes to help in the harvesting in order to save the crop.



The Powers Intervene in Crete The Turkish note to Greece demanded in somewhat peremptory language the repudiation of all intentions to annex Crete. The Greek reply was conciliatory in tone and professes a desire for the most friendly relations. It calls attention to the cordial co-operation of the Greeks in Turkey with the Constitutional party during the recent revolution, and the care taken by the Greek Government to avoid any action tending to embarrass Turkey during the crisis. The Greek Government disavows any connection with the annexation movement in Crete, but states that it is not able to give any assurances as to the future of the island because its fate is in the hands of the Powers. The Grand Vizier, Hilmi Pasha, acknowledges that the Greek reply is on the whole acceptable, but he demands a more explicit assurance that Greece has no ambition in regard to Crete. This, of course, would be quite impossible since it is the ardent hope of every Greek patriot that the Cretans be allowed to come into the kingdom. But the Turkish Government is under great pressure from within. Some of the Young Turks believe that an easy and popular foreign war is just what is needed to consolidate the Turkish people and relieve the Constitutional Government of the charge of supineness and inability to prevent the territorial disintegration of the Ottoman Empire. Con-

sequently they are inclined to sympathize with the Albanian revolutionists in their efforts to overthrow the Government. The army, which is the dominant power in Turkey, is eager for war, altho its commander, Chefket Pasha, is believed to be exerting his influence to pacify the spirits of officers and men. The merchants in several of the Turkish ports have inaugurated a boycott against Greek goods, as they did against Austria not long ago. The chief cause of irritation has been the fact that the Greek flag was unofficially raised over the fortress of Canea as soon as the Powers evacuated the island, and guarded day and night by an armed body of Cretan volunteers. The Cretan Government expelled the defenders of the flag from the fortress but resigned in a body rather than lower the flag. The Powers have accordingly resumed responsibility for the island and British, Italian, Russian and French ships have been dispatched to Suda Bay with orders to remove the Greek flag and so obviate the invasion of the island by Turkish troops.

The Spaniards in Morocco

General Marina has now forty thousand or more troops under his command at Melilla and the entire Spanish fleet is assembled off the Riff coast to give him support, but he has not yet attempted any advance movement against the Moors surrounding him on the landward side. Two explanations are proffered to account for his inactivity; one is that he has not yet got so large and well-equipped a force as he thinks necessary, and the other is that the Spanish plan of campaign has been interfered with by the Powers. It is admitted that there has been an exchange of important diplomatic notes during the week, but their character can only be guessed. It seems that Spain is in the peculiar situation of being obliged to refuse offers to relieve her of a job that she would be glad to get rid of. Mulai Hafid, Sultan of Morocco, who at first turned a deaf ear to the request of Spain that he prevent his subjects on the Riff coast from attacking the Spanish railroads and mines, has now offered to take the matter in hand and put down the disorder. He has sent

General Bagdadi, commander-in-chief of the Moroccan troops, to instruct the tribesmen to cease hostilities, and he has requested General Marina to refrain in the meantime from any offensive movement. The French also manifest a disposition to undertake the task of punishing the tribesmen about Melilla as they did those about Casablanca. But it would be very humiliating to Spain to withdraw now just after a humiliating defeat or to accept foreign aid in defending a post which has been held by Spaniards ever since they drove the Moors from Spain. Skirmishing has been kept up day and night for the past week. The Moors cut the telegraph wires and occasionally the railroad connecting Melilla with the outposts to the southward, and the landing of supplies and munitions for the Spanish troops is rendered difficult on account of the incessant firing of the Moorish sharpshooters. On the other hand, the long-range bombardment of Mount Gurugu by the guns of the fleet and fort has done little harm because the Moors seek protection in the ravines of the mountains and the underground passages they have constructed. The Moors have made attacks upon two of the fortified islands held by the Spanish on the Riff coast, Penon de la Gomera and Alhucemas, but without much effect.

The Dispute Between China and Japan

Japan's emphatic announcement of her intention to proceed at once with the reconstruction of the railroad from Antung to Mukden without regard to Chinese opposition, seems to have gained her point. China at once consented to the changing of the width of the track from narrow to standard gauge, but asked that negotiations be resumed on the other points in dispute, such as the policing of the line. To this Japan promptly returned a conciliatory reply, agreeing to reopen negotiations at Mukden, altho insisting that the construction work already begun on the first section of the route should continue. China at the same time has issued a circular note to the Powers stating her side of the case in the following language:

"Japan has sought unjustified aggression abroad, to the detriment of South Manchuria.

she has outlined on several occasions the territorial rights of China, and she is trying to secure little by little new rights not specified in existing treaties.

"In the present case the attack on China's rights is flagrant. China, like Japan, now addresses herself to the Powers. She is conscious that she has defended not only her own legitimate rights, but the veritable interests of the Powers against the pretensions of Japan.

"The interest of the Powers is that no one shall occupy a privileged position in Manchuria. China will continue as heretofore to be inspired by her conscience of right and a spirit of fidelity to existing treaties. She refuses to grant to Japan the right to place new troops in China and exercise police functions in China. But in these negotiations China will continue to show patience and magnanimity."

China objects to Japan's claim that the railroad from Antung to Mukden is on the same basis as the South Manchurian Railroad from Port Arthur to Mukden in regard to Japan's claims that she has the same right to police the railroad from Antung to Mukden as she has in regard to the South Manchurian Railroad, from Port Arthur to Mukden, that is, of maintaining guards at the rate of fifteen per kilometer. This China refuses to allow, as it would mean the permanent addition of 4,000 more Japanese soldiers to the force which Japan now has in Manchuria. The clause in the Pekin convention on which Japan bases her claim to reconstruct the railroad reads as follows: "China agrees that Japan has the right to improve the Antung-Mukden Railway so as to make it fit for the conveyance of commercial goods of all nations." This China asserts does not warrant the laying of a new route and widening the gauge. Japan contends that when negotiating the agreement she had in view the reconstruction of this railway on standard gauge. China disclaims responsibility for what Japan had in view. The road at present, the Japanese say, is altogether inadequate for commerce, being laid hastily during the war when there was not time for bridges and tunnels. The curves are sharp and the grades steep. It requires two full days to make the journey of 188 miles from the Korean frontier at Antung to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. Travel by night is impracticable. Three or four small passenger or freight cars constitute a maximum train and on some portions of the line these trains have to be broken into

two or three separate hauls. By reconstructing the line Japan will be aiding the commerce of all nations because the journey to Mukden will be shortened to ten hours by water and eight by land. China protests that an injustice was done the people of Manchuria because no compensation was ever paid when the railroad was built for the right of way, which occupied good corn land and village property; also that the owners of the land on which the new Japanese city of Antung was located received less than half its value.—The Chien-tao question is still the source of mutual recrimination between Japan and China. Both of them claim jurisdiction over the province, which lies north of Korea, and both maintain guards there, who are continually coming into conflict over the rights of the Koreans and Chinese settled there. —After the war China was eager to cultivate closer relations with Japan. Japanese were employed on the Chinese railways, electric light and telephone plants, in the army and police, in schools and colleges, and in many other capacities, and the young Chinese swarmed into the schools of Japan. Now all this is changed on account of the antagonism and suspicion which are growing up in China against the Japanese. Where not long ago there were over a thousand Japanese employed in China, now there are fewer than 400, and some of these will be discharged when their contracts expire. Three years ago there were more than 20,000 Chinese students in Japan, now the number is 5,125. The Government, which has been supporting 300 students in Japan, will in the future send but eighty-eight.—The Chinese Minister to this country, Wu Ting-fang, has been recalled and in his place will be sent Chang Yin-tang. Mr. Wu, who has always been very popular in this country on account of his adaptability and witty speeches, is now in Peru. It is expected that on his return to China he will continue the work which he began some years ago of codifying the Chinese laws. The new Minister speaks little English and has had no foreign education, but one of his sons is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and another son and a younger brother are being educated in Washington.

Confusion of Property with Privilege: Dartmouth College Case

BY JESSE F. ORTON, A.M., LL.B.

[In the issue of THE INDEPENDENT of April 16, 1908 President Hadley of Yale University contributed an epochal article, entitled "The Constitutional Position of Property in America," in which he said that the celebrated Dartmouth College decision and the Fourteenth Amendment had placed the modern industrial corporation in an "almost impregnable constitutional position" in the United States. "The fundamental division of powers in the Constitution of the United States," said he, "is between voters on the one hand and property owners on the other. The forces of democracy on one side, divided between the Executive and the Legislature, are set over against the forces of property on the other side, with the Judiciary as arbiter between them; the Constitution itself not only forbidding the Legislature and Executive to trench upon the rights of property, but compelling the Judiciary to define and uphold those rights in a manner provided by the Constitution itself." This article was followed in our issue of October 22 by "The Issue beyond the Parties," contributed by Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, who commented on the great significance of President Hadley's article in its relation to the development of the movement toward a fundamental democracy. We have been impressed so much by the significance of this discussion that we have planned to continue it somewhat exhaustively, and accordingly present this week a critical review of the Dartmouth College decision from the historical standpoint by Mr. Orton, a lawyer and economist of high standing. Mr. Orton will follow this shortly by another on the purely legal aspects and effects of the decision. Later we shall print from time to time further articles dealing with the Fourteenth Amendment and the attitude of the bar and the bench toward personal and property rights, thus presenting in the series a somewhat complete picture of the present status of democracy in the United States.—EDITOR.]

THE Dartmouth College case was essentially a personal and political controversy between comparatively small factions at an early day in one of the smaller States of the Union. But it has made law in regard to the most solemn and vital interests of a great nation and is still, in spite of strong efforts to evade its consequences, a mighty force in the economic and social institutions of the country. Probably its most striking results were never dreamed of by the scheming college trustees, the adroit and partisan counsel, or the justices of imperious will, when they were playing their evanescent rôles and giving rein to the political passions and prejudices of the hour.

Justice Cole, of the Iowa Supreme Court, said in 1874 that "the practical effect" of the Dartmouth College decision "is to exalt the rights of the few above those of the many," and that "under the authority of that decision more monopolies have been created and perpetuated, and more wrongs and outrages upon the people effected, than by any other single instrumentality of the Government."

President Hadley has expressed the opinion that this adjudication, taken with

the Fourteenth Amendment, has had the "fortuitous" effect of "placing the modern industrial corporation in an almost impregnable constitutional position."

The late George P. Wanty, of Michigan, afterward appointed Federal judge by President McKinley, said with reference to this decision: "No court may promulgate a doctrine which is not founded in the good sense of the people and have it respected."

What is there in this celebrated case to call forth such emphatic expressions of opinion from jurists and students of government? It is the purpose of this article to show briefly the results of the decision and the influences which brought it about. In the second article the case will be considered from the legal standpoint.

The result of the Dartmouth College decision has been the confusion of privilege with property. Being the basis of the doctrine that a few lawmakers, clothed with authority for a day, may barter away forever the sovereign rights and powers of the people, it has proved a prolific source of corruption in legislation. Among the fruits of this doctrine are such privileges as perpetual exemption from the common burden of taxa-

tion and never-ending possession of public highways by street railways and other corporations run for private profit.

It is true that the force of Marshall's decision has been greatly impaired by his successors. In 1895 Judge Wanty was moved to say that the most casual observer could not fail to see that its authority was "fast passing away." Yet this alien growth, engrafted upon the Constitution in 1819, soon assumed such huge proportions that its "passing" was not the work of a year or a decade. Chief Justices Taney and Waite hewed off mighty limbs, but the gnarled trunk still stands as one of the chief bulwarks of privilege.

The causes which produced the Dartmouth College decision have never been set forth in such form as to penetrate the public consciousness. It has been taken by many, along with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, as the work of the fathers of the republic, who, actuated by patriotism and guided by an almost divine inspiration, wrought only for the future weal of their country. In this instance the dream is rudely shattered by the pick and shovel of the historian. To understand this decision, we must dig down to its roots.

Dartmouth College was founded in 1769 by a charter granted by Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, in the name of the English king. Twelve trustees were named to have full control of the college, except that the first president was named in the charter and was to have the privilege of appointing his successor. The first president, Eleazer Wheelock, died in 1779, having appointed his son, John Wheelock, to succeed him. Some years before 1800, the Wheelock "dynasty" became distasteful to certain ruling spirits on the board of trustees, and in 1809 the president's enemies secured a majority of the board.

All parties to the trouble were originally Federalists, but Wheelock was a Presbyterian, while his opponents adhered to Congregationalism, then practically the established State Church in New Hampshire. In 1815 there came a war of pamphlets, with bitter charges and counter charges. Gradually the struggle assumed a political cast. Wheelock appealed to the Legislature to investigate and reform alleged abuses of manage-

ment. The Legislature, then a Federalist body, investigated the college thru a committee, but went out of office before positive action could be taken. The feeling between the factions had now become so intense that the trustees, without even waiting for the report of the investigating committee, removed President Wheelock from office. Thomas W. Thompson, a leading trustee and strongly hostile to Wheelock, was then the most prominent politician of the Federalist party in New Hampshire. The president's enemies being in possession of one party, his friends tended to become identified with the other; and in this movement they were joined by the opponents of the established Church. With these new elements of support, the anti-Federalists in 1816 elected William Plumer to the office of Governor, together with a friendly Legislature. The contest was very bitter, and before it ended, the identification of the Wheelock faction with anti-Federalism had become complete. The new Governor and Legislature passed acts amending the college charter, the principal changes being an increase of the number of trustees from twelve to twenty-one and the creation of a board of overseers having a veto on the more important acts of the trustees. The new trustees were to be appointed by the Governor and council, and then the board was to be self-perpetuating as before. One result of these legislative acts was the restoration of Wheelock to the position of president, with his friends in practical control of the institution. The old anti-Wheelock trustees largely contributed to this result by refusing to take any part in reorganizing the college under the new laws. Regarding the charter amendments as unconstitutional, they brought suit in the State court to test their validity. Until the final decision in 1819 the university, as the reorganized college was called, and the college, maintained by the old trustees as a separate institution, were rival seats of learning.

Daniel Webster, a graduate of the college, had been retained by President Wheelock about a year before the passage of the acts, but was persuaded by personal and political friends to abandon Wheelock. Later he appeared as chief counsel for the trustees. The acts were

attacked as being opposed to general principles of government, as contrary to various provisions of the New Hampshire constitution, and as in violation of the Federal Constitution in that they impaired the obligation of a contract contained in the college charter of 1769. The highest State court, then composed of three judges of exceptional ability, decided against the old trustees on every point, and the case was taken to the United States Supreme Court solely on the point pertaining to the Federal Constitution.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, in his biography of Webster, has summarized so clearly and forcibly the facts relating to the conduct of this case in the Supreme Court that I shall take the liberty of quoting from his work. Mr. Lodge speaks with authority, for he wrote this biography, as he tells us, only after he had "carefully examined all the literature, contemporary and posthumous, relating to Mr. Webster." Webster, when publishing his Supreme Court argument in the college case, had admitted that "something was left out." Referring to this, Mr. Lodge says:

"That something, which must have occupied in its delivery nearly an hour, was the most conspicuous example of the generalship by which Mr. Webster achieved victory, and which was wholly apart from his law. . . ."

"Mr. Webster was fully aware that he could rely, in any aspect of the case, upon the sympathy of Marshall and Washington (Associate Justice Bushrod Washington). He was equally certain of the unyielding opposition of Duvall and Todd; the other three judges, Johnson, Livingston and Story, were known to be adverse to the college, but were possible converts. The first point was to increase the sympathy of the Chief Justice to an eager and even passionate support. Mr. Webster knew the chord to strike, and he touched it with a master hand. This was the 'something left out,' of which we know the general drift, and we can easily imagine the effect."

How unfortunate that they did not have stenographers in the days of Webster and Marshall!

Mr. Lodge continues:

"In the midst of all the legal and constitutional arguments, relevant and irrelevant, even in the pathetic appeal which he used so well in behalf of his Alma Mater, Mr. Webster boldly and yet skilfully introduced the political view of the case. So delicately did he do it that an attentive listener did not realize that he was moving from the field of 'mere reason' into that of political passion. Here no man could equal him or help him, for here his eloquence

had full scope, and on this he relied to arouse Marshall, whom he thoroughly understood. In occasional sentences he pictured his beloved college under the wise rule of Federalists and the Church. He depicted the party assault that was made upon her. He showed the citadel of learning threatened with unholy invasion and falling helplessly into the hands of Jacobins and free-thinkers."

Of course, the Jacobins were the followers of Jefferson, and the free-thinkers were Governor Plumer and his supporters, who were then carrying on an unprecedented struggle for the legal equality of all religious denominations in New Hampshire. In the following year they were successful in depriving the Congregational Church of the tax-exemption privilege theretofore accorded to its clergy, and in actually enacting a law that no citizen should be compelled to contribute to any religious society "without his consent first had and obtained." History records that the supporters of these revolutionary measures were termed "infidels,—enemies of God and religion."

Mr. Lodge, speaking of Webster's address, proceeds:

"As the tide of his resistless and solemn eloquence, mingled with his masterly argument, flowed on, we can imagine how the great Chief Justice roused like an old warhorse at the sound of the trumpet. The words of the speaker carried him back to the early years of the century, when, in the full flush of manhood, at the head of his court, the last stronghold of Federalism, the last bulwark of sound government, he had faced the power of the triumphant Democrats. Once more it was Marshall against Jefferson—the judge against the President. Then he had preserved the ark of the Constitution. Then he had seen the angry waves of popular feeling breaking vainly at his feet. Now, in his old age, the conflict was revived. Jacobinism was raising its sacrilegious hand against the temples of learning, against the friends of order and good government. The joy of battle must have glowed once more in the old man's breast as he grasped anew his weapons and prepared with all the force of his indomitable will to raise yet another constitutional barrier across the path of his ancient enemies."

The most important decision of the century, with reference to private and public rights, was to be made as a "barrier" across the path of one old man's "ancient enemies."

Webster's biographer continues:

"We cannot but feel that Mr. Webster's lost passages, embodying this political appeal, did the work, and that the result was settled when the political passions of the Chief Justice were fairly aroused. Marshall would probably have

brought about the decision by the sole force of his imperious will. But Mr. Webster did a good deal of effective work after the arguments were all finished, and no account of the case would be complete without a glance at the famous peroration with which he concluded his speech and in which he boldly flung aside all vestige of legal reasoning, and spoke directly to the passions and emotions of his hearers."

Mr. Lodge quotes from a description of Webster's peroration by Professor Goodrich, an eye witness of the scene. Goodrich tells us that Webster, after finishing his legal argument, stood silent a few moments and then went on to speak personally of the college and to predict great disaster for all colleges and for the private rights of individuals if the legislative acts of New Hampshire should be upheld. While speaking in a personal way of his Alma Mater, he broke down and had to pause to compose himself. In "broken words of tenderness" he then went on to speak of his attachment to the college. Goodrich continues his description thus:

"The court room during these two or three minutes presented an extraordinary spectacle. Chief Justice Marshall, with his tall and gaunt figure bent over as if to catch the slightest whisper, the deep furrows of his cheek expanded with emotion and his eyes suffused with tears; Mr. Justice Washington, at his side, with his small and emaciated frame, and countenance more like marble than I ever saw on any other human being—leaning forward with an eager, troubled look; and the remainder of the court at the two extremities, pressing, as it were, to a single point, while the audience below were wrapping themselves round in closer folds beneath the bench, to catch every look and every movement of the speaker's face."

This peroration had been used by Webster four months before in the State court, with similar effect upon a sympathetic audience, but not upon the court, altho two of the three judges were graduates of Dartmouth. It is not recorded that they were moved to tears.

Mr. Lodge comments further on the part Webster played in this forensic contest:

"Great lawyer as he undoubtedly was, he felt on this occasion that he could not rely on legal argument and pure reason alone. Without appearing to go beyond the line of propriety, without indulging in a declamation unsuited to the place, he had to step outside of legal points and in a freer air, where he could use his keenest and strongest weapons, appeal to the court not as lawyers, but as men subject to passion, emotion and prejudice. This he did boldly, delicately, successfully, and thus he won his case."

In confirmation of Mr. Lodge's view of the matter, we may quote the opinion of Mr. Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., the editor of a recent edition of "The Constitutional Decisions of Marshall." In his comment on this case he says:

"The inference is unavoidable that in that hour he (Webster) argued, and the court listened, outside the record. There can be little question that, by the influence of counsel, by some subtle influence of politics or friendships, there seems to have crept into the consideration of the Dartmouth College case a distinct bias in favor of the college."

Webster devoted most of his legal argument to questions which, as he acknowledged, were not in any way before the court. The only point of which the Federal Supreme Court had jurisdiction was the alleged violation of the Federal Constitution with reference to impairing the obligation of contracts. To this point Webster devoted six pages of his published argument, as compared with thirty pages given to points on which the last judicial word had been spoken by the State court. Any modern court would have required him to speak only on the question of which the court had jurisdiction.

Even in the State court the plaintiffs had had a great advantage in the superior ability and astuteness of their counsel. In addition to Webster's wonderful powers as an advocate and orator, they had the services of Jeremiah Mason and Judge Jeremiah Smith, then leaders of the profession in New England. At Washington the defendant's interests were intrusted to John Holmes, of Maine, a scheming politician, who is said to have been a "noisy eulogist and reputed protégé of Jefferson," representing "in politics, law and statesmanship all that the soul of Marshall loathed." His argument occupied about three hours, and seems to have been a compound of legal misapprehension and ranting declamation. William Wirt, Monroe's brilliant Attorney-General, was employed to assist Holmes; but the case was not much benefited by his appearance, for he was not in harmony with his associate and was so overburdened with the duties of his office that he made practically no preparation on the case and presented a sorry spectacle in the argument. He was known to be the favorite adviser and confidant of Jefferson.

After the case had been argued at Washington, additional counsel was employed, on behalf of the State of New Hampshire, in the person of William Pinkney, of Maryland, then the recognized leader of the bar in the United States. Mr. Pinkney tried to obtain the privilege of rearguing the case, but it was too late; the Chief Justice would give him no opportunity for making the motion.

But even with the many advantages, fair and unfair, on the side of the plaintiffs, after the case was submitted to the court, a majority of the seven justices were not ready to say that the obligation of any contract, in the constitutional sense, had been impaired by the amendments to the college charter. On the following day the Chief Justice announced that the court could agree on nothing and the case would be continued for a year, until the next term. Mr. Lodge comments as follows:

"The fact probably was that Marshall found the judges five to two against the college, and that the task of bringing them into line was not a light one."

If Mr. Lodge is right, we have here established a novel rule of judicial procedure, namely, that when seven judges, after full argument, stand five to two in favor of one party, if a Chief Justice with an "imperious will" is one of the two, the proper course is to adjourn the case and bring the five "into line."

Mr. Lodge gives us some light on the getting "into line" process. He tells us how the batteries of the Federalist press, of printed pamphlets, letters and essays, which had already been brought into action for the college under the stress of party influence, were now trained upon the opposing side "with increased eagerness," in order to assist Marshall in his "task." The object, he says, was to "sway the judges without their being aware of it." The printed arguments of the plaintiffs' counsel and other documents "were carefully sent to certain of the judges, but not to all." With Story, whom Mr. Lodge describes as "a Democrat by circumstances, a Federalist by nature," the trustees "had little difficulty"; but "to reach Livingston and Johnson was not so easy, for they were out of New England, and it was necessary to go a long way round to get at them."

Mr. Lodge explains one of the circuitous ways pursued in order to reach these two judges. It lay thru Chancellor Kent, "the great legal upholder of Federalism in New York." Justice Livingston was from New York, and had sat on the same State bench with Kent, and Justice Johnson, of South Carolina, was a close friend of the Chancellor.

"Kent's first impression, like that of Story, was decidedly against the college, but after much effort on the part of the trustees and their able allies, Kent was converted, partly thru his reason, partly thru his Federalism."

Mr. Lodge says that "the whole business was managed like a quiet, decorous political campaign."

At the present time counsel who should, after the argument of a case, send any document "to certain of the judges, but not all," or who should submit any paper to the judges without giving it also to opposing counsel, would be courting proceedings for their disbarment; and any judge who could be "reached" by the imperceptible methods described by Mr. Lodge, without "being aware of it," would be considered fit only for the next world.

The quotations which have been made from Mr. Lodge with reference to the means used to bring about a decision favorable to the college are amply supported by known facts and documents, many of which have been industriously collected by Mr. John M. Shirley, who published in 1879 a history of "The Dartmouth College Causes." That Marshall's "imperious will" was a tremendous force in producing judicial results is well recognized. Sometimes he rendered a decision and entered judgment without taking the trouble to find out whether his view was supported by a majority of the judges, and in certain cases a minority thus dictated the action of the court. In the language of Professor James B. Thayer, in his Marshall Day address, the Chief Justice "was sometimes curiously regardless of conventions."

As to evidence of the "decorous political campaign," much of it has been destroyed, scattered or suppressed. Judge Smith's voluminous correspondence with Webster and other prominent actors in the struggle was destroyed by

him in 1824, and many of Thompson's letters went "to the paper mill." But a few letters have been left for the historian. Francis Brown, the new president of the college, went to Albany and had conferences with Chancellor Kent and Governor Clinton. The latter was one of the leading Federalists of the country and readily lent his aid against the followers of Plumer, who were especially antagonistic to him. In letters to Webster President Brown speaks of dining with Kent and discussing the college case and of learning that Justice Johnson had visited Kent and had talked of the case with him. Brown had discovered "from other sources" that Johnson had "requested the Chancellor's opinion." He suggests that Webster get Chief Justice Isaac Parker, of Massachusetts, to write to the Chancellor. He speaks of "the half secret and cautious manner" in which printed copies of Webster's argument had been distributed. On September 19, 1818, President Brown expressed the opinion, "New York and New England are gained," meaning that Story and Livingston had been reached. Mr. Shirley says that in August, 1818, copies of the arguments of plaintiffs' counsel were furnished by Webster to Justice Story, "to be distributed by him to a portion of the judges." At the reassembling of the Supreme Court, in February, 1819, about eleven months after the arguments, all were in line for the college except Justices Duvall and Todd. Duvall dissented without filing an opinion, and Todd was absent on account of illness.

The trustees of Dartmouth College did not carry on this politico-legal struggle because they feared any disastrous results to the college from a participation by the State in its control. While the amending statutes were under considera-

tion, three of the leading trustees, Thompson, Paine and McFarland, presented a memorial to the Legislature in which they said they would have no objection, and believed their fellow trustees would have no objection, "to the passage of a law connecting the Government of the State with that of the college, and creating every salutary check and restraint upon the official conduct of the trustees." They proposed a plan by which the higher State officials would constitute a board of overseers having an absolute veto on all acts of the trustees. As Mr. Shirley says:

"the trustees were willing that almost any amendment should be made to the charter, if so framed that they could exclude Wheelock and his friends from any share in the government of the college, and could retain possession for themselves and their friends."

There are those who consider the Dartmouth College decision as an important bulwark of property. Their error lies in the confusion of the idea of privilege with the idea of property. Privilege is the antithesis of property, a special favor, an exception to the rule of competition and the law of private property. It enables favored individuals and classes to levy tribute upon the property of others. When crystallized into law and made perpetual, a privilege may be capitalized and treated, in form, as property. It is property in the same sense in which the slaves were property.

Those who deplore the results of the Dartmouth College decision need not yield to any in their devotion to the principle of private property. That a man should enjoy the fruits of his own labor is a fundamental postulate of the human mind. Their objection to this decision is not that it supports the rights of property, but that it enables privilege to masquerade in the garments of property.

NEW YORK CITY.



On Tennyson's Centenary

BY WARREN BARTON BLAKE

THE August 7 issue of the *Collegiate Tennyson* (Vol. 1, No. 1) contains an article by Mr. Blake is a very timely criticism of the poet and his work. —*Book*

"According to the best of my recollection, when I was about eight years old I covered two sides of a slate with Thomsonian blank verse in praise of flowers for my brother Charles, who was a year older than I was, Thomson then being the only poet I knew."

ALFRED TENNYSON wrote this memorandum in the year 1890. It is said that he reeled off, as a boy, hundreds of lines such as these:

When the winds are east and violets blow
And slowly stalked the parson **crow**.

Thus early the young Tennyson became what Frederic Harrison called the matured man: poet of birds and flowers. Close observation, an almost myopic searching of the face of nature, were later to distinguish this exquisite among Victorian songsters. Rawnsley once asked Tennyson in which one of all his lines he took most pride. He said: "I think I am most glad to have written the line:

The mellow ouzle fluted in the elm."

"I believe," he added, "I was the first to describe the ouzle's note as a flute note." And when Ruskin criticised as a "pathetic fallacy" the lines in "Maud":

For her feet have touched the meadows,
And left the daisies rosy—

Tennyson was more than a little irate. The poet was asked "times out of mind" what he meant by these verses. "Any one with eyes could surely know how a lady's dress, brushing across the (English) daisies, tilts the heads and lets us see the rosy under-petals, but there are a greater number of no eyes than eyes in the world, the more the pity of it."

In my youth the growls!
In mine age the owls!
After death the ghouls!

Tennyson himself has put these lines into our mouth; and in our centenary studies of Tennyson we must avoid the danger of becoming ghouls of literature: critics of minutiae. For the poet, these minutiae are of an importance that he is hardly likely to exaggerate. But with the microscopic examination of single lines, and the changes made in them

(such as may be found in Professor Rolfe's and Professor Wells's recent letters to the *New York Nation*) the rank and file of poetry lovers have no preoccupation. It is enough that Tennyson was a painstaking craftsman—anxious always to be as accurate in his verse as are other writers in their prose; eager for perfection of harmony and for beauty of images. Sometimes his alterations were ill judged, as when from at least one edition of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" he excluded the key line of the whole poem:

Someone had blundered.

That he soon restored. In general, however, he was the sanest and the surest of his own critics. Few readers regret the omission from the "Works" of the stanzas that inordinately swell the two-volume "Memoir." Tennyson was a sound judge of his own excellence and defects. He realized his tendency toward piling on an embarrassment of riches; his excluding from the 1832 edition of "The Palace of Art" and from the subsequent editions several stanzas which seemed to him to confuse the picture he was drawing there, is but one of many prunings that he resorted to in correcting his pictorial exuberance. Often, but not once too often, he repeated the adage, "The artist is known by his self-limitation."

While to study the evolution of a poem may well be a fascinating exercise, rendered all the easier today by the publication of the Eversley Tennyson, by the Macmillan Company in six volumes, that exercise is, often enough, more academic than valuable for the light it throws on the poet's work. For Tennyson himself, many passages in Wordsworth and in other poets were spoiled by our modern fashion of printing all the variants along with the definitive text. In Tennyson's own case what is published as the final form is, often enough, the original version of the first manuscript; so that there is no possibility of really

tracing the history of what may seem to be a new word or a new passage." The poet's line in "Maud":

I will bury myself *in my books*, and the Devil
may pipe to his own,
was, after the first edition, altered to:

I will bury myself *in myself*, etc.,—
which was highly commended by the critics as an improvement upon the "original" reading; yet we know now that this last reading follows the first manuscript draft, that revision in this case was to be sought in the earlier edition, not in the final rendering. Giving us of his best, Tennyson would have wished that his best should remain without the appendage of variorum readings: "chips of the workshop" he called them.

In the Rev. H. D. Rawnsley's "Memoirs of the Tennysons" one may read that at Somersby Rawnsley found "a fine burly old fellow with dark, brown eyes and a smile that 'seem'd half within and half without, and full of dealings with the world.'" Here is a sample of the ensuing conversation:

"'You know we was all poor i' them daäys, baiked on cow-cassons, cow-muck rolled i' the sun, and ate moästlins barley bread . . .'

"'Barley bread,' said I.

"'Yees, a deäl of the wheät was niver sown or thowt of. It was amoäst all barley when I was a boy.'

"Here again was a hint of the Laureate's accuracy of local observation:

"'Only reapers, reaping early
In among the bearded barley.'

There is in all these glosses a good deal of what an American critic, writing of the poet himself, calls "this petty, prying, nature cult." A delightful chapter in Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford" sets forth one aim of the "romantic nature poet" to such perfection that it will bear repeating once more, for it has already been cited by Mr. Paul E. More in the introduction to his collection of Byron's poems, that are conceived in a larger spirit. Who has forgotten the ladies' visit to old Mr. Holbrook, the bachelor, or that scene in the garden, where he quotes Tennyson and makes his own commentary as he proceeds:

"The cedar spreads his dark-green layers of shade." Capital term, layers! Wonderful man! Why, when I saw the review of his poems in *Blackwood*, I set off within an hour, and walked seven miles to Misselton

(for the horses were not in the way) and ordered them. Now what colour are ash-buds in March?"

"Is the man going mad? thought I. He is very like Don Quixote.

"'What colour are they, I say?' repeated he vehemently.

"'I am sure I don't know, sir,' I said, with the meekness of ignorance.

"'I knew you didn't. No more did I—an old fool that I am! till this young man comes and tells me. Black as ash-buds in March. And I've lived all my life in the country; more shame for me not to know. Black; they are jet-black, madam.'"

Our critic's comment is: "Excellent botany, no doubt, and very dainty verse, but I cannot think the fame of the great masters of song depends on such trivialities." Spared by the quickness of his common sense from aping Wordsworth's pretended simplicity of poetic diction, Tennyson was, all the same, heir to more than the post of poet laureate. He of "the dark green layers of shade" and the "ash-buds in the front of March" followed after the discoverer of the small celandine. Originality is not, indeed, the first merit one would claim for Tennyson. Just as his voice is less conspicuously his own than Browning's is Browning's, the individuality speaking out with less of self-assertion, it is, obviously enough, rather in combining familiar elements than in stirring with any new inspiration, that the poet excelled. An early critic of his first independent volume wrote that "we recognize the spirit of the age, but not the individual form of this or that writer." The echo is so complex that we cannot regard it as worth while to break it up into components. There was no conscious imitation; neither was a new note sounded. In the mastery of the lyrical instrument, in the studied breadth of his work and thruout its considerable extension, one finds evidences of beauty seen and beauty imaged forth rather than greatness of vision or of conception. Even in "In Memoriam" there is, for many a reader besides Mr. Harrison, a suggestion of academic aptitude rather than a breath of the topmost air of poetic rapture. The "broad Churchman" theology of "In Memoriam" Frederic Harrison has somewhat cruelly called "an admirably tuneful versification of ideas current in the religious and learned world," prin-

cipally, perhaps, in the world of Jowett and Maurice. Once more is musically phrased our vague, familiar sense of ignorance. In his reflective verse, Tennyson echoed more than he crystallized the thought of the age whose master bard he was. Burns, for whom Tennyson had so honest an enthusiasm, was more of an innovator; Wordsworth, before Tennyson, gave an impulse to the modern sense of communion with nature, tho perhaps Tennyson's poems were more influential in this direction than were those of his less popular predecessor.

Metrically, even, Tennyson was less original than he himself supposed. "As for the meter of 'In Memoriam,' he wrote; "I had no notion till 1880 that Lord Herbert of Cherbury had written his occasional verses in the same meter. I believed myself the originator of the meter until after 'In Memoriam' came out, when some one told me that Ben Jonson and Sir Philip Sidney had used it." When we turn the subjective side of Tennysonian verse we find that his was, in Faguet's recent phrase, "a romantic sensibility that sought expression in classical perfection," whatever that may mean. Even here Keats was his forerunner. Tennyson's art does doubtless show the keener feeling for detail, just as Sir Alfred Lyall has asserted. English "naturalism"—if one may use the word that Brandes applies to the romantic poets—had gone a step onward; whether upward need not presently concern us. M. Faguet has described Tennyson as "the rendezvous in one man of all the kinds of poetry that had sparkled in the generation before him. It was his temperament to feel very keenly what his predecessors had felt before him; it was his talent to give these sentiments new settings—tales and dreams and legends." Tennyson's real greatness is summed up by his own son, who has said:

"If I may venture to speak of his special influence over the world, my conclusion is that its main and enduring factors are his power of expression, the perfection of his workmanship, his strong common sense, the high purport of his life and work, his humility, and his open-hearted and helpful sympathy."

—The Tennysons and their world, p. 171.

Whatever its "enduring factors," the genuineness of Tennyson's preëminence

in his age remains indisputable. In the "English Men of Letters" biography one may read that "Tennyson's popularity grew so steadily and spread so widely for nearly sixty years, and his influence over his generation has been so remarkable, that his finest poetry may undoubtedly be treated as an illustrative record of the prevailing spirit, of the temperament, and to some degree of the national character of his period." Poe was not born too soon to ignore the spell of the other's music; and Tennyson lived on almost to yesterday. He was born in the second decade before George Meredith; he lived to see the ripening of Swinburne's genius—Swinburne, whom he had entertained at dinner, fresh from college, and whom he had highly approved for not pressing on him verses of his own. Long was the laureate's reign.

Nor need we fear exaggerating the part the personal equation played in conditioning the poet's popularity. His married life was so loyal, and his love for wife and home and children was so true; his patriotism as an Englishman was so intense, and he *was* so English, notwithstanding those Rembrandt locks of his and that gypsy head. There is in all the portraits—penned or painted—a ready-made nobility by which the poet could not fail to profit. And seldom has one been described so often and so effectively. Edward FitzGerald, asked by a friend to tell something of Tennyson's college days, wrote that his intimacy with his fellow poet scarcely began at Cambridge, tho he remembered him well enough: "a sort of Hyperion." It was a wonderful circle that Tennyson moved in at Trinity; many of the friends there were already free of FitzGerald's fellowship. Spedding the Baconist; Milnes (later Lord Houghton), Trench, Alford, Brookfield and Thackeray, Blakesley and John Kemble and Tennant—above all, Arthur Hallam. The present Lord Tennyson records the fact that Alfred Tennyson was often asked, in certain college rooms, "to declaim the many ballads that he knew by heart . . . and also his own poems." FitzGerald tells us that "Cynthia" was one of the poems that he used to repeat "in a way not to be forgotten at Cambridge tables." The six-foot

Tennyson of Cambridge times, broad-chested, strong-limbed, his forehead ample, his head finely poised, was himself a figure "not to be forgotten." Many an observer was struck by the union of strength and refinement that Tennyson's physique suggested. Carlyle's sketch of the poet, drawn, later on, for Emerson's benefit, tells us something of the circumstances of the man as well as of his appearance. "He had his breeding at Cambridge," Carlyle wrote, "as if for the law or church; being master of a small annuity on his father's decease, he preferred clubbing with his mother and some sisters to live unpromoted and to write poems. In this way he lived still, now here, now there, the family always within reach of London, never in it; he himself making rare and brief visits, lodging in some old comrade's rooms. . . . I do not meet in these last decades such company over a pipe! We shall see what he will grow to."

Such was he who swam, outwardly and inwardly, "in an articulate element as of tranquil chaos and tobacco smoke." A hearty man, this poet; he went in for plentiful salt pork and new potatoes, saying: "All fine natured men know what is good to eat." Every one remembers "Will Waterproof; Made at the Cock":

Head-waiter of the chop-house here,
To which I most resort,
I too must part: I hold thee dear
For this good pint of port,

but it is only Edward FitzGerald who records the fact that "the plump landlord" was offended when told of the poem. "'Had Mr. Tennyson dined oftener there, he would not have minded it so much,' he said." Tennyson was, none the less, a doughty trencherman. It merely happened that he preferred—outside of verse—another eating place. Bertholini's was the place of his predilection; and the prices were not high. Bertholini's was in Leicester Square; what matter if wags called it "*Dirtolini's*?" Women loved the poet for the romantic figure that he cut; men liked his love of humorous stories, his perpetual smoking (like some ill regulated chimney), his big way of doing little things. Tennyson drank his tea in a bowl; "a tea cup is such a niggardly allowance," was his saying.

And some of us honor the man's memory, not for any one of all these reasons, but simply for the poetry that he wrote.

The fact that the poet's work does not naturally break up into a succession of manners, that he soon "found himself," and thereafter pursued the even tenor of his way without developing his powers in unexpected directions, does somewhat simplify the problem of his work. And yet a systematic "analysis" of that work is here quite out of question. It is almost enough to have said that from first to last he sought purely English inspirations for his work, or delved, not too deeply, into the storehouse of Greek myth and fable. As decade followed decade, as the independent and somewhat vegetative poet of Somersby blossomed out as Poet Laureate (and the national favorite, too), a greater proportion of his verse took on an occasional character; some of it was as journalistic and as transitory (though never quite as flat) as Mr. Kipling's at his least inspired. "The Princess," all inlaid as it is with beautiful lyrics, is scarcely more than a piece of that "higher journalism" we read of and seldom meet with. "Maud," many of us hold, was the last of the longer poems that really "mattered." As for the dramas, if we read them at all in the years to come, it will be only because Dr. Eliot has for some reason placed "Becket" on his five-foot shelf. The plays have no longer an Irving to produce them; and they demonstrate little enough, it seems to me, beyond the circumstance that the poet's genius was far more descriptive than dramatic.

"Descriptive," or "pictorial," as Tennyson always was, in his "Idylls of the King" he comes near to being poster-like. I would not compete with the boys and girls who are writing entrance examination essays on Arthur as the Type of Conscience, or on King Arthur and Prince Albert; nor dare I write of the Table Round, fearing lest I plagiarize from some future critic—now trying the Columbia "exams"—who has drawn a character sketch comparing Launcelot and the Northern Farmer, "Old Style." The "Idylls" are known to every copy issued in our American edition of Macaulay's schoolboy. That were dis-

function enough and to spare for any book of verse.

And these same "Idylls" come near to epitomizing the meaning and message of the writer whose birth is memorialized in this year of centenaries. If Tennyson holds among the poets much the position that a great illustrator holds among painters, the word need not be spoken in disparagement. We request only that we be not asked to accept Tennyson as a "poet of ideas." We have need of the illustrator—we have need of Tennyson. These men squarely oppose themselves to the introspection that bids fair to become characteristic of our art and letters. Something of the same importance that attaches to Delacroix in nineteenth century painting belongs, I am tempted to think, to the Victorian romancer. (For he is essentially a romancer, tho he happened to choose verse as his medium. A romancer he was who painted the glint of lances and the glister of spurs; the rich caparisons of steeds and their arched necks; the bravery of women's habiliments and the whiteness of their arms.) What does it matter that, for the moment, your romancers who deal in terms of paint and poetry are under an eclipse? Let the philosophers have their innings, and those who study sunlight effects. The color, the movement, the light and shade of chiv-

alry, all these things Tennyson had the sense of; and he has molded his material into verse whose grace often conceals its slightness of invention—its banality of sentiment. It is not the Middle Ages that his "Idylls" bring us; the original after which he copied (for he drew after Malory, not Nature) give us that. The reader of the "Scottish Novels" was more than ready for the "Idylls," just as the schoolboy is today. There is the same glamour, the same picturesqueness after the antique, the same documentation that closes our eyes to the same factitiousness.

Nor are we ungrateful. Tennyson the boy wrote Thomsonian blank verse in praise of the flowers, "Thomson then being the only poet I knew." To how many of us was not Tennyson the first poet whose images were seen by our eyes, just opening to poetry? Rising, then, on his winged fancies, we have been carried above this world of pettiness until we have grasped at airier conceits; until we have heard music sublimer and seen even purer visions. Tennyson has taught two generations, as they have stood on the threshold, that poetry may be enjoyed as well as read and learned by rote.

*Only to the pine-tree stretch'd out beneath
the pine.*

W. S. CHESTER, PA.



The Miracles of Every Day

O LEARNED in Nature's laws, you scorn,
O friend with Science wed, you grieve,
That I should sing on Easter morn
And offer prayers at Christmas Eve.
For angels are the mystic's dream
And God-in-Man a lie, you say:
And yet to me as wondrous seem
The miracles of every day.

I saw the bird break thru his shell,
The flower blossom, true to seed
The planet yield to tidal spell,
The carbon stored 'gainst human need
How species rose thru choice and change,
How Love grew strong in loss and strife—
Oh Bethlehem is not more strange
Than miracles of common life!

Strange is the rule of law, and stern
The mysteries that baffle quest:
How stern and strange from thee I learn
Fair boy of mine at Annie's breast
What sacred groves, what living streams,
O Spirit, marked thy wondrous way?
Oh Calvary no stranger seems
Than miracles of every day.

O firm in faith and learned in creed,
You marvel that I doubt and fear,
Content with strength for daily needs,
Nor seek to prove these problems here
Yet let me serve with heart and hand,
Where Love and Duty meet the way—
I cannot even understand
The miracles of every day!

PORTLAND, ORE.



The American Commissioners in Liberia

BY EMMETT J. SCOTT

[Mr. Scott, secretary to Booker T. Washington, is the negro member of the Commission of the United States to Liberia, which has just returned from its investigation of that country, but has not made public its report. Manifestly Mr. Scott cannot go into political details for the present. For a full discussion of the present Liberian situation and the duty of the United States in the premises see the editorial in our issue of July 29, entitled "Liberia's Crisis."—EDITOR.]

MUCH has been written about the little negro republic of Liberia, Africa, since the visit of the Liberian Envoys to this country a year ago. The Envoys came to America to invoke the good offices of the United States in the effort of the republic to preserve its independence and to strengthen the internal organization of the Government.

It was in response to the visit of these Envoys that the United States Government last spring sent a commission to Liberia to investigate conditions there and to report how this country can best serve the republic in the present exigency.

As an indication that the people of the United States share to some extent the interest of the colored people of the United States in Liberia let me say something, first of all, in regard to the commission that was appointed to investigate the affairs of the negro republic.

Shortly after his inauguration Mr. Taft and Secretary Knox appointed a committee of three members composed of Dr. Roland Post Falkner, of the United States Immigration Commission, chairman; Dr. George Sale, superintendent of schools of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and the writer of this article, as members of the commission. Associated with these three members of the commission were Mr. George A.

Finch, of the State Department, as secretary; Major Percy M. Ashburn, United States Medical Corps, medical attaché; Captain Sydney A. Cloman, of the American Embassy of London, military attaché, and Mr. Frank A. Flower, civilian attaché.

It had been at first intended that the colored member of the commission should be Principal Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. After it was found, to his own regret, as well as that of the State Department, that it would be impossible for him to leave his duties in this country for so long a time, I was appointed in his place, probably because I had for a number of years been his secretary and assistant at Tuskegee.

The United States scout cruisers "Chester" and "Birmingham" were placed at the disposal of the commission, which sailed from New York on Saturday, April 24. There was, for me at least, since I had never crossed the ocean before, much of interest on board ship during the two weeks that it took us to reach Monrovia, which is the capital and principal port of Liberia. Perhaps I ought to say here, in view of certain sensational statements which appeared in certain newspapers on the eve of sailing, that Captain H. B. Wilson, who was in command of the

"Chester," and Captain Howard, of the "Birmingham," did everything in their power to make pleasant my stay on board ship. Personally I cannot too warmly commend the treatment which I received at their hands, and at the hands of the officers and crews of both ships upon which, at various times during my absence from the country, I had the privilege of traveling. Captain Wilson especially, with the courtesy of a true gentleman, did everything in his power to relieve me of any embarrassment I might otherwise have felt in view of the reports that had been circulated.

I had never before, of course, been on board a Government vessel for such a trip, and the various regulations which are enforced upon shipboard were a constant source of interest to me. The matter of precedence among the officers and members of the crew particularly impressed me. On board the "Chester" the commissioners, it seemed, ranked with the captain, and they alone had their meals with him in the captain's mess cabin. The captain's cabin is a very sacred place on board a naval vessel. I noticed, for example, that no officer at any time admitted himself to the captain's presence without first receiving permission thru an orderly. I used to wonder secretly if the captain did not get a little lonesome sometimes, shut off as he seemed to be by reason of his rank from free and intimate intercourse with the other members of the crew.

We reached Monrovia on Saturday, May 8, exactly two weeks to the hour from the time we had passed Sandy Hook. These two weeks on board ship had given the members of the commission a very lively desire to get on land. We had abundant opportunities to talk things over during the time that we were on the ocean, and we were eager to see how nearly conditions would square with our preconceived notions. For my part I was particularly eager to see what a native African would look like in his own country.

It was a very curious experience as we began to approach land to see the natives coming out in their little "bum-boats" to sell their petty merchandise. Some of them had food for the mess table, others came out merely to dive for

pennies. One of the most interesting of these divers was a little fellow, a native Liberian boy, about eleven years old, black as ebony, with white, shiny teeth, who shouted from his little canoe: "Fro penny, fro penny, me dive, me dive: me name Booker, me name Booker Washington."

We cheerfully responded by pitching some pennies to see this artful diver catch them before they could reach the bottom.

After a few moments the American Minister, Dr. Ernest Lyon, came aboard, accompanied by Bishop I. B. Scott, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. Others of the party to greet us were the secretary of the American Legation and Edgar Allan Forbes, a newspaper and magazine writer, who was representing the Associated Press in Liberia.

After exchanging salutations the party prepared to go ashore. We learned that the people were prepared to extend a formal welcome to the visiting commission.

There were some formalities which had to be observed, however, before this was possible. The "Chester" thundered a salute of twenty-one guns, which was quickly answered by the Monrovia fort. Forthwith the sea front was lined with a countless number of people, who came down to get, some of them, at least, their first view of an American man-of-war. The Liberian Government sent out a highly decorated steam launch, the "President Benson," named after a former President of the republic, beautifully draped with signal flags and flying the American and Liberian colors; this launch conveyed the members of the commission to the dock.

Upon arriving there it was with difficulty that we could make our way thru the surging crowd which lined our pathway. Immediately after passing thru the custom house, the Acting Mayor, who was accompanied by the City Council, read to the commission an address of welcome, after which, preceded by a band of four companies of the Liberian militia, we marched up the streets and were successively stopped at four flower-decked arches prepared by the women of the republic, these arches representing

the four counties of Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Maryland, and as we passed under them addresses of welcome were read on behalf of each of said counties. Each one of these arches was in turn held over us until we reached the next, until we finally stopped at the American Legation, where an informal reception was held.

It was my privilege to reply to two of these addresses of welcome. I have never seen, even among the members of my race in the South, in their moments of wildest rejoicing, anything to exceed the feeling manifested by these people in their expressions of gratitude and good will to the American Government and the commission which had come to them as its representatives. One old woman exclaimed: "Welcome home; welcome home; welcome home; all of you." This was especially amusing to the white members of the commission, who had never before set foot upon their "Fatherland."

It was interesting to note during all the time we were in the country how closely these people regarded themselves as being connected with the United States. In all of the addresses, of one kind or another, it was constantly kept before the commission that it was America that was responsible for the settlement and auspicious beginning of the Liberian Republic. After this statement had been repeated in different forms a number of times, one of the commissioners, in replying to this sentiment so frequently expressed, facetiously remarked:

"In the Southern States of America the colored people are constantly reminding the white people of the United States that they owe a great debt to the negro race because they brought them as slaves from Africa to America. Here in Liberia, on the contrary, we are constantly reminded of the debt which America owes by reason of the transportation of American negroes to African soil."

There was no concealment, on the part of the Liberians, as to their governmental difficulties and their anxious desire for the aid which it seems only the American people can give.

On this subject it may be of general interest to quote the expressions of the *Liberian Register*, which is a sort of offi-

cial gazette. The *Register* in an issue published during the presence of the American commission in Liberia said:

1. The people of Liberia wish the United States, or capitalists of that country, to take over our public debt. It is not very large and we believe that if refunded at a very reasonable rate of interest and on terms that are fair to our creditors and just to ourselves, the debt can be easily managed.

2. They desire the United States to supervise our fiscal affairs and see to the collection of our customs, etc., providing men to do so who are especially experienced in this class of work. This is intended not only to train our young men who may be employed in the financial department of the Government; but to assure those who may come to our rescue in the payment of the debt that we mean to protect them in every way possible.

3. The people feel that there are some other departments of the Government which need reorganization and strengthening, namely: the military, interior, postal, educational, agricultural and judicial, by the new and possibly more modern methods that experienced men from the United States would doubtless introduce. They realize that the Government may not be financially able to employ all of such men that we may need, but a few must be secured if substantial progress is to be made.

4. In the fourth and last place, our little republic has lost so much territory in the adjustments of her boundary from time to time that our people would like, if possible, to come to some such agreement with the United States as will secure the presence of at least one of her representatives on all such occasions to assist in guarding the interests of Liberia. And, further, we desire to say that the Liberian people in making these requests are not prompted by either the thought or wish that the United States may go to war to protect their rights. They anticipate no such contingency. They want no war, there will be no war; the tendency of the times is not in that direction. Liberia needs far more the friendly advice of some capable and unselfish power that will stand by to advise and direct her in all legitimate efforts to help herself. She realizes the necessity for reforms along a number of different lines for interior development and for direction and assistance in utilizing not only the varied products of her virgin forests, but the boundless stores of mineral wealth locked up within almost every hill and vale of the counties of the republic.

As an American negro, I naturally have some pride in noting how far the Liberians have been able to preserve an orderly form of government. The affairs of San Domingo are now administered by officials appointed by the United States; Haiti and Liberia alone are the republics whose affairs are largely, if not wholly, administered by black men. In all of the great continent of Africa, with

its thousands and thousands of square miles of territory, Liberia, with the possible exception of Abyssinia, is the only state which is conducted by Africans for Africans.

The first sight of Monrovia is rather disappointing. In coming up from the dock you pass first through a particularly dilapidated street, called Waterside, which is, in a way, the commercial street of the city. Most of the business on this street is controlled by aliens—that is, by Europeans—and there is nothing at all attractive in this first view of the little city. As you ascend the hill, however, you see that the town is beautifully situated on a cape projecting far into the water, and surmounting the hill is a lighthouse whose warning and beckoning rays can be seen twenty miles at sea. The streets are wide, and the houses are, in the main, two-story brick structures and patterned on the order of the Southern mansions of our country, with wide verandas extending all the way around the house.

I had read much, before going to Africa, in Sir Harry Johnson's book on Liberia and in other publications, of the native Africans. It was to me, however, a very interesting sight to see representatives of the various tribes, including the Kroos, the Vais, the Golahs, the Mandingos, the Mendis and the Passeys, all of whom, in their varicolored costumes of dress and undress, followed us about the city. These natives manifested, it seemed to me, quite as much interest in the proceedings as the more intelligent and more highly civilized Liberians. They seemed also fully to understand the object and significance of the commission's visit.

The Americo-Liberians looked, for all the world, like the ordinary type of the colored people of the United States, and one would not imagine himself in Africa except for the appearance of the natives, who, with their loosely worn and highly colored costumes, greeted us on all sides. Tho indicative of that highly developed self-respect which characterizes Liberians, it was a rather strange sight for me to see the more important men dressed invariably in long, somber, black frock coats, with corresponding high silk hats. It seemed to me that under the merciless

rays of a tropical sun a more comfortable costume might be adopted. This garb, however, is the sign-manual of respectability and is a long-established custom which it would be difficult to change.

The commission used its time in interviews with the President of the republic, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, judges of the Supreme Court, the bishops in charge of missionary work in Liberia, city and county officials, consular representatives, as well as the representatives of the large trading establishments doing business in the republic. A mere list of the names of the various officials and governmental departments of Liberia reveals how closely the Liberians have modeled their form of government and methods of administration after our own country.

Judging from repeated expressions of various Liberians and the official organ published at Monrovia, Liberia feels that America has failed to exercise that friendly interest in her existence and development which her sixty years of struggle and actual progress would seem to merit at the hands of a parent republic.

The commission did not confine its inquiries to Liberia alone; it chartered a boat and made visits to the agricultural settlements up the St. Paul River. Afterward, dividing—one section going on the "Chester" and the other on the "Birmingham"—the commission visited the interior districts, where there are differences between the Liberians and the British, and where there are differences between the Liberians and the French; the party going south visited Grand Bassa, perhaps the principal commercial port on the Liberian coast, and made visits to the towns of Upper Buchanan, Lower Buchanan and Edina.

Farther down the coast, at Cape Palmas, the town of Harper was visited and the party went overland to the mouth of the Cavalley River, where a canoe was secured for a visit up the river to some of the smaller villages. The only launch on the river, owned by a German firm, could not be secured because for five or six days it had been out of coal and there was no immediate prospect of a supply

of fuel being secured. As we journeyed up the river we stopped at some of the smaller villages, and in the interior there was the same general enthusiasm wherever the commission made a visit; cannon boomed, the militia was called out, bands paraded, and eager crowds of natives, gaudily clad, followed us about, and with many of them we had the pleasure of conversing thru an interpreter; the natives danced in our honor—the natives are always dancing—and gave many other outward evidences of their desire to extend to the American commissioners a hearty and royal welcome.

Leaving Liberia, the two parties reassembled and visited for two days in Freetown, Sierra Leone, where opportunity was afforded for comparison between that place and Liberia. The English exercise a protectorate over Sierra Leone and have spent considerable sums of money in providing improvements, the like of which are sadly lacking in Liberia, where there is no railroad, no telegraph system, no banking facilities or means of communications except by water or overland in hammocks, if the traveler be unable to trust his own legs.

The particular impression I have is

that Liberians need more contact with the outside world. To my mind, the negro citizens of the United States owe their great progress since emancipation to their contact with a stronger people. In fear of losing their independence, Liberians have not encouraged much contact with Europeans, who are, at this time, practically the only class with whom they come in touch.

The general good order to be found in the cities and in the agricultural settlements, the lack of profanity on the streets (the current language of the Liberians being the same as that of our own country), the unquestioned chastity of the women of Liberia, the respect for law and those who administer the affairs of their Government, together with their general reverence for religion, show that the Liberians are not without sterling virtues.

In Freetown, Sierra Leone, it is very evident that there are agencies of civilization at work which are not to be found in Monrovia, and it is their desire to possess such agencies of civilization that led the Liberians to make their appeal to the Government of the United States for help at this time.

TUSKEGEE, ALA.



A Legend of the Madonna

BY CLARENCE URMY

Out of holy Bethlehem
Into Egypt flying,
Herod's hate pursuing them,
Dangers multiplying,
Hastened thru the country wild
Joseph, Mary and The Child.

When some distance they had passed,
Worn and weary growing,
Came they to a field at last
Where a man was sowing
Seed of corn in fertile ground—
Mary's heart gave sudden bound,

To the husbandman she said:
"If men bid you aid them,
Asking if this way we fled,
With your tongue persuade them,
Saying: 'Yes, they passed at morn
On the day I sowed this corn.'"

Then, a miracle, behold!
While the man was sleeping,
All the field was turned to gold
Ready for the reaping,
Stalk and blade and ear were there
Gleaming in the sunlit air!

Came the men by Herod sent,
Spied the man, and roughly
Riding thru the corn, they went,
Calling to him gruffly:
"Has an old man passed this way
With a wife and child?" "Come, say?"

And the man, overwhelmed with awe,
Viewed his field and wondered . . .
"Yes," he said, "those three I saw."
"How long since?" they thundered—
"When I sowed this corn"—and then
Homeward rode King Herod's men.

SAN JOSE, CAL.

Ultramicroscopes and Ultramicroscopical Objects

BY A. COTTON AND H. MOUTON

[M. Cotton was born at Béziers and M. Mouton at Carcassonne, both important cities in the same year, 1869. They met for the first time in 1887, when both entered the famous Paris Superior Normal School, and since that date have always been the closest friends, socially and scientifically. After taking his doctor's degree, M. Cotton became professor at Toulouse University, and, later, filled the chair of physics at the Superior Normal School. M. Mouton began his scientific career at the Paris Natural History Museum, whence he also joined the faculty of the Normal School. In the year 1903 the two friends began working together on questions relating to ultramicroscopical bodies and they have always continued their scientific collaboration. They are both members of the Pasteur Institute.—EDITOR.]

OF all our senses, seeing gives us the most extensive knowledge, and we have the greatest confidence in what we have learned by the eye; consequently, when we try to increase our perceptions by the aid of instruments, we pay especial attention to those that enable us to *see* new objects. Hence it is that the telescope on the one hand, and the microscope on the other are, perhaps, the instruments most familiar to those who do not frequent the laboratory. The microscope in particular owes a large number of its improvements to the constant desire of makers to satisfy their public, which is made up not only of regular scientists but also of amateur scientists. In some cases the latter have been found more exacting than the former. Thus, these amateur students of nature wished to study the marks and ornaments on the shells of the diatomaceæ. Scientifically, this work was of no great importance, either practical or philosophical, and its only reward was the vanquishing of a difficulty. But from a mechanical point of view, it was of real use, for it called for still greater improvements in the microscope, which improvements have been utilized by the regular scientists in more than one field.

But, notwithstanding all the care taken by the manufacturers of microscopes, the result obtained is limited. It is true that greater magnifying power might be attained, but this is without real interest, for the ideal microscope would be the one in which each point in the object under view would be imaged forth by a point of inappreciable dimensions. But what really happens is this: Even in

the best instrument, the image of a point is always a small spot whose dimensions increase with the increase of the magnifying power of the instrument, so that when two points are too near one another in the object under examination, their images lap over one another a little and the eye is no longer able to separate them. The smallest resolvable distance, tho this depends somewhat on the nature of the object that is under examination, is never less than a quarter of a thousandth of a millimeter, even when the very best instruments are used. The explanation of this limitation of the powers of the microscope has been found in the nature of light itself. Considering light to be a result of vibratory motion and taking into account the phenomena of diffraction which is peculiar to the microscope as to all optical instruments, we can calculate the diameter of the spot forming the image of a point and show that this diameter will be smaller, if, in the first place, the cone of rays, which the instrument receives from the point under consideration, is more open, and, in the second place, if this point is placed in a medium of higher index and sends out rays of shorter wave-length, viz., nearer the violet in the spectrum, if we consider only visible rays. But with the instruments now in use, permitting homogeneous immersion and great numerical aperture we may say that the limit assigned theoretically to the resolving power of the microscope has been practically reached. We may hope, however, to extend it a little further by employing ultra-violet light, to which, tho the eye is not sensitive, the photographic

plate is sensitive. Yet, even by this method, we can hardly hope to do more than double the resolving power of the apparatus and this only after surmounting great technical difficulties.

But the ultramicroscope makes it possible to study much smaller objects than could be studied in the old way, these objects in certain exceptional cases having the millionth part of a millimeter. There is no contradiction between this statement and the one made a few paragraphs above, for this problem differs entirely from the one previously stated. That one was the distinguishing from one another points set very closely together, or, which comes to the same thing, determining the form of a very small detail. But we refer now to ascertaining the existence, in a homogeneous medium, of extremely small objects which are far enough apart so that their pictures do not lap over one another.

It may be asked how the presence of ultramicroscopic objects are revealed in a homogeneous medium. The answer is by using with great care a method employed by amateurs of the microscope, often in a rather imperfect manner, but with good results. We refer to the lighting up of a dark background. Consequently, an ultramicroscope is not a microscope whose optical parts have been improved, but an instrument provided with a special mode of lighting. The rules to be observed in this lighting have been laid down by Siedentopf and Zsigmondy, who were the first to make known this method to the scientific world. Light must be thrown as intensely as possible on the little objects which are to be studied. They then appear luminous and can therefore be observed if care has been taken to place the apparatus in such a position that no luminous ray of the lighting shaft can penetrate into the object-glass. • The particles then appear luminous on the absolutely black field of the microscope; in fact, they are made visible just as are particles of dust when a ray of sunshine penetrates a dark room.

Siedentopf and Zsigmondy themselves made their first apparatus for the observation of ultramicroscopic objects, by whose use a convergent horizontal ray

of light brightens under the microscope a very thin layer of the body that is being examined. Since then, a somewhat different plan has been adopted by us. We introduce a ray of light very obliquely under the body which is being examined, and the ray is then wholly reflected on the upper surface, and we thus prevent any direct rays from penetrating into the apparatus. Recently, Siedentopf has invented still another kind of apparatus and other scientists have done the same. Each of these inventions has certain advantages and certain faults, and it is best to use one or the other according to circumstances.

Now a word about the lighting of an ultramicroscope. You get the brightest and cheapest light by utilizing ordinary sunlight. This gives a wonderful aspect to the object under view and enables the observer to distinguish very minute particles which would not come out with any other sort of light. But this source of light is unfortunately too inconstant, and you are apt to use an electric arc, if one is at hand, and if you are not trying to determine the presence of exceedingly small objects. It is not necessary to make use of a too powerful arc provided the rays strike squarely the preparation, that is, the body under examination; for the light emitted by the little objects which you perceive depends on the brilliancy of the source of the light, this brilliancy being the same for all arcs, and not on the total intensity of this light. In the vast majority of our experiments we have always used an arc of only three amperes, which can be bought at a reasonable price.

When you examine a transparent body containing little ultramicroscopical objects, you are reminded of the starry heavens when seen thru a telescope. If you examine certain glasses colored by traces of metal, gold or silver, for instance, you perceive on the dark background of the field a mass of brilliant star-like objects, the reflection of the small metallic particles. These reflections differ in their brilliancy, the most brilliant ones being the reflections of the larger particles. Their appearance is all the more beautiful from the fact that they are not all of the same color. By examining in this way the colors of cer-

tain natural crystal—particularly those of crystallized salt which are sometimes pink or white—one has been able to prove that this coloration is due to small ultramicroscopical crystals lodged in the finest fissures of the crystal and which we have reason to believe are formed by metallic sodium. This is rather a surprising fact if we remember that this substance is so easily oxidized that it is found nowhere else in a metallic state and that its preparation and conservation have long been considered by chemists as a very difficult problem.

If instead of a solid body, we examine a liquid holding little ultramicroscopical bodies in suspension, the same phenomenon is still more striking. But in this case the brilliant points are all animated by the "Brownian movement," which affects all small particles, even when they are but microscopic and are held in suspension in a liquid. But in this particular instance, this constant agitation sometimes becomes extraordinarily animated, the whole field of the microscope being marked by a sort of general swarming, often accompanied, in the case of the most brilliant particles, by scintillations, when the luminous points change color, are extinguished and then reilluminated by turns. One may enjoy this really admirable sight by employing for the experiment a very diluted solution of colloidal silver sold under the name of argyrol. Or one may examine one of those pretty "solutions" of gold, red or blue in color, easily prepared by reducing with a drop of formol a trace of gold chloride in some very pure water containing a little sodium carbonate. Under the most favorable conditions of light—sunshine at noon in July—and observation, you can discover in such liquids metallic particles whose average diameters have been estimated to have a minimum size of one sixth millionth of a millimeter! Under less advantageous conditions, and especially when the little bodies which are being observed have not the optical qualities peculiar to metals you cannot of course expect to see anything except where the particles are considerably larger than this and yet far smaller than those seen in the ordinary microscope.

Ultramicroscopes have so far been used in very different sorts of research

work, but the most important results have been obtained where colloidal liquids were experimented with. These liquids play a very important part in chemistry and in biology, especially; and thanks to the ultramicroscope, we now know for certain that colloidal bodies are not really dissolved in their "solutions," but remain there in a state of stable suspension. It has not been possible in every case to observe the little particles of these bodies, but we have good ground for believing that even the colloids which it has not been possible to resolve have a discontinuous structure like the other ones. This special state of the colloidal group helps to explain their particular properties, which have long been under observation, as, for instance, their coagulation and their electric transformation, this last phenomenon being especially observable thru the ultramicroscope.

In a recent work—"Ultramicroscopes and Ultramicroscopical Bodies," Paris: Masson—we have given the results of our experiments in this field and have also tried to show how one can get at the composition and structure of colloids by combining our conclusions with those obtained by other students in this same branch of scientific work. Among the recent contributions to this problem, we have found especially useful those of Malfitano and J. Duclaux, who, by separating in certain cases ultramicroscopical bodies from the medium in which they are bathed, have been able to give us some idea of their composition. We are now led to consider these particles to be "granules" charged with electricity and englobed in a zone of matter carrying charges which are equal but of differing sign, the whole forming an electrically neutral micella.

Not a few biologists have employed the ultramicroscope for the study of living things. By this means they have been able in some cases to follow the movements which take place in the interior of vegetable cellules thru the displacement of the little bodies which they contain and which appear as luminous points. It has also been possible to make more apparent in their living state certain microorganisms existing in water or humors. With this apparatus it is

possible even to see very easily a microbe, in pleuropneumonia of oxen, for instance, whose dimensions are a little inferior to the limit of vision. The difficulties lying in the way of determining the form of ultramicroscopical objects has made it impossible up to the present to use the ultramicroscope in the discovery of numerous pathogenic microbes whose dimensions are inferior to those which can be seen under present lighting methods. It is much to be hoped that in some way we may be able to determine the specific optical character of these va-

rious small beings, some of which are the causes of terrible diseases.

We have just seen that the greatest service which, up to the present, has been rendered to biology by the ultramicroscope is in the field of colloidal liquids. If, on the one hand, we bear in mind how imperfect the studies in this department of science still are, and if, on the other hand, we remember that all living matter seems to be in a colloidal state, then we will fully grasp the great value to biology of this new apparatus.

PARIS, FRANCE.



The Leclaire Idea

BY N. O. NELSON

[Mr. Nelson may well take pride in the progress of Leclaire, his own home, as well as the home of the employees in the great manufacturing plant he created. Our readers are already familiar with many of Mr. Nelson's articles on his various social experiments.—EDITOR.]

NOT long since a St. Louis boy of twenty named De Witt killed a middle-aged woman who had befriended and fed him because she would not also supply him with money. The boy will be hung. He is a type of the town boy, grown up without regular work, spending his time with the gang, living by his wits, sometimes by outright crime. He is the material of which the criminal class is made. His class fill the juvenile courts and later on the penitentiaries. Including his minor offences he makes up a large part of the police arrests.

Arrests for all causes in cities of the United States average forty in 1,000 population per year. Many of them are for trivial misdemeanors. Many are not convicted, but all indicate some misconduct and some deficiency of character and associations. They supply the future delinquent and dependent classes.

By this average of arrests Leclaire, the Illinois factory town in which I live, should have had in its life of eighteen years 210 arrests. It has had none. It has no unemployed or unemployable. It is an unselected population of working people, of many nationalities and religions, drawn from city, town, mine and farm.

Why is Leclaire immune from De Witts and other offenders? De Witt was an unemployable, he was an irresponsible loafer who had never learned to work. Had he applied to me in St. Louis for work there was nothing he knew how to do. He would be unable to stick to work nine hours at a stretch. It would be too tedious and slow to earn his living by apprentice work.

At Leclaire every boy has a job waiting for him—an eight-hour day when he is fourteen, nine hours at sixteen. Not the deadly child labor so luridly described by the writers who hunt for only the exceptional, but the beginnings of a trade in a well ordered factory. He is keenly anxious to get at the job. He has longed for the schoolbook days to be over so that he could take his place with the men he has looked up to and the boys he plays with. He wants to be doing, he wants to make things, he wants to earn money for mother and himself, he wants to be a little man.

In my own judgment and my taste, outdoor work is preferable to indoor; the field is better than the factory. My experience in employing men and boys in farming as well as manufacturing teaches that when equally accessible and

available the commonest preference is for outdoor work. But farm labor is longer, harder and less pay. Independent farming takes capital, skill, management and responsibility. The factory job is ready at hand, easier and care-free while it lasts.

The boys in a factory town and family go at factory work. In Leclaire he can usually have his choice of six or eight trades—in brass, wood, marble, machines and housebuilding. The shops are well lighted and ventilated; the foremen are not bosses, but directors and instructors; the managers are not tyrants, but organizers and leaders. The boy starts by the side of his chum; he goes home to dinner in the company of his neighbors; he quits at 4 or 5 o'clock, gets his supper, dresses up and goes to the ball ground or the lake or the band practice or down town to see the sights and sounds of Edwardsville Court House square.

It is impossible for him to become a De Witt—he hasn't the opportunity if he has the inclination. There is no gang, there is no glory in being arrested, there are no playmates in business hours, there is play and sociability evenings and holidays. There is not even a cop to defy or a "don't" sign to pull down. Nothing tempts him to violence or offensive mischief. Fathers and sons go literally hand in hand; the boys and girls grow up together. There have been no De Witts in Leclaire—there can be none.

At eighteen to twenty the boy has learned his trade. He has never been laid off a day. He is employable and employed. At this stage the writers and theorists say he will leave us; he will want the glare and hippodrome of the city and the possible higher day rate of wages. But again the theory is smashed by the facts. The Leclaire boys, grown up and masters of a trade, do not leave. None has left for preferring a city or disliking Leclaire and the country. Very few have left on any ground. Some have gone for a week or a month, got homesick and returned.

Instead of a modern factory, overgrown with vines and surrounded by flowers and trees, their city workshops were old and dingy and enclosed by surrounding buildings and tumble down

tenements. Ugliness everywhere. His comrades were strangers, with other ideas and ideals and interests than his. He lodged in a boarding house, dismal and forlorn. His evenings could not be borne in his lonely room, he must go out for amusement, to cheap theaters (and nasty) or saloons or billiard parlors or dens. This is the life of the stranger in the cities, as I have it from our Leclaire boys and as I have found it by trying it.

The Leclaire boy comes back to his work, his people, his friends, his freedom. The evil influences of the city have not infected him; they have only shocked.

Is not the explanation simple why there are no De Witts in Leclaire, no arrests, no emigration?

And the girls! None of them has gone away to get work, none has taken hired labor, not even our own light core work in the brass foundry. Either they help their mothers or marry or have qualified for business positions. Two are well-paid clerks in the County Recorder's office, Edwardsville, immediately adjoining us, being the county seat. Some are stenographers, cashiers, one a high-grade tailoress and one was for many years our most excellent kindergarten, until she married the school principal. Of the many who have married nearly all have settled in or adjacent to Leclaire. The outside member of the couple is apparently made to understand that Leclaire must be the home.

The young people are enthusiastic about Leclaire; their visiting friends are enthusiastic. There is always something going on, if only the pleasant social walking about along the winding streets, fronted by well-kept yards and shaded with maples and elms and Carolina poplars. The family parties in the Hall, with refreshments, music and dancing, bring out several hundred of all ages. Good manners, good dressing and good feeling are more prominent in these gatherings than I have ever found in any other place. The weekly baseball games bring out audiences of about 1,000, and an equal number attend the band concert at the lake on the edge of the village. There is rowing on the lake in the summer and skating in the winter. In the winter there is bowling and billiards and

dancing. All of this is free—except a nominal charge for bowling and boats, to regulate their use—all paid for out of the common fund created by these same people.

All these attractions, which prevent the De Witts, dispense with police and arrests, hold on to our young people, are nothing but the normal conditions of a fairly well ordered community of people. There is nothing extraordinary, nothing peculiar, no standard, except in the re-

sults. There is not simply the Jeffersonian "least government," there is none; not the minimum of "rules and regulations," but none. There has been no sign of needing any.

The master key to the situation is, no unemployed or unemployable, and from this follows the rest. The Leclaire idea has been for ability to make the opportunities and leave the people to use them. They have outdone expectation, the young folks most of all.

ST. LOUIS, MO.



My Mission Class

BY THE BACHELOR MAID

If ever I did anything with conscientious motives and a becoming sense of martyrdom, it was when I took a class in the Olive Street Mission. It is true that my first introduction to it partook in no respect of anything suggesting self-sacrifice or the mortification of the flesh. I had been invited by my friend, Mrs. Cameron, to attend their customary Christmas entertainment, and I was unquestionably *entertained*; "continuous vaudeville" is an insignificant attraction in comparison. But I reasoned that to give up every Sunday afternoon to drawing into the fold of righteousness the youthful offspring of the miserable and ungodly population of the river front region would be a very different thing from playing spectator to them at a holiday function; would be, in fact, no fun at all. And, because I felt how little fun it would be, I knew that it was the very thing I ought to do, for that is one mental habit which persistently survives from the Calvinistic training of my youth. The very moment I discover something that I just *hate* to do, I also realize that that above all else is my peculiar duty. I don't always do it, to be sure, but then I agonize and despise myself for my weakness and selfishness in yielding to the suggestions of the carnal mind. And so, after that Christmas tree, I battled all thru January with my love for a Sunday afternoon of reading, solitude and an hour of music in the gloaming, and every

Sunday I hated myself the more, and got less joy out of my twilight improvisations at the piano, until on the last one of the month I closed my interesting book, hung up my alluring kimono, and started Olive street-ward.

I almost turned back at every block, but conscience drove me on till I found myself within the portals of the mission school, and proffering my services to the superintendent as a recruit to "that noble band of men and women who are striving to rescue the lost and outcast of our great cities," or words to that effect. That is about the phraseology dedicated to them, as I have observed, by those who use, to quote a profane relative of mine, "the pious lingo," and I protest that my state of mind entirely matched the orthodox phrase. I like occasionally to recall the details of that month of spiritual conflict to reassure my own self that I truly did undertake that Sunday-school class animated purely by a desire for their souls' salvation, and, incidentally, for my own clearer title to mansions in the skies. I like to reassure *myself*, I repeat, for I had not been in the work three months before my mind began to be assailed by awful misgivings. *Because it was fun after all.*

And to this day I should not *dare* let my pastor or Cousin Carrie's mother-in-law know that I have so far lost the true missionary spirit that I often am less concerned with the future of those chil-

dren's immortal souls than with the present tense of their delightfully earthly little tongues. For nobody ever heard of the true "missionary of the cross" finding *amusement* in things incidental to the rescue of the perishing—at least, nobody hears it from authenticated sources. One or two, when home on vacations, have told me confidentially and unofficially that they do sometimes see things in their mirthful aspects like the rest of us, but they know too well what the public expects ever to let the fact be hinted in literature that is to provide programs for women's missionary societies. These admissions, along with my recollections of the aforesaid conflict, do sustain me, even when Phillippina Casteneyk and Juanita Florella Castor are the funniest, in the hope that it is not *total* depravity which makes me love them more than I ever could love the exemplary girls in the class across the aisle, who can roll off the definitions of Justification, Sanctification and the rest, and never pause for breath.

Besides, if Juanita Florella and her mates are indeed only a source of worldly and unregenerate pleasure, there is the society of some of my co-workers whose plenitude of true missionary zeal affects me in such a way as to give me still a reasonable hope that it is *duty* which I follow on Sunday afternoons. When we have a teachers' meeting, and the instructor of that banner catechism class keeps us until dark discoursing upon "what we can do to give a more spiritual tone to the school," I feel that after all it was no small cross which I took up when I left behind the kimono and the cushions of my lounge.

I did not find a superabundance of religious information in my group of small girls, altho along some other lines they could, and did, impart information to their teacher. I have never yet, for instance, been able to teach the semi-annual temperance lesson with any degree of impressiveness, because all the stories that I have been able to collect as an awful warning fall utterly flat upon children whose daily experiences furnish object lessons such as I had never thought of. These lessons generally end with the teacher as the interested listener while the (theoretically) taught recite how "a drunk lady comes along on our street

sometimes, and once she tried to fight Katie Miltonberger's sister, an' another time Juanita's mother, an' she just lays down on the car track an' says she wishes to God the car'd come along an' kill her." They all avow that "our paws belong to the Temperance Society," which I hope is a veracious statement. The hours at which I have called at their homes never admit of my meeting the "paws." Among the first things which I tried to teach them, as suggested by the chance of the lessons being then in the New Testament, was the names of the Twelve, and no member of the class drank in this knowledge with more avidity than Phillippina Casteneyk ("two l's and two p's," she cautioned me as she saw me writing her name in my class-book). The next Sunday we were hardly in our seats after the opening exercises before her hand was waving in the air with the announcement that she "could tell the names of them men you told us about last week." I bade the rest give ear while Phillippina displayed her familiarity with biblical personages, which she did as follows: "Peter—an' James—an' John—an' Tom—an' Bill—an' Dick—an' Jim—an'——"

I did not permit her to complete the dozen, tho this consideration for the effect on the class was at the cost of a great personal sacrifice, but it was nearly a year before I convinced Phillippina that a universally appropriate answer—even for questions upon the flood—was not "Peter—an' James—an' John—an' Tom"—and as many others as she could get in before I stopped her.

It was Phillippina who, on my first Christmas with the class, uttered a profound truth whose pessimistic note will always linger in my memory. As a Christmas tree is provided for the entire school, the teachers do not individually give presents to their classes, but I carried with me on the Sunday before Christmas a small card apiece for my flock. They were full of satisfaction over them until Phillippina's sharp black eye caught sight of what was happening in the adjacent class of boys.

"There!" she said, "them boys is gittin' Bibles. Ain't that always the way? Men always gits more than women."

Hadn't I have been the school in

which Phillippina has learned thus early what society contrives to hide from us more protected ones till we come to a woman's years.

Phillippina is frank about a good many things, altho she generally manages to let you know that her utterance of disagreeable truths is prompted by a sense of duty and in no way by lack of affection. I am usually pianist for the school, and one day, when I returned to my seat after "Onward, Christian Soldiers," as set to Sullivan's music, Phillippina, who was familiar with the Haydn melody, greeted me with fine indignation. "They never sang that right at all," she declared. "I know, 'cause sometimes I goes to the German Sunday school, an' they don't sing it that way—not a bit that way. But," with a sudden most conscience-stricken air of realizing how this criticism must reflect upon *me*, "but you *played* it real good, Miss Parkinson."

They call me Parkinson, so far as I've ever been able to discover, solely because my name is something else.

"Oh, we know that ain't her name," they replied to another teacher's correction of them on that point, "but we just call her that anyway," and there the matter rests.

As experience notoriously modifies our views even upon matters once accepted with unquestioning faith, I feel constrained to confess that my mission work has lessened largely the impressiveness of the mental picture formed in my adolescence of millions of Sunday school scholars thruout the Christian world, all in immaculate raiment, freshly combed hair and a Sabbath cast of countenance, reciting from their leaflets upon the same portion of the Scriptures on the first day of every week. It is an impressive idea, a distinguished monument to the intelligence of the men who first conceived it. For if "all Scripture is given by inspiration and is profitable," it must necessarily be that the same selection which sets the men's Bible class to arguing on doctrinal points thru the whole lesson period is also full of spiritual milk for babes. The only equally stupendous educational policy that I can imagine would be the introduction of calculus and the history of philosophy

into the kindergartens, so that your little girl and her big brother in college might be inspired perpetually by the thought that, tho in different schools, their daily mental food is the same. However, since my Sunday school coworkers do not seem ready to see the beauty of a scheme when applied to secular education which they so blithely follow in religious instruction, they ought to pardon me if I say that I do not blame children who can barely read, and are also innocent of the amenities of polite society, if they throw paper wads and pinch each other during the superintendent's fifteen minutes' exposition of the "spiritual meaning" of a lesson from Jeremiah or the Epistle to the Hebrews. The truth is, I sometimes wish that I were not too steeped in the amenities to throw a paper wad or two myself. And yet I think that often the children would like to understand, and really try to. But in my opinion our International Lessons periodically serve up to us selections which even a genius in pedagogy could never bring down to the comprehension of the childish mind, above all, the child mind unfolding in the sordid and materialistic surroundings of city slums. Paul on the eating of meat offered to idols is by no means one of the worst specimens, yet I vividly recall the success with which I forced home to my children the "moral" of that famous argument. I had collected a fund of what I considered luminous and practical illustrations, and the children listened with rather gratifying attention. At the close of school Sadie Feahney pulled my dress just as I was starting to the door.

"Say," she said, "if dey eat dat meat it would make 'em sick, huh? Was dat what you meant?"

Sadie's younger sister Rita is a more promising subject for experimentation in theological seed planting; indeed, Rita is so amazingly clever that I confess I find it something other than amusing when I look forward to the cramped and pitiable womanhood by which that cleverness must almost inevitably be brought to naught. But just now Rita is the funniest of the whole collection, tho the startling directness of her logical processes often leaves me speechless—and argument-less.

At, for example, when at the close of a lesson on Solomon's choice, she announced with conviction, "Well, I ain't never goin' to pray to be rich, and then I *will* be."

It contributes much to the effectiveness of Rita's deliverances that her variety of vocal endowment is a deep and husky bass, which is the more awe-inspiring for being combined with a very diminutive person. As an "impersonator" I might reproduce her recital of the David and Bathsheba incident, and the subsequent and consequent afflictions of the monarch, to whom, even in his most iniquitous performances, she unfailingly applied the title, "the good king," but in unembellished print it would be futile to attempt it. Another of her versions of biblical history, however, is less dependent on elocutionary effects.

In one of the lessons I had occasion to describe to the class some of the pleasing features of an ancient Roman theatrical entertainment, and, as a matter of course, mentioned Paul's reference to fighting with wild beasts at Ephesus. Perhaps a month later the lesson dealt with his departure from that city, and I asked how long he had lived there. Rita's hand waved in air:

"I know," she growled, in her heaviest tones. "He wuz there two years, and all the time the lions wuz a-eatin' 'im."

My relations with the class are often social as well as strictly religious, and again for these functions I suppose that no credit will ever be put to my spiritual account, since they have one and all proved far more productive of entertainment than those of my own social circle, whose sole and frivolous purpose is amusement, and not "uplift." And yet I have known some degree of martyrdom for "the cause." There was a certain silk gown in which the accordion-pleated chiffon front had to be renewed three times by reason of their delight in rubbing their hands across it. "We like to see it wiggle," they said.

Our social dissipations have been various. There was the time when I took them to see "Checkers," and they became so absorbed in experimenting with the copiate ends of my over-glass that they almost forgot the play until they

were recalled by Checkers's famous malediction upon poverty. Then they stood up as a unit and cheered until the audience cheered *them*. And Katie Kinney said:

"You just bet he told the truth *then*. Yes, *sir*! My maw says it cert'nly *is* hell to be poor." And as Kinney *père* is a notoriously backslidden member of the temperance society, I am afraid that Katie's "maw" knows.

Then there was the party which I gave in my room, when a feature of the refreshments was cream puffs.

"My!" said Ida May McCloskey, "these is dear."

"Dear," to my mind familiar with a vocabulary preponderatingly female collegiate, suggested the usual undergraduate and complimentary interpretation, so I modestly replied that I was glad if she thought them nice.

"Oh, no!" she protested, "I don't mean *that*; I mean they're *dear*—they cost a lot; two for a nickel."

But perhaps the most memorable occasion was one particular trolley ride which I essayed for their enjoyment. While we awaited the arrival of two belated ones I detected signs of uneasiness and attempts at secret conference. Finally Katie Kinney, with an air of desperation, said, "Are you goin' to pay our carfare?"

"Of course," I replied.

"Well," she said, "I thought you wuz, but my sister said, 'Don't you fool yourself; *she* ain't goin' to pay carfare for you all.'"

Later I observed Katie surreptitiously tying up two nickels in the corner of her handkerchief. When aboard the car, their minds being now at rest on the financial side of the expedition, the whole eleven crowded out upon the front platform and regaled the motorman with songs not, at present, incorporated in the Gospel hymns, until they discovered how much more fun it was to come inside and ring the bells to stop the car, to the confusion and profanity of the conductor, who seemed himself to be a candidate for missionary endeavor. Downtown I undertook to steer them to a certain popular confectioner's, which undertaking I achieved after many adventures, of which not the least harrowing involved

their sudden and unanimous disappearance. While I was wondering what had swallowed them up, I heard the voice of Phillippina inviting me to "come and see a woman without any clothes on," and followed the sound to find that they had dashed into the entrance of a highly aristocratic club, and were grouped in sincere and audible interest around a statue of Venus.

The confectioner's establishment contained chairs and tables at the rear, and to these I purposed conducting the band, but to their philosophy a counter with manifest soda-water in hand was worth any number of empty and dubious tables in the bush, and before either I or the soda-fountain attendants could realize what was happening, eleven children had swooped upon the former, and were perched on their knees on as many high stools, each pounding on the marble and calling for "plenty of straws" and "lots of ice in it."

"What is it?" gasped one man, and I faintly explained, "A mission Sunday school class."

Then ensued for those maidens such a deluge of attention as will probably never again be theirs. The whole establishment gave itself up to their demands, their glasses were replenished with reckless readiness, every girl left with a bag of cakes in her hand, and nobody scolded when Juanita broke her glass and flooded herself and the contiguous territory with chocolate ice cream soda.

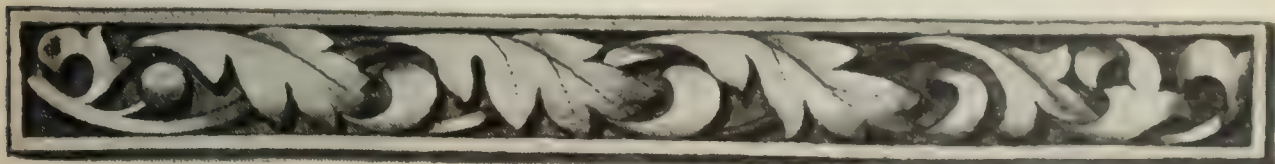
As I was paying the bill, the cashier entered into friendly conversation.

"What do you suppose a man said to me just now?" she asked. "While I was getting his change he looked at you and said, 'Well, I'm glad I haven't such a family as that little woman has.'"

As previously stated, the class numbered eleven, with eleven years as about the maximum age—and I so aggressively a spinster and advocate of race suicide!

I should be sorry if in this narrative of my experience in mission work I have seemed merely to wish to present the lu-

dicrous side. I have rather desired to portray the character of the soil upon which the seed of good teaching is to be sown; for a knowledge of this must antedate any successful cultivation. You may ask, as I often ask myself, whether I have seen any good coming from my work. Some of my girls, now in their early 'teens, have remained with the class since I first took it; none of them have arrived at perfection—I am afraid the same might be said of their teacher—but I have seen in them a gradual improvement both in personal appearance and a perception of intellectual and moral truths. I have frequently visited them at their homes—not as an exhorter of righteousness to them or their parents, but just as I visit my friends in the higher ranks of life—and I have seen some gratifying results in their efforts to improve their home life. One or two of my girls have secured employment in places where they are under good influences, while from the older pupils of the school a number have become useful and educated members of society undoubtedly thru the impulse received there. So, altho from week to week one may see no appreciable improvement, it must be that the work tells in the end. I have sometimes stood in the twilight by my window when the few scattering flakes of the winter's first snowstorm were commencing to fall. I have seen how their pure whiteness seemed defiled as they fell on the muddy soil and melted away. But the next morning I have looked out upon an earth all wrapped in its mantle of shining white. Something in the same way it has sometimes seemed like sacrilege to drop the pure seed in minds so irresponsive, but as the work goes on year after year it shows results in brighter and purer lives. And so I let myself hope that in some mysterious way the real friendship between my girls and me, which, at least I have as one tangible present result, may bring good into their lives in coming times, as it has even now into mine.



Woman Suffrage in South Africa

BY IRENE M. ASHBY MACFADYEN

THE following is the first and probably the last of the series of articles that Mrs. Macfadyen conducted a public debate on woman suffrage before a large audience with the Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and the public gave her the honor of the evening, and it is believed that the measure will soon be a law. It will be remembered that she did good work against child labor in Alabama some years ago.—EDITOR.]

THE question of admitting women to responsible citizenship by means of the parliamentary vote has passed the academic stage.

It is now to the fore in almost every country of Western civilization.

The newest recruit to enter the movement is South Africa. Two delegates have gone to the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, in Amsterdam this year, from two societies—the Woman Suffrage League, in Natal, and The Women's Enfranchisement League, Cape Colony.

Altho each of these countries is self-governing and has a parliament of its own, the delegates do not represent them separately, but go as South African delegates, since there is a strong probability that all the states of South Africa will shortly find some means of closer union and come under one government. The women of South Africa have been among the first to feel and act upon the national sentiment, and the Cape Colonial League has honorary members in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

With the advent of South Africa, the fourteenth country to join the Alliance, the movement has banded the earth, and the triumph of women's claims to citizenship is assured.

One has a perfectly unique opportunity in South Africa of watching and assisting in the development of what is known as the "woman's movement." It is really new here. In every other English-speaking country it is a generation or more old. But life in South Africa, despite occasional alarms and excursions, has gone at ox-wagon pace, long after the rest of the world has taken to steam, not to speak of electricity.

There is only one really modern center—Johannesburg. That city, which is barely twenty years old, has been almost entirely a male community. The element of home has hardly entered into it. With

the exception of the coast towns, the other centers of population have been little more than villages. The great bulk of the white population is made up of the farmer class, corresponding fairly closely with the planters of the Southern States, with a residuum of poor whites, who may be compared with the "Crackers" of the South.

A pretty story is told of the ancestor of the present Cape family of Du Plessis. He was descended from a Huguenot refugee belonging to the same family as Cardinal Richelieu. After the French Revolution, when most of the nobility of the "*ancien régime*" had been killed, and Napoleon desired to re-establish an aristocracy to uphold the imperial throne, he sent emissaries to the nearest legitimate heir to the title who was left, this South African farmer. Du Plessis received his guests with courtesy and treated them with the traditional colonial hospitality, but when they urged their mission he showed them his wide domain, his cattle, the great ox-wagons ready to carry produce to the nearest market, his large, contented family, a village in themselves—sons and daughters, daughters-in-law and sons-in-law, and their relatives, living as "*bywoners*" or tenant farmers on his ample land—and told them he had no mind to exchange such security and independence for the bickerings and servilities of a court. So the ambassadors departed alone to the great Emperor who had sent them.

That spirit of independence and aloofness has been kept in a large degree by the Afrikaners.

South Africa has scarcely been touched by industrialism, which, without the only real democratic control by both the masculine and feminine spirit, eats away the very heart of the modern state—the homes of the common people. Modern life and conditions, however, are invading South Africa with a rush. Within the

last twenty-five years it has been intersected with railways; newspapers have sprung up like mushrooms. The great influx of foreigners with the opening up of the gold reef of the Rand, and the consolidation of the Kimberley diamond mines, has brought the country into direct connection with the stock exchanges of the world. Year by year the distance between Cape Town and London, between Johannesburg and New York, has been reduced by more rapid transport, and finally the country has been stabbed wide awake by the late Boer war, with its accompaniments of thousands of strangers from all parts of the earth, and the enormous attention devoted to its affairs by the European and American press.

With a splendor of recuperative powers scarcely realized out of the country, South Africa is arising from the crushing blows of the war and the recent commercial crisis, to attempt the colossal task of welding the separate colonies into a nation.

It is natural that just at the psychological moment the claims of the women should take definite shape.

Since 1902 there has been a Woman Suffrage League in Natal, which has done good work, while in that colony and the late Dutch republics women have taken a prominent part in politics and journalism. Just over a year ago, in April, 1907, "The Women's Enfranchisement League" was formed in Cape Colony, with the sole object of enlisting women of every shade of opinion and party who realize that it is their right and their duty to obtain the vote on the same qualifications as it is granted to men.

One of the founders was naturally Olive Schreiner, the South African woman genius, who belongs to all the women of the world that articulately or inarticulately dream with her of the heaven to be—on earth—in the future, when on the hills will walk brave women and brave men, hand in hand, looking unafraid into each other's eyes, and the women also holding each other's hands!

Soon after the inception of the movement she came to Cape Town from the little Dutch "dorp" where she lives with her husband, Cronwright Schreiner, who is a Member of Parliament. She got prominent women on both sides of poli-

tics to hold drawing-room meetings, and helped to arouse interest among the Members of Parliament. She is too delicate to do much speaking, being a victim of asthma in its most trying form, but her vivid personality added *verve* and interest to the new movement.

Nearly three hundred women have already responded to the call to band themselves together, and an astonishing amount of public interest in the question of votes for women has been displayed. This winter there is scarcely a church guild or debating society of any sort in the Cape peninsula which has not a Woman Suffrage evening; while our few speakers are overwhelmed with requests to address public meetings from all over the colony. In this country the question has some features of extraordinary interest. For instance, it is only in the towns that the idea of woman's inferiority to man has to be combated. Olive Schreiner was telling me one day of the wonderfully equal terms on which boys and girls stand in the up-country Dutch families. A Boer farmer simply cannot understand the English and American custom of providing more amply for the boys than the girls. For every penny set aside for a boy's education or capital for the development of farm or business, or preparation for a profession, a like amount is laid aside for the girl. In the past this sum was almost invariably used for her dowry, in order that when she married she should take something into the common stock. Nowadays a great part goes for her education, sending her to the distant school from her home on the farm, several days' ox-wagon trek, maybe, from the nearest railway.

Olive Schreiner knew a man who, married out of community of property (so that he could dispose of his separate estate by will), planned, after making provision for his daughters, to leave his farm and the bulk of his fortune to his idolized infant son, who had come, long desired, after a troop of girls. The babe was seized with illness and died. When the stricken father spoke of his loss to Olive Schreiner he said: "It was the judgment of Heaven for my injustice," and told her of his designs, known only to his own heart, and his conscience accepted the bereavement as a deserved punishment. Such a sense of "equal

rights" of sons and daughters can only be paralleled in Europe and the States among the idealists.

The Boer woman is in everyday life the partner of her husband. She takes her share in the supervision of the farm and the stock, and her assent is obtained for every business transaction. No farmer would sell part of his land without his wife's knowledge and concurrence. As in all countries where a small white population has had to hold its own amidst hordes of a lower race, men and women have shared together the perils and hardships of pioneer life. In the days before the natives had been conquered or subordinated, the wife stood by her husband in "laager" to defend the home and the children. If he did the actual shooting she loaded the rifle, and in the last extremity died at his side. These things bite deep into the being of a race, and the Afrikaners, mostly of mingled Dutch, French, English and Scottish stock, are a tenacious people, and the men will never forget the heroism and endurance of their womenfolk.

Since the British gave responsible government to the Cape and Natal, before the Transvaal and Free State existed, the country has been governed under Roman-Dutch law, which in several respects is more just to women than the common law of England (which formed the basis also for American law).

In married life the law recognizes community of property, and altho treating the wife as a minor during her husband's lifetime, gives her half of the entire property at his death (unless any other arrangement has been made by joint will or ante-nuptial contract, both of which are based on the principle that men and women are equally able to dispose of their property by contract).

In inheritance, children are heirs equally with each other, neither primogeniture nor sex having any effect.

Illegitimate children can be made legitimate by the marriage of the parents, however long after their birth it may take place, and acknowledged illegitimate children rank first as heirs to a man's estate if he dies intestate after the legal wife and her children, before any other relatives.

Thus sentiment, history and law in South Africa provide a splendid foundation for a healthy development of the

woman's movement. It is acknowledged by men on all hands that the women of this country have only to show convincingly that they desire the franchise in order to get it.

The first women's franchise resolution was brought into the Cape Parliament last year by a Dutch doctor. Men on both sides of politics spoke in its favor.

I sat by Olive Schreiner's side in the Speaker's gallery thruout the debate. She has waited so long for the ripening of the seed she sowed by her books, which are still in the van of world thought on the subject, that she could hardly contain her excitement. Her husband, a stanch friend to all women, made a fine, manly speech in its favor, of which, by the way, she had not heard a word previously, and one of the Dutch leaders, a well-known journalist, made a most moving plea on the ground of the woman's handicap of sex and suffering. The House was forced to the vote by a telling speech from the other side asking that such a serious issue of justice should not be shirked. When the tellers handed in their count it was found that twenty-four men, exactly twelve from each party, had taken their place on the left in favor of the resolution, the first really "cross vote" in Cape politics for years.

That is our parliamentary nucleus in Cape Colony for the bloodless revolution that will associate women with men in the building of the future South Africa.

Since then there has been a general election, and our League has catechized every candidate, with the result that some thirty elected members, drawn from both sides of the House, are pledged to support our cause. In the Transvaal and Orange River Colony several members of the Government have exprest their belief in the value of woman suffrage.

It is likely that the imminence of closer union which is arousing the interest of all South Africa will greatly quicken the movement. We believe that when the Convention on Closer Union meets, after the subject has been discussed in the separate parliaments, it will receive a demand for citizenship from the women of South Africa, backed up by the co-operation of many thinking and able men, that can not, will not, be ignored or denied.

Literary Anemia in France

MODERN French literature bears at least one of the characteristics of decaying periods: it is rather imitative than creative, and more Alexandrine than really artistic. Not one of the works published during the bookselling season just closing has been conceived otherwise than as a clever or ingenious manifestation; not one claimed or even pretended to claim a wide human object, such, for instance, as that which Mr. Galsworthy evidently proposes to himself. The reasons—for there must be many—can hardly be exclusively literary. We rather suffer from an excessive attention to the technical side of literature. But the same general anemia which we see prevailing in the public life of France weakens her art as well. Men wavering between theories and uncertain about the most vital moral or religious issues inevitably lack the vigor indispensable for the higher class of literary productions.

The only work in which we can detect a better sort of inspiration than that which results in a "readable book," is the *Colette Baudoche* of M. Maurice Barrès. The *dilettante* of twenty years ago has gradually become, as he grew older and felt the responsibility of success, a rather narrow-minded but undoubtedly sincere Nationalist. He has not more talent, but he is a better man, with a nobler ideal, and the consequence is that we *believe* in the heroism of his Metz girl placing the honor of France before the interests of her love for a young German. Yet the book is still occasionally encumbered by superfluous descriptions or by the writer's personal reminiscences, and, as a novel, it will, tho convincing, appear very slight indeed. M. Barrès has been too long exclusively attentive to himself, his sensations, his moral development, etc., to be capable of centering his observation on a human life—even one not very different from his own, like that of Colette Baudoche—and of depicting it in broad, warm touches. Think of "l'Homme Libre" or "Bérénice," or any of Barrès's

early works while reading *Colette Baudoche*; you will be delighted. Think of Balzac's shortest story, you will feel that the comparison is disastrous for the younger writer.

Colette Baudoche was a great success, the greatest success in fact that M. Barrès has ever known, but its circulation was little compared to that of M. Anatole France's *Ile des Pingouins*. Anatole France is probably the best, I mean the most highly gifted representative of contemporary French literature. To no one can the category of Alexandrinism be more accurately applied. He has unbounded wit, a vast learning, a wonderful style, a charming gracefulness of manner, but he is one of those men whose imagination cannot work spontaneously, and who need something to take their spring off, just like the actor's originality only appears when he has something to interpret. Anatole France never wrote anything worthy of his reputation except when imitating Voltaire, as the "Lettres Persanes," or when caricaturing the old legend-tellers. This confirmed sophic once turned violently dogmatic, and went about sowing the seed of Socialism. He lost even more by the job than M. Bourget did by becoming a Royalist. All he gained was to cause bewilderment or amusement, and he quickly reverted to his natural character of a jester of genius. He did well, as far as literature goes, but no amount of talent will reconcile serious readers to everlasting irony, and when the sarcasm turns profane and revels in its own bitterness irrespective of reasons and effects, the writer can no longer be judged by exclusively literary standards. The *Ile des Pingouins* is a long satire not only of existing abuses in the present condition of France, but of her whole history in its most venerable aspects, and, as if the author wanted to show that the pleasure of stringing pretty sentences is all he cares for, he could not refrain from putting in an allegorical demonstration of the utter futility of what is generally called morals. Another volume published a few weeks ago, *Les*

Le Petit Comte de la Barbe Bleue, is not so bad tho' not free from the same fault, but if the devil turned writer and took it into his head to rewrite the "Pilgrim's Progress" the effort could not result in something very different from the *He des Pénitents*.

M. René Boylesve is not an imitator of Anatole France, but he is an imitator of his method and seldom ventures on producing anything that does not look like a replica of an eighteenth century story. He gives exquisite titles to his books, and the catalog of his works looks exactly like that of an exhibition of the school of Watteau. *L'Enfant a la Balustrade*, *La Légende d'Amour dans un Parc*, suggest much more readily a graceful, bright little canvas by Pâter or Lancret than even a prose pastel. M. René Boylesve puts those charming labels on rather indecent subjects which he treats in the most decent manner. That is in the tradition of the *genre*. Whenever M. Boylesve does not happen to be supported and guided by some classic of this special kind of literature he is apt to indulge in sheer brutality. Nothing can be coarser in style and more deficient in inventiveness than the *Parfum des Iles Borromées*. But the moment he reverts to the manner of Laclos he can deal daintily with the most difficult subjects. Environment means everything to this sort of talent; matter counts for very little. M. Boylesve's last volume, *La Jeune Fille bien élevée* is the commonplace story of a girl who is compelled to marry the man she does not care for and give up the one she loves. Were it not for the poetry inevitably emanating from the mysteriousness of a girl's nature and from the old-fashioned scenes in which the story is located, such a theme would be simply unbearable, but M. Boylesve slips his prism between us and his trivialities and they appear fascinating. This is not great art of course, and the least effort to be really sincere is a great deal more effective, but prettiness is pretty.

A pupil of M. Boylesve's—young and rather effeminate as he is, he is the head of a small school—owes it to his youth to have surpassed his master, just because he is still able to believe in his inspiration instead of being sure of his trick. M.

vandoyer's *Mon amour* is a touching little novel whose every touch is convincing altho' it constantly reminds us of M. Boylesve's *première*. In the same way Corot and Troyon thought they painted like their masters when they were only absorbed by their subjects.

M. Romain Rolland goes on with the story of his artist, Jean-Christophe, at the rate of two volumes a year. They are written in the swift, light tone of Stendahl, which enables the pen to travel fast and saves the novelist the trouble of looking for a plot. Here again we find inspiration closely dependent upon imitation, and M. Rolland would be less prolific if he made up his mind to be himself and nothing else. His Jean-Christophe is in his seventh volume long before being in his prime, but we have made up our minds long ago that M. Rolland's analysis of artistic development exemplified in the life of one artist has been conceived on extremely broad lines, and we are content with the light interesting narrative he gives us. The present volume is called *Dans la Maison*.

M. Marcel Prévost, who has just been elected a member of the French Academy, professes to be only a realist, and, in fact, never looks to atmosphere to soften and give color to the outlines of his stories. He is always modern, always interesting and not always so immoral as he used to be. Unfortunately he is too easily satisfied with providing the reader with employment for three or four hours in a deck chair or on a hotel veranda. But dealing in the literary *Article de Paris* hardly deserves to be called literature, and M. Prévost's election at the Academy appeared rather scandalous to the small section of the public who still know what the distinction means. The new member's novel, *Pierre et Thérèse*, which appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, is built exactly like a play of Henry Bernstein, and would leave the same impression if it were acted rather than read. Thérèse is a charming girl who marries a swindler, discovers her mistake and forgives her husband. No imitation here, no poetry, no sophistication, but no art except that of deftly introducing improbabilities.

The essential weakness of all this literature appears in a more cruel light

when contrasted with the art of a more robust period. Read M. Doumic's *George Sand*, and you will realize how much more masculine that woman was than our pretty story tellers. Her life was quite as romantic as her wildest novel, and M. Doumic tells it admirably.

ERNEST DIMNET.

PARIS, July 25, 1909.



Novels for Summer Holidays

WHEN one is packing his bag for a vacation he needs to put in a novel just as he does a mosquito bar, and for much the same reason—to keep things away that might otherwise get to him, singing, tantalizing cares. There is nothing like a good story to separate the mind from the business or domestic world of anxieties and worries, because it provides another world where everything turns out well, or where they ought to turn out well. In this review, therefore, you will find a brief mention of a dozen stories suitable for casting the proper glamour over the reader's spirit during a holiday.

If you are an aristocrat, born and bred, you cannot do better than choose Ellen Glasgow's new novel, *The Romance of a Plain Man*.¹ If not, it is best to avoid it. The author dramatizes in a perfectly truthful manner the difference between the temperament of an aristocrat and the character of a "plain man"—and there you have really what she is driving at in part. The aristocrat may not have a character worth mentioning, but he is bound to have temperament, while the "plain man" may have an excellent character, but his temperament, if he has any temperament, may be a very egregious disqualification. In this story the difference between the two is highly complimentary to the "plain man," and by no means disfiguring to the aristocrat, but we advise against the "plain man's" choosing it for his vacation story, because the book contains the most odious and exasperating comparison made between different classes, not in society, where kinds are sadly mixed on account of dollar marks, but in nature. The fact is that Miss Glasgow has evidently attempted to do the thing that Miss John-

ston attempted earlier in the year in her novel, "Lewis Rand." Each story depends for interest upon the varying pedigrees of the characters represented. Mary Johnston showed the power, ambition and unscrupulousness of Lewis Rand, and proved the tempered steel of a patrician woman in the loyalty and integrity of his wife, Jacqueline. Ellen Glasgow proves many of the same conclusions in her story, except that the "plain man" is a nobler man, and Sally, the patrician wife, is a finer, clearer, flamelike creature, in spite of the fact that Mary Johnston knows how to decorate a woman with sweeter, fairer words. And for excellence of interpretation it is a draw between these two Virginia authors, both of whom are a trifle too much inclined to intimate the peacock tails of their own excellent pedigrees in fiction. It is a vulgarity peculiar to aristocrats.

If you are a man, and have not already read the story in the *Saturday Evening Post*, you might choose Richard Harding Davis's novel² for your vacation diversion. He has a bully-boy literary style and a way of slinging his arms and legs about in a story that should be very attractive to men. The book tells of the adventures of some young men, who, being rich, idle and half drunk, band themselves together one night in "The Order of the White Mice," whose purpose was to "save everybody's life." They did not accomplish it, owing to the settlement house workers, missionaries, the devil and other outside forces for and against human life, none of which Mr. Davis mentions, of course, but what they did do makes a very interesting tale. But if you are a woman, by all means take Rose O'Neil's novel,³ or that anonymous one, *The Inner Shrine*. If you are still femininely radiating, take the former. It recounts the adventures of a pretty woman, a handsome man, a hypochondriacal thief, a little boy and an old gentleman. The author must have received the latter as a legacy from Dickens, for Dickens never created a more diverting travesty upon amiable foibles and virtues. We have not had a story with more illusive charm, that was more innocent, or tear-

¹THE ROMANCE OF A PLAIN MAN. By Ellen Glasgow. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

²THE ORDER OF THE WHITE MICE. By Richard Harding Davis. New York: Harper Bros. \$1.50.

³THE ROMANCE OF A PLAIN MAN. By Ellen Glasgow. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

fully witty, since "The Loves of Edwy," by this same author, appeared years ago, which John Drew pronounced one of the masterpieces of American fiction. If, on the other hand, you are come to the years of reform in a woman's life and care more about being good than radiating, take *The Inner Shrine*.⁴ It recounts the story of a very fast lady who reformed without becoming angelic; but do not build too much hope on the sequel where she marries again and better. A woman who has faded till she is wrinkled and blear-eyed and duty-going is not so attractive to men as this one is represented as being.

Every year there are a number of returned missionaries in this country resting from heathendom. We earnestly suggest, if they are sufficiently recovered to read fiction, that they take a look at Mr. Henry Milner Rideout's story, *Dragon's Blood*,⁵ not because it is moral, because it is not. Apparently the Caucasian in China, unless he is a missionary, acts up to his limits in immorality, even as the heathen do—but from it the missionary may get a wider vision of his own specialty—the heathen. For years the returned missionary gives the impression in his native land of being a returned horror hunter. He is a sensational feature in any pulpit and worse than the worst page of a Sunday supplement in the monstrous tales he tells. In this way we have received a gory, deadly impression of the heathen, but we have received no impression at all of his point of view, of his philosophy of life. Neither does the returned missionary give any such impression of the myriad life of China as we find in this book. He merely insists that many, many people live there. But a missionary can lay only one kind of a scene as a rule—one with a commonplace horror in it. Mr. Rideout does not omit the horror, but somehow we get a sense of the immeasurable mystery of China, of a real darkness, of a mortal mind infinitely different from our own. So far as enlightening this country is concerned about the heathen ends of creation, the novelists are doing it better than the missionaries.

There is a class of excellent old ladies, the kind who never leave the veranda of the summer resort where they are staying. Naturally they cannot crochet and gossip all the time. They always have crystallized girls' minds, and like an old-fashioned story of "love and adventure." Let their sons and daughters in law send them either of the following novels: *Dromina*,⁶ another story of the ill-fated son of Louis XVI, this time figuring as the king of a band of gypsies. There are enough desperate doings in the book to stir any grande dame's fine blood. Or send them Mr. Percy Brebner's story of a *Royal Ward*.⁷ The scenes are laid far back in the blood-and-thunder time of kings and pirates and smugglers, and the last scene represents the villain, a most admirable villain, riding sublimely to his death over a precipice in order to save the lives of a number of people whom he has betrayed and persecuted, evidently to please the author, who needed that kind of material for his story. Or, if they are ardently romantic, severely spiritual, send Joseph Hocking's novel, *The Sword of the Lord*.⁸ The scenes are laid in Germany during the life and time of Martin Luther. The author has done his best to get the times in and has succeeded but indifferently well, like a smith who tries to make a tempered sword out of pewter. His mind is not a sufficient furnace for the task, but the old ladies will not suspect this. They have the sweetest, liveliest imaginations left in this disillusioned world, and they would be sure to enjoy this story.

We recommend the *Journal of a Neglected Wife*⁹ to any tired-out husband who is fortunate enough to get away from a hysterical wife for a few days' peace and recreation. He is the only man who can appreciate the point of the book, namely, that she is a neglected wife because she is a treacherous woman who watches her husband and thinks against him in her own heart, even when he is innocently drinking his coffee and eating his break-

⁴DROMINA. By John Ayscough. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

⁵A ROYAL WARD. By Percy Brebner. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.00.

⁶THE SWORD OF THE LORD. By Joseph Hocking. New York: L. P. Dodd & Co. \$1.00.

⁷THE JOURNAL OF A NEGLECTED WIFE. By Mabel Hubbard Loomis. New York: H. W. Dodge & Co. \$1.00.

⁸THE INNER SHRINE. New York: Harper Bros. \$1.50.

⁹THE JOURNAL OF A NEGLECTED WIFE. New York: Houghton Mifflin & Co. \$1.00.

fast. Husbands in such positions are not justified in taking mistresses, but the explanation of why they do it can be found in such books as this. The cleverest thing about the book is the *dénouement*. The last few pages effect a complete reversal of the reader's point of view. Having duly sympathized with the wronged wife and hated her rival all thru the volume, he finds at the end that the latter is the better woman and the more wronged.

The young mother who is spending the summer on a farm somewhere, with her first baby, who has just been put into blue and white checked rompers, will appreciate *Peter-Peter*.¹⁰ But she should be careful not to read too much of it aloud to her young husband. A real young husband and father would never have nursed twin babies while his wife gave music lessons, and then have written a book of baby poetry besides, even if he did have sore eyes, as is represented in this story.

For the sake of the lieutenants and ensigns on vacations we are putting into this list Jacques Futrelle's delightful story, *Elusive Isabel*.¹¹ The name gives little idea of the charm of the tale. The scenes are laid in diplomatic circles in Washington. The Secret Service police do most of the acting, and we learn for the first time that they alone hold the government together and prevent annoyances like a world war, for example. There is a wireless maniac, with a diabolical percussion cap, who comes near ending the story too soon by blowing up everybody who figures in it two chapters before the end. But the thing turns out properly by a hair's breadth, and there is a lot of good detective work done in it of the romantic kind. The book really deserves attention from the War Department, for if the author's theory of the percussion cap could be realized, the United States could hold the peace of the world in a little globule of copper no bigger than a robin's egg.

It is hardly worth while to suggest any intellectual entertainment to the motoring vacationists; they do not need it, but in case the car blows up a tire

and there is a wait of an hour or so before they can go on, it is best to have a copy of C. N. and A. M. Williamson along to pass the time.¹² These writers are endeavoring to produce fiction as near like motoring as possible. The scenes are not laid anywhere, but they manage to carry the same set of characters along in the auto thru any Trinidad or Versailles. Speed-mad people will find familiar sensations in the book.

Professor Thomas's German Literature

PROF. CALVIN THOMAS'S *History of German Literature*¹ is, within the lines firmly laid down by its author and rigidly adhered to, as thoro and well-balanced a piece of work as the program of the "Literatures of the World" series, of which it is the thirteenth volume, will allow it to be. It is a bewildering task to compress within "about three hundred and fifty 12mo pages the entire literature of a country, giving its development, history and character, and its relation to previous and contemporary work," yet that is the program of this series as laid down by its editor, Mr. Edmond Gosse. Only a ripe scholarship, an unerring judgment of comparative values, a confident familiarity with main currents, can succeed in the performance of such a task, and Professor Thomas, having accepted the conditions, has succeeded, sacrificing much of his gigantic subject on the Procrustean bed of those three hundred and fifty 12mo pages, yet respecting its individuality in its large, general outlines. What shall be said hereafter applies, therefore, not so much to his book as to the conditions of the series.

What should be the scope of the history of a country's literature? At the very beginning of an inquiry into this matter one is confronted by another question, an old one, to which many students have sought to give an answer: "What is literature?" And when we seek light from these questions in the an-

¹⁰PETER PETER. By Maudie Radford Warren. New York: Harper Bros. \$1.50.

¹¹ELUSIVE ISABEL. By Jacques Futrelle. Indianapolis: Bobbs, Merrill. \$1.50.

¹SEEKIN SHAFER, ed. CALVIN THOMAS. *History of German Literature*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 3.

¹²A HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By CALVIN THOMAS. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 1911. \$3.00.

swers they have formulated, we shall find that their definitions vary greatly; also, that often they are not definitions at all. The preponderating opinion considers literature as one of the fine arts, confining the word's legitimate meaning strictly to *belles lettres*, itself a sufficiently vague term. This definition is, however, chiefly for the guidance of the literary critic. One doubts if it is binding upon the historian of literature at all, it is so rigidly exclusive.

De Quincey's recognition, as part of literature, of the enormous volume of printed books which the belletristic or "creative" definition excludes is the truer one, certainly so far as the history of literature is concerned. His well-known division of the domain of letters into two provinces, that of "the literature of power," of emotional appeal, and of "the literature of knowledge," covers the field completely. It admits not only the vast literature on the borderland of the belletristic definition—religious literature, for one, more potent in its power to move than poetry itself, history, philosophy, biography—but also that vast library of modern science which has decided the tendency of contemporary letters the world over. The student of the creative literature of the last quarter of a century will find its ultimate inspiration everywhere in science. Darwin's and Spencer's influence has been felt potently, the changes from Hegel and Fichte to Schopenhauer, to Nietzsche, in the field of German philosophy, have added their impulse; so has the higher criticism. In the history of literature the true formative influence in modern days is to be found only in the books excluded from its territory by the belletristic definition.

Professor Thomas, however, face to face with the problem of the limitations of the space at his disposal, has adopted the belletristic definition, and adhered to it thruout. The book will do, it will serve capitally the "general reader" for whom the series is intended, but the student, after recognizing all this, has a well-defined sense of incompleteness in a history of German literature in which no place could be found for Romanticism—weak tho' was the influence of humanism

in the formation of modern German letters, which is the child of the Reformation almost exclusively—a history whose scope cannot make room for Mommsen and Curtius, Sybel, Ranke and Treitschke, for Karl Marx, Haeckel and Buechner, which gives David Friedrich Strauss a bare mention, which excludes Harnack and Kuno Fischer, and banishes Bielschowsky to the brief biographical notes at the end. The list could, of course, be indefinitely prolonged. It is the fault of the series, not of the contributor.



Samuel Pepys, Administrator, Observer, Gossip. By E. Hallam Moorhouse. With 24 Portraits and Other Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. 1p. x. 327. \$3.00.

Well known as is the immortal diarist there was certainly a place for Miss Moorhouse's admirable life and appreciation of Samuel Pepys. It is not every reader, even among the serious students of English history, who has the time to go faithfully thru the hundreds of pages of the famous diary. Nor is it every one who can form a right estimate of the author even after a careful reading. The thousands of minute observations, the multiplicity of detail, the lack of balance between the important and unimportant affairs of life, and the impossibility of putting events and characters into correct perspective when one is brought into such marvelously close intimacy with the very soul of a man, make the diary perhaps the worst guide possible for many readers to the character, worth and achievements of the great secretary to the Admiralty. Even to those readers who are gifted with the sympathy and perspicacity which enable them to form a true appreciation of Pepys from the diary, there is the further drawback that its pages cover only the years from 1660 to 1700, and that the long and faithful service rendered by Pepys after the condition of his eyes made it impossible for him to continue his private record is not therein to be found. Miss Moorhouse gives a survey of the whole life of Samuel Pepys, quoting largely from the diary for the years for which such quotations are available, and using for "Memoires of the Royal

Navy" for the later years of his active service. While not an indiscriminating admirer of his subject, Miss Moorhouse is more indulgent in her estimate of Pepys's private character than are many of the readers of the not always edifying confessions that Pepys set down by night in secret cipher in the locked volumes of his diary. She recognizes the fact that mankind is totally unaccustomed to such absolute frankness and veracity, and that the tendency is to use the same standard of judgment to the man who thus sets forth his most secret thoughts, naked and unashamed, that one would use in measuring the utterances of ordinary men, who, naturally keeping back much which is known only to themselves and which would be discreditable to them, represent themselves as they wish to appear, rather than as in their own inner thoughts they oftentimes actually are. To estimate Pepys rightly he must first be clothed and put on the same basis as his fellows, and so far as regards his public service and his actual conduct, both toward his friends, his family, his superiors and his subordinates, he well bears comparison with the men of his time and position. In fact, the more he is studied, the more he draws out affection and admiration. We may agree with Miss Moorhouse that he had little spirituality and that he was not of the stuff of which heroes and martyrs are made. But his kindness, his fidelity to duty, his manly courage even when he was afraid, and his vivid enjoyment of the world and of life make him a most human figure in a somewhat uninteresting age. Who can refrain from a sympathetic approval of his determination to extract honey from the wayside flowers while they were still blooming, which he wrote down in his diary at the age of thirty-four:

"The truth is, I do indulge myself a little the more in pleasure, knowing that this is the proper age of my life to do it; and out of my observation that most men that do thrive in the world do forget to take pleasure during the time that they are getting their estate, but reserve that until they have got one, when it is too late for them to enjoy it with any pleasure."

The illustrations with which Miss Moorhouse has adorned her book include portraits by Kneller and Hales, and some

very interesting reproductions of steel engravings of views of London in the seventeenth century. Incidentally to her history of Pepys, Miss Moorhouse gives a remarkably able sketch of John Evelyn, the friend and contemporary of Pepys, and also to some degree his rival as a diarist.



A Little Maryland Garden. By Helen Ash Hays. Fully illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

We have had "Pot-pourri from a Surrey Garden," with the pleasant companionship of an intelligent guide; "Elizabeth and Her German Garden," with the freshness of spring salad and its tang of mustard and sage; Candace Wheeler has given us the artist's garden, with its scheme of color; and, with its mild love-story, Alfred Austin has told us of "The Garden That I Love." Here is another local garden. Like "The Chronicles of a Cornish Garden," this book was written partly as a series of letters for a newspaper. It is a bright, chatty account of the author's experiences along the successive months of the year. The book has many quotations, and tells of "the vivid sky-blue Tibetan poppy expanding its crinkled crêpe-de-chine petals in the sand." The garden-lovers will be glad to enter a new garden even in a book, and this Maryland garden is a pleasant one. The book has eight colored illustrations and many dainty drawings dropped like pressed flowers on its pages.



Literary Notes

...By royal decree the Greek Government announces that it has decided to signalize the coming centennial of Grecian independence by the publication of that long felt *pnum desiderium*, a complete and scientific thesaurus of Greek language from the earliest period of Greek literature to the present times. Prof. G. N. Chatzidakis, of the University of Athens, the prime mover in this great enterprise, is in charge of the work, and in a recent number of the *Panathenaea*, the leading popular library journal of Greece, publishes a complete program of how the work is to be done. A beginning is to be made with a modern Greek dictionary and materials are being collected in all parts of the Greek world.

...The Assyriologist of the University of Marburg, Prof. P. Jensen, whose ponderous

...at a thousand years—entitled *This Gift of a Bible to the Christian Church*, is well calculated to show what the bulk of Old Testament histories, as also the story of Jesus in many of its details, are adaptations from the experiences of the Babylonian hero Gilgamesh. Jensen has turned his former criticisms in a sonnet work entitled *Moses, Jesus, Paulus, Die Sagenmänner des babylonischen Gottmenschen Gilgamesch*, in which he applies his former methods, particularly in the case of Paul. The spirit of the book is well reflected in the subtitle, viz., "Eine Anklage wider Theologen und Sophisten und ein Appell an die Laien." Jensen has a mass of new and good material, but it is handled in too radical a spirit.

...Theological journals of a high grade defending with more or less vigor yet with an open eye to real advancement in research the older teachings of the Church are constantly increasing in number. The famous *Beweis des Glaubens*, so long and ably edited by Professor Zoëckler, and the leading apologetical monthly of the world, now appears as *Der Geisteskampf der Gegenwart*, with E. Pfennigsdorf as editor. *Glauben und Wissen*, with Prof. E. Denner and Grützmaier as editor is equally able and cheery. *Die Zeit*, edited also as a monthly by Dr. Julius Boehmer, appeals chiefly to pastors and students, and like the other two deals largely with problems that are now *sub judice*. All three are, in the best sense of the word, up-to-date journals.

...A new edition of Miss Alice B. Kroeger's useful *Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books*, first published in 1902, contains numerous additions, the index having received particular attention. Librarians know the work; it will be found of service by those using works of reference, but, of course, it is far from complete, as the compiler herself, knowing full well the enormous extent and difficulties of the field, frankly admits. Those having experience of reference work are duly thankful for every effort made to facilitate their task; and Miss Kroeger deserves thanks. (Boston: American Library Association.)

...*Fifty Years of Modern Painting: Corot to Sargent*, by J. E. Dringman (London, \$3), is a readable account of the "progress" of the art of painting in the second half of the nineteenth century written by an Englishman for his own countrymen, and therefore disproportionately concerned with British art. Preraphaelites and impressionists receive most of the author's attention. Other painters get rather scant treatment—tho evidences are not wanting of a sincere attempt at impartiality. Thus the work of American painters is in the main very fairly characterized. The book has no critical value—the author completely overlooks the real worth of some of his best admired painters, of Corot, for instance, who appears merely as a forerunner of impressionism, and of Millet, whom he considers merely a realist. But any book that comes to these painters' names is worth while.

Pebbles

And Peanut Butter from a leafy cow,
Six Dates, a dab of Olive Oil, and Thou
Beside me Fletcherizing Uncooked Bread,
And that's what I call Solid Comfort now.

Sir, a tank. What on earth are you fellows doing? There hasn't been a hit signaled for the last half hour.

Private—I think we must have shot the marker, sir!—Punch.

PRESIDENT NICHOLAS BROWN, for whom Brown University was named, was fond of quizzing small boys. One day, while walking in the streets of Providence, he came upon a little fellow who attracted his notice. "How do you do, my boy?" said the president. "What is your name?"

"My name is Harry, sir," replied the child.

"Harry, is it?" returned President Brown. "And did you know the evil one is often called Old Harry?"

"Why, no, sir," answered the boy. "I thought he was called Old Nick."—*Providence Journal*.

MARY, aged fourteen, was found one day by an older sister sobbing and crying.

"What is the matter?" she asked, with great concern.

"Three boys have asked me to go to the dance tonight," was the unexpected reply.

"Well, my dear child, certainly that is not such a terrible misfortune."

"Yes, but I told the first one I would go with him, and the last one was a long-panter!"

—*Harper's Magazine*

"In time of peace prepare for war"—

The ancient rule they wish to bar.

Why should the nations seek for gore?

A better way we find today—

In time of peace prepare for more.

—*Chicago Daily News*

A LITTLE girl was in the habit of telling awful "stretchers." Her auntie told her she could never believe her; and, to warn her, related the tale of the boy who called "Wolf, wolf!" and how the wolf really did come one day and ate up all the sheep.

"Ate the sheep?" asked the child.

"Yes."

"All of them?"

"Yes, all of them," said the auntie.

"Well," said the little one, "I don't believe you, and you don't believe me. So there!"

—*Harper's Magazine*

THE anarchist was examining the new infernal machine. "The fellow who made this did a pretty bomb job," he remarked. The shell exploded with laughter.—*Harvard Lampoon*

THE hunter and the lion met

A-walking on the plain;

The hunter ran with all his might,

The beast with all his mane.

The later hunter ran across

The lion in its flight;

He showed his teeth, the lion dropt—

And died of sudden fright.

—*Cleveland Plaindealer*

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Work for a Tariff Commission

SECRETARY MACVEAGH, in June last, speaking at a banquet in Chicago concerning tariff revision, said:

"The main point is to satisfy the people of the Middle West. If they are not satisfied, then the tariff question will unfortunately not be out of the way, and we shall not have a clear field for carrying on reform."

There is abundant evidence that the people of the Middle West are not satisfied. Their attitude toward the new tariff is like that of Senators Cummins, Dooliver, Nelson, La Follette and others who voted against it. But it does not follow that they will strive to prevent the enactment of any good bill for the promotion of currency reform, or that their displeasure will endanger Republican control of the House at next year's congressional elections. The Republicans of the Middle West are as a rule sturdy partisans. Their dissatisfaction will not lead them to vote for Democrats, and it may be added that the course of Democrats in the Senate does not convince complaining Republicans that the Democratic party can be expected to support a sound and consistent tariff policy. These Repub-

licans would say, with Senator Cummins, that "the tariff law is a Republican law and superior to any that could be framed by Democrats."

We do not look for any revolt in the Republican party on account of those provisions of the new tariff against which the so-called insurgents made their vigorous and memorable protest. The people are weary of tariff discussion. In Congress other questions will soon engage their attention, such as currency reform and the President's plans for corporation control. But the faults of this tariff revision ought not to be forgotten by the people, and efforts to correct them should be made.

Senator Cummins would keep up the fight within the party by striving in every convention to procure the nomination of "men who will stand absolutely by platform pledges." He has in mind, of course, his own conviction that his party has been false to the pledges made in last year's national platform. But how can its failure to act in accordance with that platform be proved when there is no authoritative collection of facts by which the general assertions of the platform may be measured? Tariff protection, the platform said, should equal the difference between the cost of production at home and the cost of production abroad, plus a reasonable profit for the domestic manufacturer. Where is the evidence showing what these production costs are? It does not exist in any authoritative form. And therefore one man may say that a certain tariff duty exactly meets the requirements of the platform, while another may say that it does not, and neither can prove that he is right.

What is needed is an official commission of expert investigators who will ascertain just what the differing costs of production are, and who will give to Congress and the public, by authority of the Government, the results of their inquiries. We do not overlook the fact that Senator Cummins insists upon the appointment of such a commission, saying that revision of particular schedules should be made from time to time, as suggested by the commission's work. But until such a commission exists, and until a part of its work shall have been

done, the official proof to convict any legislator of a wilful disregard for the Republican tariff platform will be wanting.

Such a commission should be required also to make reports as to the sales of American protected products abroad at prices far below those which our own people are required to pay. Good work in this field has been done by the New York Reform Club, but the significant facts should be laid before Congress and the public by Federal authority.

Senator Hale asserts that the paragraph of the new tariff law which authorizes the President to employ experts to assist him in enforcing the law was purposely so worded that it does not authorize the employment of them to ascertain costs of production. He and many others desire to prevent an official inquiry concerning those costs. But the President has quite as much knowledge of law as the Senator from Maine has acquired, and he does not agree with him about this. In the statement which he made after signing the bill he said:

"The authority of the President to use agents to assist him in the application of the maximum and minimum section of the statute, and to enable officials to administer the law, gives a wide latitude for the acquisition, under circumstances favorable to its truth, of *information in respect to the price and cost of production of goods at home and abroad* which will throw much light on the operation of the present tariff and be of primary importance as officially collected data upon which future Executive action and Executive recommendations may be based."

Those agents are soon to be appointed, and we are confident that they will be required to ascertain the costs of production at home and abroad. There has been no official investigation of this kind since the inquiry made concerning the labor costs of certain products by the late Carroll D. Wright. His work indicated what the results of a comprehensive investigation would be. We believe that if Mr. Taft's agents, or a tariff commission, should make such an investigation, and if the tariff should then be revised in accordance with the requirements of the Republican platform, certain duties alleged to be fairly protective would be removed and others would be largely reduced.

Having made such a platform, the Republican party should not refuse now to provide for procuring, by official authority, those essential facts by means of which it can be intelligently and justly enforced in tariff legislation.

The Ways for Peace

WE have already spoken of the Catalanian riots in protest against the war with Morocco. Without discussing at present the occasion for that war, or the necessity of protecting a nation's citizens in a barbarous country, this popular protest, amounting almost to civil war, raises the question how war is to come to an end at last.

There are two forces now combining for peace. One is that of the rulers and representatives of the people. Czars and kings and presidents and legislations are planning from above. They meet in the Hague Conferences. They devise treaties of arbitration. They are doing a noble and useful work. To be sure they have to be guarded and must watch each the interests of their own country. Hence the difficulty in distinguishing between those questions which can be safely left to arbitration and those which are so vital to the integrity of the country that they cannot be arbitrated. We have not as yet a model treaty of arbitration presented to the nations. We are making progress, indeed good progress, but the positive end of war is yet far off. We cannot yet agree on the representation of the larger and smaller nations in an international court. So far off is universal peace that the rivalry for naval armaments is piling up taxation and almost resulting in national bankruptcy. Nevertheless the movement of the rulers for peace is of high importance. It is the greatest political influence for human advancement that the last two decades have seen.

But this is not all, and is not enough. The people rule, in the end, and not the rulers. The people must themselves forbid war or war will not cease to be a curse to the world. War comes, usually, because the people want it. A mad passion for war smites a people; or, it may be, a serious and solemn purpose determines that they must fight to achieve

what they believe to be a righteous principle or national defense. War will not end until the people will it to end. They must be educated to detest war and love peace. They must cease to regard war as the noblest of professions and the military leader as the grandest hero.

There is a story, "The White Crown," published fifteen years ago, telling how war came to an end. A mysterious stranger—was it the Prince of Peace?—moved among the people, the soldiers, the generals, and won them to the pledge not to slay in war. So when the army of Germany met the army of Russia face to face every soldier and officer, all but the Kaiser and the Czar, had taken the vow of the white crown, and when the orders were given to join battle all refused to shoot, and so war ended. The story is as preposterous as it is thrilling, but it tells its great lesson, that war is to come to an end and peace rule the world when the people will it so.

In Spain the people have refused to enlist in the army. In Russia there is a sect of Christians who refuse to fight. In France, in Germany, the two countries most hostile to each other, the labor unions fraternize and declare that brotherhood is more than patriotism, when the latter is subverted to slaughter. The ethics of Socialism forbid war. Socialists in Europe are banded against it. Not yet are they able to refuse to enter the army, for they are not yet as well instructed or as doggedly right as are the Russian Stundists, but they are getting stronger and fuller of purpose. The Churches, which have been agents and defenders of war, are learning new truth and duty, and are more and more protesting against it. Was not their Christ harbingered with the song of "Peace on Earth," and will they not learn the lesson? Business, trade, all the complex forces of modern civilization which are controlled by the common people, are for peace and quiet and prosperity. They all make for the abolition of war.

So it is that war must end. The rulers lag somewhat in their plans for arbitration. The people are slow to forget the miserable glories of war, but these two forces are uniting and the end is sure and not so far off as the generals and admirals think.

The Social Side of Farm Life

LAST week we discussed the purely agricultural aspects of the report of the Country Life Commission. This week we discuss the social side of the question. First of all the labor problem is crowding upon us with a demand to be solved. The difficulty of securing good labor has become so great that many farmers are disposing of their property, or leaving it to be worked on shares by tenants. It is not desirable that proxy farming shall increase in the United States. If our annual immigration could be fairly distributed it would pretty well cover the increase in the demand for help on our farms. Or if the native supply could be so educated as to prefer country life and outdoor work, we should hear little about the dearth of help during the harvesting seasons. Annually the cry goes out that our Minnesota wheat fields cannot be reaped and that the Kansas corn cannot be harvested. We do not know just the proportion of our grains that are wasted from defective and short handling, but it has been estimated at one-fifth of all the products of the United States.

The Commission concludes that under present conditions there is no remedy for lack of laborers but to change the style of farming. This change consists in a simplification of the business, and less activity and aggressiveness. In the Northeast the tendency is toward a maximum of grazing and meadow, and a minimum of hand labor. Of course the use of machinery is greatly increasing and largely displacing the demand for "hands." The final remedy, however, must lie in what we have come to term intensive farming. Here the requirements for help can be minimized because the acreage can be made very small, while yet securing a good income. That the hours of labor on farms can be shortened as suggested by the report we do not believe. It is impossible to carry on good land tillage unless the farmer knows the top of the morning, and he must be willing to find his pleasure in work rather than in the escape from it. What we need is a training that will make achievement satisfactory. Of course we do not argue for that sort of

labor which breaks down the worker; but we believe that with better tools and less back-breaking toil, the farmer still has a plump ten hours or more of activity. With wiser schools and a proper public sentiment, it surely would not be necessary to report that foreign labor is more reliable than American. Yet we understand that the commission is right in saying that foreign farmers are gradually taking possession of vast agricultural sections, and it may be true that they will in time drive out the native stock.

The position of the farmer's wife has changed so fully within the last fifty years that it is hard to place her. It is impossible any longer to secure for her that sort of neighbor help which was once common. Farmers no longer swap work in raising bees, husking bees, quilting bees and all other sorts of similar social contrivances. Schooling deprives the farm woman of her daughters, and education does not send them back again to help her in the household. Here is a huge blunder, either in our household economics or in the school system. The house-mother is left to provide food that requires the least labor, to satisfy herself with narrow social diversions and spend her days longing for town comfort. The commission suggests that we have gone so far in the way of creameries and other coöperative reliefs that we should go still farther to lighten the burdens of household labor. This does not, however, touch the problem of creating a new race of farm-mothers capable of managing the improved farmhouse and glorying in country life. Electricity will probably soon furnish not only light and heat but do a good deal of the work, and already the farm-wife has her telephone and free mail delivery.

Socially, farm life depends for its satisfaction largely upon the hygienic conditions established. Theoretically it should be the most healthful place to be found; far ahead of the average city home. But as things are health conditions very much need looking after in our open country. There are cellars undrained and full of pollution; stables and barnyards that are shameful and dangerous; unwholesome and badly pre-

pared food; stupidity and ignorance as to recreation, and in many sections there is a prevalence of local diseases. Infection from diseased cattle or from poisoned streams has to be constantly guarded against. The loss to the people from insanitary conditions on the farms is reported to be an enormous sum. Hygiene and sanitation should be taught in the schools, for no one more needs than the farmer to be taught how to eat, the importance of pure air, the necessity of caring for the body, and the ineffectiveness of drugging the system. The commission recommends that women organizations be formed for the purpose of providing visiting nurses for rural communities. What is needed is not so much a doctor for a patient as a regular supervision of rural families to make the attendance of a physician unnecessary. The report urges further that the Federal Government should be given a right to send health officers anywhere and at any time to investigate conditions and secure public health. This is a startling proposition, but we do not see why the Government should not be permitted to do for its citizens what it is already doing for its cattle.

Realizing that the success of country life always has been dependent and always will be dependent on the country woman, very largely, the Commission has made special effort to give us a thoro report along this line. It reports that good gardens and attractive premises and a sympathetic love for nature as a national characteristic are growing. Many farm houses are well provided with books, periodicals and musical instruments. But since the passage of household industries very largely to factories, such as cheese making, weaving and knitting, soap making and candle making, woman's life has been dulled into routine. She has mainly to mend garments and to prepare three meals a day, leaving her life more monotonous and isolated than in the old-fashioned farm days. In other words, the woman's lot is not as desirable as that of the man under present conditions. The Commission suggests a coöperative spirit in household affairs, meaning, we suppose, that the men and the women shall work together more than they do in field and

house. In this way the man does the harder work, while the woman has a part of the charm of the hay field and the garden. Other methods for relieving the woman should be good cisterns and wells, providing running water in the house, convenient gardens not stingily provided with flowers, telephones and improved roads. Women's organizations are springing up everywhere, including reading clubs and rural art associations.

Here and there the Commission has found a rural neighborhood in which farmers and their wives come together for social intercourse, and for this reason they approve very strongly of the working grange. The absolute independence and free range for personal will on the farm does not fit farmers for easy co-operation in any direction. Just exactly where the executive worker must yield his views of methods is not easy for him to determine, and for this reason the grange work is exceedingly valuable and educative. We still lack the cohesion that marks the farm folk in older countries. The training of generations has made the farmer a strong individualist, and his work brings out self-reliance as the essence of his nature. The Commission believes that the coöperative tendency must be encouraged. It is suggested that while recreation should be a feature of country life, it should be developed from native sources rather than by the invasion of some fashionable game from the cities or the towns.

But in no direction are we led by the Commission with more decisive emphasis than in the direction of improved rural schools. "In every part of the United States, there is but one mind, on the part of those capable of judging, as to the necessity of redirecting the rural schools." There is a demand that the schools express the daily life of the people and fit the young folk to engage intelligently in matters that concern the home. The schools must represent and stand for the community that supports them. It is urged that the teaching be visual and always applicable; that is, usable. If a boy can study in the morning something that he can use in the afternoon he understands what study means, and he will like it. Within

the last few years the colleges of agriculture have organized the State, very largely from the practical viewpoint, and they have much more still to do; but the departments of education must now coöperate. To industrialize our system does not mean to take out its culture and broadening power, but to make that more evident in a workable education that illuminates the boy's surroundings and the girl's home life. The Commission recommends a nation-wide extension work of the agricultural colleges. It would have the Bureau of Education become a clearing house, and a collecting, investigating and distributing organization; but this THE INDEPENDENT has already urged editorially. We heartily second the Commission, and are convinced that our Department of Education must unify the educational efforts of the United States.



Prices and Taxes

IN his interesting and exceptionally suggestive "Memories," Francis Galton repeats the story told of a Cameron of Lochiel who, bivouacking with his son in the snow, noticed that the youth had rolled up a snowball to make a pillow. Kicking it away he sternly said: "No effeminacy, boy."

For the favored of fortune these are days of effeminacy and worse. Costly self-indulgence, vulgar display, freak dinners, barbaric feminine costumes invented for the sole purpose of raising the bills of milliners and dressmakers, these are *de rigueur* things among people who have been overtaken by a golden flood and have not yet learned how to float on it gracefully.

But for the masses of humanity there will be little chance for extravagance or effeminacy if the present tendency of prices and taxes continues. Both are going up out of all proportion to middle class and working class incomes. *Bradstreet's* announces that prices are now up to the highest recorded level, and it is certain that they will go higher. Gold is still the monetary standard of the civilized world, and the enormous production of gold in the last ten years has cut down the purchasing power of that beautiful gold dollar of the McKinley cam-

paign nearly one half. In other words, the consuming community has come to a practical experience of that "fifty-cent dollar" which was the political ogre of 1896.

As if this were not enough, each of the big nations has been imposing new taxes, and of course, in the good old orthodox way, for the most part. The well-to-do, who could pay taxes without distress, have an undisguised horror of assessment, but they can always see the reasonableness of imposing new burdens upon people of moderate means or of no means at all. Financial burdens encourage thrift, or, if they don't, they increase the proportion of the population that can't get ahead enough to cross the boundary which is supposed to separate wage-earners from that admirable and "independent" middle class, which is understood to be the substantial element in national life. This difficulty, as anybody can see, tends to maintain an ample supply of wage labor and to prevent wages from rising at an alarming rate to correspond with advancing prices. All of which is "nice" for the people that want to employ an army of wage workers and would dislike to see a "socialistic" policy adopted whereby their own assessment for the common good might be perceptibly increased.

It is the bold departure from the orthodox scheme of things which makes the new British policy so sensational and so interesting as an experiment to be watched. The idea of imposing taxes on people that are able to pay them and spending them for the well-being of the multitude is reprehensible and alarming to the conservative mind. If a nation once starts on such a course as that no fellow can predict how far it may go. It might even arrive at an attempt to establish something like equality before the law.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer may be said to have added insult to injury, when, in reply to the wrathful attacks of the property owners who wanted to know if he was trying to drive industry out of the United Kingdom for good and all, he asked his critics where industry would go to escape its impending doom. It would be good news for the human

race if it could be announced that the new taxes taking effect in the nations of Continental Europe, and the new protective tariff in the United States, would in fact hit property as the British budget inevitably must. Unhappily they won't. They are of the orthodox kind. The new German taxes fall directly upon the "ultimate consumer." For example, ten boxes of matches which hitherto have cost two cents in Germany will now cost six. In the same country coffee, which has been twenty-five cents a pound, will cost fifty cents. Tea is advanced forty per cent., tobacco twenty to twenty-five per cent., and beer a cent a glass. In the United States new taxation, as always, will fall on the ultimate consumer, not directly but ultimately.

Whatever may happen in England, in the rest of the western world we are going to see for a long time to come not any tendency toward an equalizing of economic conditions and well-being. Under rising prices and rising taxes a marked increase of disparity will continue. The wealth of the wealthy will pile up. The deprivations and economies of the poor will afford them abundant exercise of the economic and moral virtues. Inasmuch as the poor and the relatively poor—the wage-earners and the middle class—greatly outnumber the inordinately rich, we suppose that it is legitimate to conclude that the present orthodox policy in taxation is maintained because the bearers of the burden fear that somehow or other they would go to the bad if, betrayed by a gleam of intelligence, they should shift it to other shoulders.



The Development of the Modern Myth

It is quite too easily believed that the day of mythopœia is past. Not at all. It is in human nature to make myths. Children all do it. Who does not know children who go off by themselves, or in company with others, and create imaginary stories which they half believe? It is the more or less conscious creative faculty within them, which, as they grow older, they control, but which, Wordsworth would tell us, brings them nearer

the world of angels, and the loss of which Thomas Hood laments:

"It was a childish fantasy,
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from heaven
Than when I was a boy."

But there are those who retain to mature years the mythopœiac faculty, who allow their faculty of imagination to control their scientific judgment. The myth they create will expand itself under their elaboration, and may even find a considerable school of believers, and this, too, in our present scientific age; for it is an interesting fact that this age of the Baconian philosophy finds not a few people who are quite incapable of reaching up to it.

Under the irony of fate Lord Francis Bacon himself is an example of the development of a fine modern myth which has a coterie of active believers and advocates. The myth began with somebody's wonder that the unknown Shakespeare could have created the most extraordinary literature in the English language. The next stage was to declare that he could not have written his poems or plays, but that they must have been written by some other recognized man of fame and genius. Then it was easy to select Francis Bacon as their author. Then came the search for cryptic evidence that he wrote them, a search which has filled volumes of diligent and learned trifling. This succession of studies forms the first stage in the myth.

Now comes another which occupies a fresh school of myth-makers, all absolutely honest, ready to risk reputation or life on their faith.

Who was Francis Bacon? they ask, and they find a fine answer. He was the son of Queen Elizabeth, and his father was her favorite lord. Why not? He must be accounted for, as well as Shakespeare. But is it not incredible that Queen Elizabeth, ever in the public eye, could have borne a son and nobody have known it? Not at all. No difficulty is too great for one who wants to believe. At a suitable date, we are told, Elizabeth was sick for two months, with smallpox, it was related, and she recovered and her face was not pitted as every one's else was that had the disease. That is satisfactory evidence that she was the mother of Francis Bacon; or, if other

evidence is required, the same faculty which found cryptic proof in the plays themselves, in the order of odd letters in the first edition, is capable; and has proved itself capable, to supply all needed historical evidence. Books are written; a serial magazine is devoted to the propagation of the new faith. A school of believers is enlarging the story, which now might almost be called a cult. The believers know where conclusive evidence is hidden which will utterly confound all skeptics, Bacon's written claims, and gold hidden with it all, if only Parliament will allow them to open the vault. The myth has well developed and will continue to grow and find its disciples. The evidence of the impossible, the incredible, is made convincing.

How can it be? How is it done in this age of science? The answer is simple. A man's imagination runs riot, as in dreams, without the control of reason. Dreams seem real because neither the five senses, nor the sixth, test and control the fancy. It requires very little evidence, or none at all, in such a case to create belief, or even originate a myth. We give another example, fortunately where the myth has gained no such currency.

An excellent scholar living in New Haven, Conn., Mr. McWhorter, published an inscription of several lines in length, in the Phenician language, which he had discovered on the thigh of the Cardiff Giant, which was exhibited about the country several decades ago. It told how Phenician mariners, in the dated reign of a Sidonian king, had been driven by storm to this unknown land and had made this statue as a memorial of themselves. It was a remarkable inscription, all correct paleographically and historically. Now the Cardiff Giant was a humbug and fraud and proved to be such, having been made and buried and disinterred by the man who exhibited it. It could not have been made by Phenician castaways. But the inscription was in good Phenician. Equally it was impossible that the ignorant man who carved the statue could have concocted the inscription. Mr. McWhorter, who had found it, was a man of both honesty and scholarship. How could the impossible be accounted for?

In just this way. There was no in-

scription on the giant's thigh, nothing more than the irregular pittings of the tools with which it was cut. But the New Haven scholar wanted to believe the statue old, and what more natural than that it should have been made by Phenician sailors? Then came the search for evidence. There was a mark that looked like a Phenician letter. That letter would fit such a word. The letters of that word he imagined he saw traces of; and one word suggested another, and one line followed another until the whole inscription was evolved and created in his mind, and projected on the statue, where not one letter existed. He published it, but fortunately it gained no such belief as did the more attractive Baconian myth.

What do we see now? Imagination not merely filling our bookshelves and flooding our magazines, and fakes filling our journals, deliberately written for pay, but imagination actually curing disease, and a philosophy promulgated which teaches us that what we want, what will be good for us, is therefore true. The myth is not dishonest. It represents the imaginative faculty uncontrolled, then run riot. Why not? Not every one, even in this age, has learned to see two things at once, the two sides of the shield, to practise stereoscopic vision, to use laboratory methods, to ask what is the evidence on the other side. It is easy for some people, and such there will always be, to believe what they want to believe.

An American Gift to Pius X

SOME American bishops, according to *La Stampa*, of Turin, have bought from the grandnephew of Pius IX the palace in which he was born at Sinigaglia, near the Adriatic Sea. It is said they intend it as a present to Pius X. Further news assures us that the deeds have been past over to Archbishop Farley, who is not yet a cardinal.

John Mary Mastai was born May 13, 1792, and lived in the family palace till he was eleven, save while being nursed by a peasant woman who lived on the estate. He entered the college of Volterra, but falling ill was obliged to leave. Again his poor health obliged him to resign

from the Papal Noble Guard, which he had joined. He was then twenty-two years old. This part of his life at the ancestral palace is the most discussed. He is charged with leading a pretty loose life and of actually joining the Freemasons, who had a lodge in the town. The parties now laboring for his canonization may have to overlook very much or recognize an Augustine in the Pope, who declared Mary's Immaculate Conception a heralded truth. Soon, however, Mastai left Sinigaglia and entered the Church. Over forty years were to pass before he returned. In 1859, now Pius IX, he wrote to his brother, Gabriel, announcing the Pontifical visit and requesting himself and family to vacate the palace and in a second letter the Pope stated that the Papal Court would require forty beds. Of the Court the most important was Mgr. Hohenlohe, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire and brother of the second successor of Bismarck in the German Chancellorship. He was to the end a staunch anti-infallibilist and is credited with the exprest wish to be Pope just for a day. In that twenty-four hours, he declared, he would throw up the Temporal Power, suppress the Jesuits and abolish celibacy. Then casting the Tiara into the Tiber he would return to his native Bavaria.

When in 1870 news came of the triumphal entry of Victor Emmanuel into Rome, Count Hercules, Pius IX's nephew, who was a captain in the Italian cavalry, brought the news to the palace, and while singing patriotic songs placed the Red, White and Green of United Italy in a vase full of flowers, standing in the reception room.

In 1892 Catholics of the town, in union with the hierarchy, wished to celebrate the centennial of the birth of Pius IX. A tablet with a suitable inscription was put into the wall of the palace. The eve of the celebration some anti-clericals covered the tablet with another bearing the legend: "Here was born John Mary Mastai, the butcher of Nonti and Tognetti and of his fellow townsman, Jerome Simoncelli." The proposed celebration was declared off.

Of course, it is as yet unknown what Pius X will do with this testimony of American episcopal affection.

President Taft's New Order

Not Theodore Roosevelt could have issued a more drastic order for the supervisors of the Census than that issued by President Taft forbidding the use of the Census machinery for political purposes. In his letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor he says:

"I therefore order . . . that any supervisor or enumerator who uses his influence with his subordinates or colleagues to assist any party or any candidate in a primary or general election or who takes any part, other than merely casting his vote, in politics, national, State or local, either by service upon a political committee, by public addresses, by the solicitation of votes or otherwise, shall be at once dismissed the service. I wish to make this regulation as broad as possible, and wish it enforced without exception."

Of course the effort will be made to evade this order. The President has to consult Representatives and Senators in selecting supervisors, and they are Republicans, except in the South, where the two parties divide the spoil. The supervisors appoint the enumerations, many thousands of them, and political interests will be sure to make their claim. But it is a great step forward to have a good law, after a bad bill was vetoed, and the definite prohibition to take any active part in politics. The old Jacksonian rule, that to the victors belong the spoils, is repudiated by a President who is making good the promise that there shall be no retreat from the progressive measures and policies urged by his predecessor.

Baron Takahira

Baron Kogoro Takahira, the Ambassador from Japan to the United States, returns home this week. Whether he will come back in the fall after having given his Government the benefit of his advice as to the renewal of the expiring treaty with us or whether, as has been intimated, he is to be promoted to the head of the Foreign Office, the Baron will carry with him the respect and admiration of all good Americans. Arriving at his post at Washington at the acute stage of the California insult and Hobson war talk period, he straightway with tact and statesmanlike vision set about to solve once and for all the difficulties between the two greatest Powers of the Pacific. Altho his predecessor was recalled for suggesting a similar plan he persuaded Japan to negotiate an arbitra-

tion treaty with us, in which all questions save those of "vital interests," "national honor," or those involving third parties were to be settled at The Hague. Tho this was the first arbitration treaty that Japan has ever entered into, the Baron was not content with the glory of bringing it about. He saw that as long as "vital interests" and "honor" were reserved for the arbitrament of war there were still chances for trouble between Japan and America. Accordingly the ink on the treaty was hardly dry when he set about negotiating with Secretary Root the famous "agreement" in which both nations pledged themselves among other things to respect each other's territory and sovereignty. Thus the treaty and the subsequent agreement bind Japan and America in a peace compact in which their territory and sovereignty can be the subject neither of war nor arbitration and all other questions are to be settled by arbitration. The treaty and agreement, therefore, taken together constitute the farthest step yet made by any two world Powers along the path toward Universal Peace. For this, above all else, the American people will ever hold Baron Takahira in grateful remembrance.



Compulsory Arbitration

New Zealand is in the midst of "hard times." Now is the chance, therefore, for the opponents of the Compulsory Arbitration act to show the dire results they have been prophesying for the past decade. "All very well in seasons of prosperity," they were accustomed to say, "Wait till the bad times come. Then the principle will be tested." Well, what is the situation? Mr. Tregear, the Commissioner of Labor for New Zealand, informs us that tho there is more unemployment than heretofore, and less profits are being made, there has been no reduction of wages, no shutting down of plants and no strikes, while "the fall in the public fortunes has been met by a rise in individual energy that has already gone to make losses good." We shall, most of us, doubtless shake our heads and argufy, but sooner or later we will follow New Zealand's example and compel capital and labor to settle their disputes by arbitration. And the movement will progress

just as fast as the public learns that it has even more vital interests in industrial peace than the other two factors in the case.



The Child Shah "Wo to thee, O land, when thy king is a child!" said the Preacher, but in the case of Persia popular sympathy is not so much stirred for the land as for the eleven-year-old lad who has been forced to become its ruler. The Peacock Throne is the most sumptuous in the world, but its occupant is as miserable as a boy at boarding school. Shah of Shahs and King of Kings is he, but he wants his mother. And she wants him, preferring to take him with her into exile rather than to leave him in his solitary grandeur. She has a divided duty; if she stays in Teheran she parts from her husband; if she goes into exile with the deposed Shah she loses her son when he needs her most. For, strange as it may appear to our notions, family affection is found even in the harem of an Oriental despot. The revolutionary leaders, who followed quickly after the Shah as he fled to the Russian Legation when the city was captured, found the blood-thirsty tyrant whom they had overthrown not concerned with his own fate, but engaged in sopping up with his handkerchief the tears of his wife, who had thought him killed in the street fighting. When the revolutionists asked him to grant them audience so they might give him formal notification that he had lost his kingdom, he replied—one may imagine with some gruffness—that they need not bother, he knew it already. Then, when they tried to take away the little Crown Prince to be their King, he added his tears to his mother's. But when he was told that it was against the rules to cry in the Russian Legation, he dried his eyes and went with them, a pathetic figure crouched in the corner of the big state carriage. When he reached the Sultanabad palace he received the homage of the Regent and public officials with boyish dignity, and in reply to their perfunctory expression of the hope that he would be a good ruler to his people, he spoke up loud and clear: "Inshallah. I will!" But youthful courage does not last. He found that the regulations of the Russian Legation did not prevent

him from indulging his grief in Sultanabad. When they let him go horseback riding he tried to run away, but a courtier overtook him, seized the bridle rein, and, drawing his revolver, threatened to shoot himself if the Shah did not return to the palace. He did return, but next day tried to escape by means of suicide. That also was prevented and the child Shah is condemned to be crowned and married within a few months.



Readers have noticed that we have not commented on ex-President Eliot's lecture on the religion of the future, or the New Religion, as the title gives it. We have great respect for Mr. Eliot, and know him to be a wise man, when he is not otherwise; and we hesitate to believe that the report that was published is full enough to base a judgment. He is more brave than wise if he thinks himself able to prophesy—and his address seemed to be mainly a prophecy—what is the substance of the new and different religion that will dominate the world. It is not easy yet to see that Christianity will be replaced by a new cult with new motives and new authority. Mr. Eliot warns critics to wait until they see his address in full in a few days.



It is well that the four protecting Powers will remove the Greek flag which the Cretans have raised over the citadel of Canea. The Cretans will not remove it, and they ought to be allowed to choose their rulers. But so long as Crete has all the advantage of self-government except the name, it is not worth while to provoke a war in which Greece's only chance to escape being crumpled up like paper by the Turkish army would be in the protection of the Christian Powers.



Ex-Police Commissioner Bingham says in *Hampton's Magazine* that he believes \$100,000,000 in graft is paid every year in New York, and a part of it was offered to him, \$10,000 a month to allow a gambling house to run very quietly, and \$5,000 cash and \$500 a month simply to be seen shaking hands with a proprietor of an upper Broadway café. With such evidence from an honest commissioner we may know what to suspect when the lid is off.

The Metropolitan and the White Plague

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of which John R. Hegeman is president, recently came to the conclusion that if it could prolong the lives of its policy-holders by curative intervention it would not only be going a good deed in a naughty world but it would likewise be legitimately exercising its powers. The company planned to erect a tuberculosis sanitarium on a land tract in the Adirondacks wherein its policy-holders and employees who became consumptives might have treatment without expense except the payment of annual premiums on policies held by them. The idea was certainly humanitarian, but Insurance Superintendent Hotchkiss has denied the company his required permission to acquire the needed real estate for the purpose, and in a somewhat lengthy memorandum he reviews the reasons put forth by the company in behalf of its right to invest its funds in such administrative real estate and summarizes the legislation of the State on insurance company investments since 1849. Mr. Hotchkiss contends that the law does not permit the kind of investment contemplated by the Metropolitan Life. He says in part as follows:

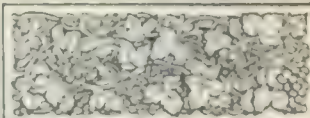
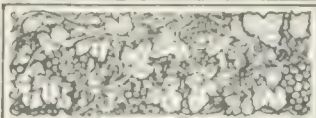
"A corporation cannot exercise implied powers which the statute, on which its charter rests, definitely withheld. The moment of its incorporation this company was prohibited by law from acquiring real estate except such as was requisite for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business. Save for what seem immaterial changes in the use or omission of adjectives, this prohibition has continued in force from that time. The purchase of lands for the purpose of erecting and maintaining thereon a tuberculosis hospital, even granting that in present-day conditions the functions of an insurance company have been so widened that maintenance by it of such a hospital is within its implied powers, is thus, to use the words of Justice Beekman, "otherwise prohibited." And this, too, irrespective of whether the hospital is for the sole benefit of employees or for the benefit of employers and policy-holders alike. Counsel for the applicant urges that, in view of the commendable purpose of his company, the question should be looked at broadly and the law liberally construed. But if this company can erect a hos-

pital for consumptives, where, pray, is the end? Another company may with equal propriety ask authority to erect a general hospital. Still another may confidently seek approval for the erection of a laboratory for the scientific investigation of disease. It is answered that the Department can be relied on to limit such expenditures, and prevent the extension of this new idea beyond bounds. The Department prefers, however, to act well within rather than possibly without the law. Hence, while appreciating the practical philanthropy behind the present application, the possibilities which lurk therein of the assumption by insurance companies of many functions not strictly incident to their business suggest that the State may well move slowly in determining whether its creatures, particularly those possessed of such enormous financial power, should be permitted thus to step outside their legitimate field. Still further, while courts in extreme cases of apparent injustice may sometimes properly strain after jurisdiction or stretch the written law, administrative officers should take the law as they find it and leave law making to the law-making power. The enlightened public opinion of the present day, particularly in a State whose Legislature meets annually, may be relied on quickly to find expression in new laws or approved amendments to old laws. Hence, if this interpretation of Section 20 (2) is not in accord with that public opinion, the Legislature of 1910 will doubtless grant the power which the Legislature of 1849 withheld."

THE Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of which E. E. Rittenhouse, sometime Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Colorado, is president, has so far progressed that the company has now resumed the writing of new business. A published statement by the president says:

"The policy of the management will be to advance the interests of the society along conservative and economical lines. It will gradually enlarge its field of operation until it takes in practically all of the States in the Union. There will be no wild dash for business and no extravagance. The army of the uninsured in this country is sufficiently large to afford an ample field for all companies and the Provident will soon get its full share of the business."

THE Travelers, of Hartford, has given notice that it will not insure against accident those who insist upon riding in aeroplanes and flying machines. The growth and development of aviation has brought forth a new hazard and the Travelers will as yet have none of it.



Good Crop News

LAST week's crop report was distinctly favorable, as a whole, altho previous estimates of the yield of corn were slightly reduced. For winter wheat the Government gave its own estimate in bushels, and this was unexpectedly large. The grain trade had been looking for about 400,000,000 bushels, but the Government reported 33,000,000 more. This makes the entire crop something in excess of 700,000,000, a total which has been surpassed in only two years, 1901 and 1906. We shall have 40,000,000 bushels more than were harvested last year. The corn crop will be, in round numbers, 3,000,000,000 bushels, which breaks the record. Another record crop will be that of oats, exceeding last year's by more than 200,000,000 bushels. The totals are shown below:

	Indicated crop.	Harvested last year.
Corn	2,954,000,000	2,668,651,000
Winter wheat ...	432,920,000	437,908,000
Spring wheat ...	270,348,000	226,694,000
Total wheat	703,268,000	664,602,000
Oats	1,027,000,000	807,156,000
Rye	31,540,000	31,851,000
Barley	181,658,000	166,756,000

The total yield of these cereals exceeds last year's by 558,000,000 bushels or by nearly 13 per cent. North of the Canada line the harvest is now in progress, and there will be 130,000,000 bushels of wheat in the three Northwestern provinces. Wheat crops in Europe are reported to be about an average. Wheat reserves are low all over the world, lower, in fact, than they have been for many years. Our exports were reduced last year; in the coming year they will be increased, but not largely, for there will be an increase of the quantity consumed at home. Our farmers are favored, and their prosperity is the foundation of the prosperity of all. Abundance will probably prevent an advance of the prices of cereals, but the condition of the world's supply will not permit any considerable reduction.

Trade and Speculation

ADDITIONAL indications of the upward movement were seen last week in the steel industry and in purchases of railway equipment. For the first time in nearly two years all the departments of the Maryland Steel Company were running on full time. The Baltimore & Ohio road closed contracts for 3,600 cars and 30,000 tons of rails, and is planning to buy 2,000 more cars and 60 locomotives. These purchases call for more than \$10,000,000. The Pennsylvania road ordered 2,600 cars. An order for 57 locomotives was placed by the Hill roads at the Baldwin Works, where it is said that 20,000 men will soon be employed night and day. Reports concerning general trade were encouraging. In the stock market there were large transactions, notably in Union Pacific (which showed an advance of 14 points) and in Steel. The number of shares sold, 6,841,000, exceeded the preceding week's total by about 40 per cent. Dealings in Steel and Union Pacific securities amounted to more than 1,100,000 shares.



....About 11,000 men are now employed upon railway extensions in Oregon and Washington.

....Imports of wool in the last fiscal year were 266,500,000 pounds (about one-third of the quantity consumed in the United States) valued at \$45,000,000.

....The American Bank of Nicaragua, chartered in this country, has secured a fifty year concession for the establishment of banks in Managua and other cities of Nicaragua.

....Negotiations have been closed for the construction of a new union passenger station in Kansas City. The cost of it, with that of the allied system of freight terminals, will be \$30,000,000. The new station building, upon which \$3,000,000 will be expended, will be at Twenty-third street and Baltimore avenue, facing one of the city's finest parks.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1909.

No. 3169

Survey of the World

Mr. Taft and the Corporations

The principal subject considered at recent conferences between President Taft and certain members of his Cabinet has been a plan for perfecting both the executive and the legislative machinery for dealing with corporations. This will be the leading topic of his message to Congress in December. He has said that his aim would be to perfect the machinery by which the standards set up during the administration of his predecessor can be maintained without interference with legitimate business. The question has recently been studied by Attorney-General Wickersham and other members of the Cabinet. Their views and the results of their inquiries have been submitted to the President at Beverly. Press reports which, it is understood, were approved by the President, foreshadow action or recommendations on the following lines: There will be a movement for the relief of the Interstate Commerce Commission, involving a withdrawal of the commission's executive duties, which may be transferred to the Bureau of Corporations or to the Department of Justice, and a restriction of the commission's work to the quasi-judicial investigation of complaints made either by individuals or by an executive department charged with the duty of supervision. Legislation designed to prevent excessive issues of railroad stock or bonds will be recommended, and also legislation to prevent a railroad company from owning stock of a competing road. The plan will include a new distribution of the duties of those bureaus, in several departments, which are engaged in dealing with corporations. Mr. Taft said on the 21st that the desired amendments of

the Interstate Commerce law presented no difficulties, and that the proposed rearrangement or co-ordination of bureaus could readily be accomplished. A simple and effective method of preventing excessive issues of stock or bonds had been proposed. It is admitted, however, that amendment of the Sherman Anti-Trust law will not be an easy matter. It is desired that railroad companies shall be permitted to make traffic agreements, subject to the approval of the commission. This change may be made, but any modification of the Sherman act with respect to combinations or Trusts in the general field of production is found, so the press reports say, to be a very difficult problem. The President's views, together with those of certain members of his Cabinet, will be considered at a conference to be held in New York on the 30th inst. Attorney-General Wickersham, Secretary Nagel, Secretary Ballinger and Commissioner Knapp will be present, and suggestions will be received from financiers and other business men. A report will be laid before the President in November. He has heard that the new law for a tax on the net earnings of corporations will be attacked in the courts, and he is confident that it will stand the test. It is said that Mr. Wickersham is in favor of a national incorporation law as a logical sequence to the net earnings tax act. This act is sharply criticised by ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, formerly Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It seeks to accomplish by indirection, he says, what the Federal Government cannot do by direct action. It is dangerous, he adds, to empower a President at his will to publish or to withhold from publication the rec-

ords of a corporation's affairs.—William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, are the lowest bidders for the construction of the two great battleships, the "Wyoming" and the "Arkansas," the bids being \$4,450,000 and \$4,475,000, but as only one ship can be assigned to a firm, the bid of the New York Shipbuilding Company, of Camden, N. J., \$4,675,000, will be accepted for the other. These will be the largest ships in the navy. The first so-called Dreadnoughts, the "Delaware" and the "North Dakota," were of 20,000 tons; the two now being constructed (the "Utah" and the "Florida") are of 22,000; but the displacement of those for which these bids were invited will be 26,000.—The Department of Justice is prepared to try Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, upon the indictments in which he is accused of fraud in connection with his acquisition of town lots in Muskogee.

West Point Cadets Expelled

Seven cadets of the Military Academy at West Point were expelled on the 19th, by order of the President, for hazing Cadet Rolando Sutton in June last. The list follows:

John H. Booker, Jr., of West Point, Ga., first class; Richard W. Harker, Kansas City, Mo., third class; Earle W. Dunmore, Utica, N. Y., third class; Chauncey C. Devere, Wheeling, W. Va., third class; Gordon Lefebvre, Richmond, Va., third class; Albert E. Crane, Haverden, Iowa, third class; Jacob S. Fordner, Dothan, Ala., third class.

Sutton, a member of the fourth or freshman class (a "plebe"), was on sentry duty in the night, when he was attacked with tent poles by several cadets, and so severely bruised that he remained in the hospital three weeks. A board of investigation, whose presiding officer was Lieutenant Colonel Sibley, made a thorough inquiry, sitting for nearly a month and examining 135 cadets under oath, and upon its report the order of dismissal was prepared by Secretary Dickinson and promptly approved by the President. It is said that young Sutton's testimony showed no desire on his part to secure the punishment of those who attacked him and did not assist the board in identifying them. In a statement of their side of the case they assert that they were not hazing any one, but were merely "skylarking" when they

encountered the sentry, who ran after and tackled them, thus bringing on "a friendly scrimmage" in which he was hurt. They also express the opinion that their punishment would not have been so severe if President Roosevelt had not reinstated six of the eight cadets suspended for hazing and marked for dismissal last year.—On the 18th, at the end of a long and sensational hearing before a court of inquiry concerning the death, in October last, at the Naval Academy, of Lieut. James N. Sutton, of the Marine Corps, a brother of Cadet Sutton, the verdict was that death was "self-inflicted, either intentionally or in an effort to shoot one of the persons restraining him." This had been substantially the decision of another court of inquiry, announced shortly after the event. Lieutenant Sutton's mother caused a second investigation to be made, asserting that her son had not killed himself, but had been shot by his associates. There was a quarrel among the young officers in the night, and Sutton's companions threw him on the ground and sought to disarm him. Two were slightly wounded before Sutton was killed. The president of the court, Commander Hood, severely criticises the lieutenants who were with Sutton and speaks of a discreditable lack of discipline in the Marine School of Application at the time. The Navy Department, approving the court's decision, expresses its disapproval of this "lax state of discipline."

Trust Suits

In Arkansas, the State authorities have brought suit against the American Book Company, alleging that it is an unlawful combination in restraint of trade. They ask that the company be forbidden to do business in the State and that fines amounting to \$2,000,000 be imposed. The same authorities have sued sixty-five insurance companies for violation of the State's Anti-Trust law, asking that their licenses be canceled and that a penalty of \$1,000,000 be collected from each defendant, or \$65,000,000 in all.—The Waco-Kramer Tobacco Company, of Norfolk, Va., has brought suit against the American Tobacco Company, or Tobacco Trust, asking for damages in \$2,400,000. The plaintiff company, which manufac-

tures cigarettes, alleges that the Trust has sought to ruin its business, following a threat that it would accomplish such ruin unless F. D. Kramer, the head of the company, should cease to manufacture cigarettes and should accept a position in the Trust at a salary of \$10,000. — In New York City August F. Grimm and six other meat dealers have sued Armour & Co., Swift & Co. and the National Packing Company under the Sherman act, asking damages in \$2,175,000. They assert that the defendants are practically a Beef Trust and that this Trust unlawfully suppress competition in New York by obtaining control of the Butchers' Dressed Meat Company, which the plaintiffs and certain other dealers established in 1907 as an independent concern, intending by means of it to escape the alleged exactions of the defendants.



Labor Controversies

In a battle between the strikers and the mounted police, near the factories of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKee's Rocks, Pa., on the night of the 22d, five men were killed and at least a dozen fatally injured. There had been riots at McKee's Rocks almost every day since the beginning of the strike, six weeks ago, and several persons had been killed, but this battle on the 22d was by far the most serious engagement in the history of the bitter controversy. During the day several attempts to wreck the factories with dynamite were made, bombs were thrown at the police by strikers' wives, and Dr. Davidson, one of the company's physicians, was shot twice as he was leaving the mills, receiving wounds that may be fatal. At night the strikers were searching street cars for strike-breakers. In one of the cars they found Harry Exler, a deputy sheriff. Knowing that he had served as a strike-breaker two or three years ago, they attacked and killed him. When the State troopers, or mounted police, arrived, the battle took place. One trooper was shot to death and four received mortal wounds. The dead bodies of three unknown men, believed to be strike-breakers, were found. Four strikers will die of bullet wounds, and it is thought that the dead bodies of several

strikers were carried away by their friends. The company asserts that it now has in its mills 2,000 strike-breakers. The Austro-Hungarian Consul has filed in the Federal Court a complaint that many of these were procured by deception and are retained within the enclosure only by force.—The New York Central Railroad Company has decided to move its Pittsburgh & Lake Erie shops from the vicinity of McKee's Rocks to Ohio, owing, it is stated, to annoying contests with labor unions. In the shops 1,400 men are employed. Many of these own their homes and have been in the company's service for years.—At New Castle, Pa., the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company has sued fifty-six prominent strikers, asking \$200,000 in damages, and alleging that the defendants have caused a loss of so much in profits by preventing 3,000 men from working.



Our Pacific Islands

The four leaders of the recent strike of Japanese laborers on the Hawaiian plantations, indicted for conspiring to incite riot and the destruction of property, were found guilty by a jury on the 18th. Each was sentenced to be imprisoned ten months and to pay a fine of \$300. The convicted men are Makino, president of the Higher Wage Association; Soma, editor of the Japanese paper *Nippu Jiji*, and Negoro and Tashaka, assistant editors of the same paper, which was the organ of the strikers. Mori, the Japanese who attempted to assassinate Sheba, the editor of the *Shinpo* (which opposed the strike), admitted that he had been moved to commit this crime by the *Nippu Jiji*, which argued that Sheba deserved to be killed.—It is expected that the new tariff law will promote the growth of Manila as a commercial port because it provides that Philippine products shall be admitted at our ports free of duty upon condition that they are brought directly from the islands. It has been the practice of many Philippine exporters to ship goods for this country on tramp steamers to Hong Kong or Shanghai, where they have been transferred to steamships going to San Francisco or Puget Sound. The Treasury Depart-

ment decides that upon goods so transhipped the full duties must be paid. It is predicted that this decision will cause the establishment of new steamship lines making direct voyages from Manila to the Pacific States.

The Situation in Mexico

Unrest in northwestern Mexico continues to excite apprehension at the capital, and it is said that President Diaz may not be able to meet President Taft at the boundary in October. It was planned that Mexico's President should call upon President Taft in El Paso, Tex., and that immediately afterward President Taft should cross the Rio Grande and call upon President Diaz in the village of Ciudad Juarez. On the 19th, General Bernardo Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon, and the candidate of those who oppose the re-election of Vice President Corral (the choice of President Diaz), retired from Monterey to Galeana, a resort in the mountains. To this place he was at once followed by Federal troops, under the command of General Trevino, and when he went from Galeana to a neighboring ranch he was again followed and surrounded by this military guard. He was not present in Monterey at the public celebration of his birthday, on the 20th, when a collision with Trevino's troops was expected. There was no disturbance, however. Trevino would not permit military bands to take part in the public exercises. Several regiments have been sent to him from the south, and he now has at his disposal 9,000 men, whom he has distributed at the places where there is danger of an uprising. The importation of arms has been forbidden, and even Americans crossing the boundary on hunting trips have been obliged to give up their guns. There is no proof that Reyes has been stimulating the activity of his supporters, who are called Reyistas, and the prevailing opinion is that President Diaz has the situation well in hand.—It was reported on the 17th that the Peruvian Minister at La Paz had informed President Villazon that within two days Bolivia must decide whether she would accept or reject the Alcorta award. Two days later reports came to our State Department from Argentina,

Peru and Bolivia that Peru had sent to Bolivia an ultimatum on this question. There has since been published, however, a denial which appears to be authoritative, and it was asserted on the 21st that, owing mainly to the good offices and influence of the United States, a peaceful settlement of the controversy was assured.

Cuba There has been an attempt to make a permanent fusion of the two factions of the dominant party (the Miguelistas and the Zayistas), and Señor Zayas has been elected chairman of the combined forces. Utterances of the press, however, indicate a lack of public confidence in the fusion movement.—A report was in circulation last week that our Government had asked President Gomez to recall General Garcia Velez, the Cuban Minister at Washington. Officers of our State Department said that it had no foundation in fact. Minister Velez had a conference with President Taft last week. He is to make an address at Denver on September 9, and another a few days later, at the Exposition in Seattle. It is understood that his purpose will be to defend the present Cuban Government and to show that it has been unjustly criticised.—There has recently been much vague talk in the Cuban press about an impending political crisis, with probability of intervention by the United States. The record of current events does not indicate any serious disturbance.—It is announced that George W. Young & Co., bankers, of New York, have undertaken to refund the national debt of Guatemala and place the currency of the country on a gold basis. The debt is said to be about \$12,000,000.

The Debate on the Budget

The Government has achieved a signal victory in the passage of the finance bill thru the Committee of the Whole of the House of Commons by a substantial majority. The bill was of such a radical character and made such a direct attack upon the privileged classes by its land taxes that it met with furious opposition which at first seemed likely to prevail. But the members of the Cabinet,

departing from the usual custom, appealed to the people by stirring speeches at mass meetings in various parts of the country, and public sentiment rallied enthusiastically in support of the measure so that the Opposition in the House of Commons lost heart and became perfunctory. It is a question whether even the House of Lords will dare to reject it. Constitutionally the Lords have no right to interfere with a financial measure and, if by assuming that this bill has for its aims not so much the raising of revenue as the equalization of property, they throw it out for the purpose of forcing an election, the Government may refuse to accept the challenge and resort to the ultimate expedient of creating a sufficient number of new Liberal peers to pass the bill. The Government speakers had the best of the argument in that the Opposition could not deny the necessity of greater revenue. In fact, they had increased that need by demanding the building of four more Dreadnoughts, and they had no alternative to offer except "tariff reform," which in England means the establishment of a general tariff. The Liberal leaders laid stress upon the fact that the proposed duty on increased land value was not a tax upon any property now in existence or upon anybody's earnings, but upon an unearned increment of the future due to the community as a whole. They gave specific instances of such cases, preferably choosing as their horrible examples the great ducal landlords. One of the most effective of these illustrations was "the famous Gorrington case," stated by Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in these words:

"Mr. Gorrington had got a lease of the premises at a few hundred pounds a year ground rent. He built up a great business there. He was a very able business man, and when the end of the lease came he went to the Duke of Westminster, and he said, 'Will you renew my lease? I want to carry on my business here.' He said, 'Oh, yes, I will, but I will do it on condition that the few hundreds a year you pay for ground rent shall in the future be £4,000 a year.' In addition to that he had to pay a fine—a fine mind you!—of £50,000, and he had to build up huge premises at enormous expense according to plans submitted to the Duke of Westminster."

All that the Duke of Westminster could find to say in reply to this was:

"Whilst I should be disposed in other circumstances to attach importance to every utterance coming from a Chancellor of the Exchequer, the traditions of that great office have become so far submerged under the personal idiosyncrasies of the present occupant that a person attacked from that quarter should find all that is necessary in the way of defense in the fairness and sense of decency still inherent in the community."

Mr. Lloyd-George showed how the community suffered from land monopoly as well as individuals by this instance:

"The town council of Richmond recently built some workmen's cottages under a housing scheme. The land appeared on the rate book as of the value of £4, and being agricultural the landlord only paid half the rates, and you and I paid the rest for him. It is situated on the extreme edge of the borough, therefore it is not very accessible, and the town council thought they would get it cheap. But they did not know their landlord. They had to pay £2,000 an acre for it. The result is that instead of having a good housing scheme with plenty of gardens, of open space, plenty of breathing space, plenty of room for the workmen at the end of their days, forty cottages had to be crowded on the two acres. Now, if the land had been valued at its true value that landlord would have been at any rate contributing his fair share of the public revenue, and it is just conceivable that he might have been driven to sell at a more reasonable price."

The Opposition denounced such attacks as demagogery of the worst kind and showed that the profit was not unusually large in these cases, that it did not all go to the landlord, and that the Government in its sales of land took the same advantage of the rise in values. The Government speakers, however, had no difficulty in making plain that all these statements, if true, did not break the force of the argument.



Modifications in the Bill The Government was obliged to make some important changes in the finance bill in consequence of the criticism to which it was subjected. One was that the determination of the present land values shall be made by the State instead of at the cost of the owner as at first proposed. This will be a delicate and expensive process, costing, it is estimated, about \$10,000,000, more than the tax will bring in the first year. The Opposition made the most of this concession, ridiculing the idea of a revenue measure that would cost more to collect than it would produce. The Opposition by

calling attention to the impossibility of determining the value of undeveloped mineral deposits forced the withdrawal of the clause for their valuation. A tax on mining royalties and rents was substituted. As a concession to the labor supporters of the Government the lands of the benevolent societies were exempted from the new taxation. Their value is calculated at \$500,000,000.



The Greek Flag in Crete

The four protecting Powers—Great Britain, Russia, Italy and France—have assumed complete responsibility over Crete and have requested Turkey to leave the matter entirely in their hands. Any further interference on the part of the Porte would be likely to make the matter worse and not advance the Turkish interests, which the Powers have been careful to safeguard. Their joint note also suggests that Turkey should refer any questions in regard to Macedonia to the Powers signatory to the Berlin Treaty and lay before them any grievances. When the Cretan Cabinet resigned on account of its refusal to lower the Greek flag at Canea, a Provisional Administrative Committee was appointed to take charge of the Government in the interregnum. This committee, however, immediately showed its sympathies were on the same side by taking an oath of allegiance to the king and kingdom of Greece, and took no steps to remove the Greek flag, consequently the Powers were obliged to take action. A combined party of marines from the four foreign vessels in the harbor of Canea, landing on August 18, brought down the flag. On the following day it was again hoisted by a mutinous company of militia and was protected all day by a mob of people, but at night the Governor and a party of orderly citizens removed the flag and mast, promising that it should not again be raised.—The Turkish Chamber of Deputies has granted a concession to an American syndicate for the construction of a railroad in Asiatic Turkey from Sivas to Lake Van, near the Persian frontier, a distance of 1,250 miles. The company will have sixteen months to

study the route, and in case no more advantageous offer is received by the Government in that time, the franchise will be granted to the American capitalists. This road parallels to the northward the German railroad across the Euphrates Valley, and may be extended into Persia and even to India.



The Spanish in Morocco

It is probable that General Marina has begun an advance movement on a large scale against the Moors of the Riff Coast, but this opinion is based less on authentic reports from the scene of war than from their absence. A military censorship of the strictest character has been imposed at Melilla and the fifty-eight newspaper correspondents are allowed to report only insignificant skirmishes. Great difficulty has been experienced in the landing of troops and supplies because of the impossibility of bringing large vessels near to land, the lack of boats and the attacks of the Moors. A channel is being dredged in the enclosed harbor to the south of Melilla in order to facilitate landing of supplies and also to enable gunboats to be brought close to the shore to support the military operations. In the meantime the Moorish forces are being continuously augmented by the arrival of more tribesmen, and they have greatly strengthened their positions on Mount Gurugu and other heights. They are also running lines of fortifications close to the Spanish blockhouses at many points, from which they keep up a well-directed fire. The Spaniards are not a match for them in sharpshooting, for many of the reserves have never shot off a gun until they were brought into action on the Riff Coast.—The Roghi, or Pretender, who a few months ago seemed to be a formidable antagonist of the Sultan of Morocco, has been captured by the Sultan's troops at Marakesh, the southern capital. Many of his followers were tortured or decapitated, and the victorious troops returned to Fez with heads on their pikes and swords.—It has been expected that the Spanish Government would put off the convocation of the Cortes as long as possible, in order to prevent the Opposition

from having an opportunity of attacking its actions in Melilla and Barcelona, but it has decided instead to call the Cortes in October. The disorders of Barcelona have had an effect of rallying the country generally to the support of the Government even in an unpopular war. It appears that the rumors of the atrocities committed by the mob during the time when they were in possession of the city were greatly exaggerated. The reports of murder, torture and outrages of peaceful citizens, priests and nuns were without foundation. The mutilated limbs which were carried thru the streets on pikes by the mob were from bodies disinterred from the convent tombs. The burning and spoliation of convents and churches were carried out in a systematic manner by organized bands of rioters, mostly boys, but there were few manifestations of international cruelty or blood lust. The military organ, *Ejercito Español*, is not without justification in criticising the respectable classes in Catalonia for their supineness in this crisis in the following language:

"Where were they when these savage rioters were going about streets, burning convents, disinterring bodies to drag them round the town, turning children into streets to die of hunger? They, so they say, are the strength, wealth, influence, and power of Catalonia, and they shut themselves in their houses like timid women at the sound of the first shots, bewailing, no doubt, like women, what they could not defend like men, and hoping that the central power, which they despise, would send the army, which they hate, to rescue them from their sorry plight."



Aviation at Rheims

The first international flying contest in the history of the world opened at Rheims

on Sunday, August 22. Cash prizes amounting to \$80,000 are offered and trophies of very great value. Considering how recent has been the development of flying machines heavier than air, the number of contestants is remarkable. Altogether, forty-four machines have been entered for the contest. France has thirteen contestants, a larger number than any other country, and since, for the international cup, only three representatives of each country are permitted under the rules, preliminary trials will be held for the selection of the foremost competitors. The first day of the tour-

namment was windy and rainy, and it was not until nearly evening that the machines could be started. The best records in these preliminary trials were made by the Wright biplanes, first, second and third places being taken by Paul Tissandier, Comte de Lambert and M. Lefebvre, using Wright machines. Lefebvre, who adopted the profession of aviation only less than two months ago, made the best time around the course. M. Bleriot, who crossed the Channel, and M. Hubert Latham, who has made two unsuccessful attempts at the same feat, made flights on the first day in their monoplanes, but the Wright biplanes showed greater steadiness in the gusty air. Glenn Curtiss, being the only American representative, did not take part in this preliminary contest. The international trophy, the Gordon Bennett Cup, and a cash prize of \$5,000 will be awarded on August 28 to the contestant who makes the best time around the 10 kilometer course. Immense numbers of spectators have come to Rheims, and all available rooms in the city were engaged weeks in advance.—The Wright brothers have brought suit against the Aeronautic Society of New York for infringement of patent on the ground that the machine bought by the society from Glenn H. Curtis, contains the improvements which they have invented.—Walter Wellman made a second attempt to reach the North Pole by airship from Spitzbergen, but again failed. The dirigible balloon "America," carrying Mr. Wellman and a crew of three, made a good start in the morning with a favorable wind, but after it had gone about 32 miles a leather guide-rope broke, dropping a thousand pounds of provisions and stores. The balloon, released from this weight, rose at once a mile above the sea and was lost in the clouds. The aeronauts decided to return to the starting point and tacked back against the wind until the steamer "Fram" was reached, which undertook to tow them back to port. In this process, however, the balloon was caught by gusts of wind and torn loose from the tow rope, and being driven by the wind back over the ice, it exploded. The airship was recovered and will be repaired for another attempt.

Confusion of Property with Privilege: the Dartmouth College Case

BY JESSE F. ORTON, A.M., LL.B.

[Last week Mr. Orton discussed the Dartmouth College decision from the historical standpoint. In this issue he follows with a criticism of the decision from the legal standpoint. These articles succeed in logical sequence President Hadley's admirable article in our issue of April 16, 1908, entitled "The Constitutional Position of Property in America," and will be followed from time to time by others on the Fourteenth Amendment and the attitude of the bench and bar toward personal and property rights. The whole series is intended to present a somewhat complete picture of the present status of democracy in the United States. For a further discussion of Mr. Orton's two articles see our editorial pages in this issue.—EDITOR.]

THE doctrine that corporate charters and franchises are contracts and not subject to repeal has been in some measure evaded in many of the States by reservation of the power of repeal or amendment. Yet the statement of Mr. Cotton is still true, that the doctrine of the sacredness of charters and franchises, growing out of the Dartmouth College case decision, "has woven itself into the tissue of our law, as has, perhaps, no other paper-made doctrine of constitutional law."

One of Marshall's eulogists has said that the effect of this decision was "to withdraw the obligations of contracts from the power of the State Legislatures to impair their validity, and to place them also beneath the protecting egis of the Constitution." In truth, it did nothing of the sort. The protection of ordinary contracts from impairment by the States was effectively secured by the words of the Constitution. What Marshall and his associates did was by a forced and unheard-of construction to include, under the term "contracts," certain acts of legislation which ought to be at all times open to repeal or amendment. The decision has been briefly explained in the previous article. The royal charter given to Dartmouth College in 1769, providing that the college should always be governed by a self-perpetuating board of twelve trustees, was declared to be forever binding on the State of New Hampshire. Under the clause in the Federal Constitution forbidding any State to pass laws "impairing the obligation of contracts," it was held that the Legislature could not

increase the number of trustees to twenty-one and provide temporarily for the appointment of new trustees by the governor and council.

The chief question in the case was thought to be, whether this institution was public or private. The highest court of New Hampshire had pronounced it public. Chief Justice Marshall admitted that the purpose of the institution was public, that "education is an object of national concern" and that "there may be an institution founded by government, and placed entirely under its immediate control, the officers of which would be public officers, amenable exclusively to government." His decision was based on the conclusion that this institution was founded by private parties with private funds and that the incorporation did not change its character except to make it "immortal" and its management more convenient. He took no account of the principle, declared by one of his successors in 1876, that certain institutions or enterprises, conducted exclusively with private funds but having a purpose "affected with a public interest," are proper subjects for State regulation and control.

Among the mistakes of law and fact contained in the reasoning of the court, there are two very serious ones which relate to the particular facts of this case. First, Dartmouth College was in fact public in its foundation and endowment as well as in its purpose; and, second, the college charter contained no such contract as the court assumed to find and enforce.

(1) Unfortunately, counsel for the State were congenitally and did not get

all important facts into the record sent to Washington. But many additional facts were brought to the attention of the Supreme Court in connection with the three additional cases begun in the United States Circuit Court and certain motions made before the Supreme Court in the college case proper. Mr. Shirley concludes that Marshall knew the essential facts. This author shows that the large sums of money collected in Great Britain and America by Eleazer Wheelock, which Marshall says were paid to the corporation "on the faith" of the "contract" between "the donors, the trustees and the crown," were never contributed or paid to Dartmouth College at all, but to Moor's Indian Charity School. This school, founded by Wheelock and already endowed by Josiah Moor, altho carried on by Wheelock on the same grounds as those occupied by the college, was kept entirely separate from Dartmouth College in management and financial support. It appears almost certain that the first endowment of the college was the gift of public land presented on behalf of New Hampshire by John Wentworth, Colonial Governor, soon after he issued the charter. Other public donations by the State followed, as well as certain private donations. The massive structure of conclusions based by the court on the alleged "private foundation" falls to the ground.

"The Earl of Dartmouth and the other trustees in England," whom Marshall names as probably "the largest contributors," on April 25, 1771, wrote to Dr. Wheelock:

"We shall expect that you keep a regular and distinct account of all moneys laid out in erecting the school, educating Indian youths and equipping and maintaining missionaries agreeable to the design of our institution, and that you do not blend them with your college, and other matters foreign to and separate from our undertaking."

On November 9, 1770, Dr. Wheelock had written to one of these English trustees:

"The charter was never designed to convey the least power or control of any funds collected in Europe, nor does it convey any jurisdiction over the school to the trustees of the college. . . . If I resign my office as president of the college, I yet retain the same relation to the school and control of it as ever."

It is supposed that the college was named after the Earl of Dartmouth, instead of after Governor Wentworth, its real benefactor, in order to mollify the displeasure felt by the noble Earl and his co-trustees at Wheelock's failure to stick to the original plan and confine his attention to the Indian Charity School, a purely missionary enterprise.

(2) The Chief Justice said: "It can require no argument to prove that the circumstances of this case constitute a contract." The contract which Marshall enforced against the State of New Hampshire was a supposed agreement, by the English King, that the charter should not be repealed or amended in essential particulars by any future legislative act. But the late Chief Justice Charles Doe, delivering the opinion of the New Hampshire Supreme Court in 1886 in the case of Dow vs. Railroad Company, has shown that if George III had attempted to make the contract which Marshall enforced, he would probably have lost his crown and the agreement would have been plainly illegal and void under the English Bill of Rights of 1689 and the Act of Settlement of 1701. James II had been deposed in 1688 for making contracts of this sort, that is, for assuming to suspend or nullify the legislative authority of Parliament. While the college charter contains suitable language to indicate that the grant, so far as the King was concerned, was to be permanent rather than for a term of years and would not be revoked or changed by him, it contains no word suggesting that the King or his agent, Governor Wentworth, had any intention of promising exemption from legislative authority and control. The English Parliament has always had, and on occasion has exercised, the power to repeal and amend corporate charters.

Even tho the Supreme Court erred in treating Dartmouth College as a "private school," and in enforcing a so-called contract which no one ever dreamed of making, the question of chief importance remains: If a corporation is "private" in the sense in which Marshall used the term, and if a State Legislature has unequivocally attempted to make its charter and privileges irrevocable, is such an

act a contract protected by the Federal Constitution from change by any future Legislature?

The prohibition against "laws impairing the obligation of contracts" had its origin in the provision of the "ordinance of 1787" for the government of the Northwest Territory, to the effect that no law should be made interfering with or affecting "private contracts or engagements" previously formed. The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention indicate that the purpose of modifying this language was to restrict rather than to enlarge its scope.

Very important evidence as to the intended meaning of this provision is found in a report made to the Maryland Legislature by Luther Martin, a distinguished member of the convention from that State. He said he had opposed this "contract" clause of the Constitution because he thought the States should have the power, in times of public calamity or distress, to pass laws "totally or partially stopping the courts of justice, or authorizing the debtor to pay by instalments, or by delivering up his property to his creditors, at a reasonable and honest valuation." These were the practices, therefore common in the States, which the clause was designed to prohibit. If Luther Martin had known of any claim that its scope was wider than private contracts and that it would forbid the repeal or alteration of numerous legislative acts, it is not conceivable that he would have neglected to state the fact to his State Legislature. It is no more conceivable that such an intended invasion of the rights of the States could have crept into the Constitution without the strongest opposition.

That the term "contracts" was designed to include only agreements between private parties, is most probable. If any agreements by States were held to be contracts in the constitutional sense, none could reasonably be so included except agreements made by the State in its private capacity, as when, for example, it should borrow money, employ workmen or contract for the erection of a public building. Acts of legislation, done in the public capacity of the State, were excluded by reason, sound policy and the general understanding of men.

If the power of individuals to organize themselves into a corporation is not to be considered a special privilege conferred by the State, but is a common right regulated by general laws, no legislative act relating to incorporation can be considered a "contract." It is only with reference to special powers, not possessed by all citizens in common, that the "contract" claim is made. But if we conclude that the mere right to exist as a corporation is a franchise or special privilege, and if we admit that sovereign States have authority to grant special privileges to individuals, such a grant must of necessity be only temporary.

That a special privilege, once granted, cannot be withdrawn, is a contradiction of the original powers of sovereignty and is abhorrent to the intellectual perceptions as well as to moral principle. If a State is to grant privileges to some, it must have the power to do so by withdrawing privileges from others. The result of any "contract," therefore, which makes a special privilege irrevocable is to subtract a portion of sovereignty from the State and confer it upon individuals. But sovereignty, in its very nature, is continuous and indestructible. If a part of it may be lost, the whole may be lost by successive losses of different parts, a result absurd and unthinkable. This principle is well stated by Chief Justice Doe: "The agents' authority to make law does not enable them to suspend their own duty, and bind their principals, by agreeing with a third party that law shall not be made." The prohibition in the Federal Constitution against "impairing the obligation of contracts" was never intended, could not in logic or reason have been intended, to prevent a State from preserving its own integrity, from retaining the power to legislate as fully and completely next year as it can legislate this year, from withdrawing any special privilege which it has granted.

If the mere right to be a corporation is a special privilege which a present Legislature cannot guarantee against repeal or change by a future Legislature, much more is this true of those immensely valuable privileges, so often granted in corporate charters or elsewhere, by which the most important powers of sovereignty are claimed to have been "contracted."

away to private parties. These powers vary from the most trifling up to some of the very highest and most essential, among which are the power of maintaining the existence of the Government by taxation and the power of protecting citizens from the extortions of monopoly.

The chief precedents for the decision in the Dartmouth College case were two cases in which Marshall had delivered the opinion of the court. In one of them, *Fletcher vs. Peck* (1810), the court extended the "contract" clause of the Federal Constitution to prevent an act of alleged confiscation by the Legislature of Virginia. There are few lawyers who will not admit that this was a judicial amendment of the Constitution by means of a clever legal fiction. This case is generally regarded as having been collusive, a mere sham battle in which both parties desired to obtain the same decision. The evidences of collusion were so plain, upon the face of the record, that they were remarked by Justice Johnson in his opinion. In *New Jersey vs. Wilson* (1812) Marshall had held that the State of New Jersey had contracted away forever the right to tax certain private lands and that this "contract" was protected by the United States Constitution. This case also is open to grave suspicion of collusion, and practically no lawyer now defends the decision on any ground.

The principle assumed to have been established in the Dartmouth College case has been refuted and repudiated many times by the Federal Supreme Court. The case still has the force of law within a narrowed scope, and it is often referred to in terms of great politeness. But when the court musters up the courage to overrule it, few arguments will be needed in addition to its own opinions. Certain of the State Supreme Courts, notably that of Ohio, long and persistently stood out against a recognition of the doctrine of this case.

Before Marshall's death in 1835 he and Story were sharply overruled by a majority of the court in *Ogden vs. Saunders*, in which it was decided that the prohibition against laws impairing the obligation of contracts does not apply to contracts made subsequent to the enactment of the law in question. Mr. Cot-

ton, referring to Marshall's dissenting opinion in this case, says "it is hard to see that it is anything more than ingenious and fantastic."

In the *Charles River Bridge* case (1837) the court, under the leadership of Chief Justice Taney, decided that tho legislative "contracts" may be protected by the Constitution, such alleged contracts must be construed according to a rule directly opposite to the rule applicable to private contracts; in other words, grants of privileges by the State are to be construed strongly in favor of the granting party, while private grants are construed strongly in favor of the grantee. This doctrine, that nothing can be taken from the State unless it is expressly granted, led the court to hold that no exclusive franchise had been granted to the bridge company. Justice Story dissented earnestly, and logically, if the doctrine of the college case was sound.

In *West River Bridge Company vs. Dix* (1848) it was settled that a State may, by the power of eminent domain, take back any property or privileges which it has bargained away in a corporate charter or otherwise, making compensation for the value of what it takes. This doctrine is directly inconsistent with the college case decision, as Justice McLean forcibly pointed out in his opinion in the *Charles River Bridge* case. A violation of contract does not become less a violation by reason of the fact that the protesting privilege-holder is given money on being deprived of what he contracted for.

In the "Granger cases" (1876) it was decided that tho a railway corporation is authorized by its charter to make "reasonable charges," the State may by law say what charges are reasonable; and that when property, corporate or otherwise, is devoted to a use which affects "the community at large," such as transportation or storing grain, the conduct of the enterprise and the charges to be paid by the public are matters for legislative regulation. The sacredness of corporate charters was quietly ignored. By reiecting the logic of the Dartmouth College decision, Chief Justice Waite made it possible to control public utility monopolies, such as transportation, telegraphs, telephones, electric and gas lighting, etc.,

in case where the charter does not definitely fix the rates that may be charged.

In repeated decisions the Supreme Court has held that the "police power" of the State is held in trust by the Legislature and cannot be contracted away, even by the most solemn and formal agreement ever put in a corporate charter. The police power "extends to the protection of the lives, health and property of the citizens, and to the preservation of good order and the public morals." Under this doctrine, the Legislature may prohibit lotteries, the manufacture and sale of liquor, the carrying on of noxious trades in populous centers, etc., in spite of charters which expressly authorize the doing of the things prohibited. Yet Justice Strong spoke truly when, in his dissenting opinion in the case of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company, he said: "The police power of the State is no more sacred than its taxing power." He might safely have said "than any other legislative power." The majority of the court overruled the Dartmouth College case in principle, tho not in name.

Marshall's doctrine that the taxing power can be bartered away by special contracts of private parties with the Legislature, has not escaped violent assault in the Supreme Court, tho its undoing has been thus far delayed by the fact that it rests on a definite precedent which cannot be dodged, but must be followed or overruled. In *State Bank of Ohio vs. Knoop* (1853) Justice Catron, dissenting, said: "The sovereign political power is not the subject of contract so as to be vested in an irrepealable charter of incorporation, and taken away from, and placed beyond the reach of, future Legislatures."

The taxing power is a political power of the highest class, and each succeeding Legislature having vested in it, unimpaired, all the political powers previous Legislatures had, is authorized to impose taxes on all property in the State that its Constitution does not exempt." In *Washington University vs. Rouse* (1869) Chief Justice Chase and Justices Miller and Field, dissenting, said, thru Justice Miller, that to hold that a Legislature "can, by contract, deprive the State forever of the power of taxation, is to hold that they can destroy the Government which they are appointed to

serve." In the words of Justice Miller, the doctrine of irrepealable tax exemptions "must finally be abandoned," but no more certainly than the entire doctrine of irrepealable special privileges to individuals or corporations must be abandoned.

In the *Chicago Lake Front* case (1892) it appeared that in 1869 the Legislature granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company a tract of more than one thousand acres under Lake Michigan, the principal part of Chicago's harbor, extending a mile into the lake. The grant having been repealed in 1873, this suit was brought to see if the repealing law was void, as "impairing the obligation" of the original grant. It was decided, four against three, that the repealing law was valid on the ground that the Legislature held the title to submerged land under navigable waters in trust for the people and could not alienate it except in such small parcels, or in such reasonable and limited ways, as might serve the public purposes of navigation, commerce, etc. Justice Field, giving the opinion of the court, said: "The power to resume the trust whenever the State judges best, is, we think, incontrovertible. The position advanced by the railroad company * * * would place every harbor in the country at the mercy of a majority of the Legislature of the State." True as this is, it is no less true that the Legislature holds in trust for the people other public property and privileges, and that the Dartmouth College decision, in utter disregard of this principle, has placed, for example, the streets of every city at the mercy of a majority of the State Legislature or of the municipal body to which legislative power has been delegated.

By acts passed in 1856 and 1865, the Minnesota Legislature incorporated a railroad which later became the Great Northern, and gave it almost unlimited authority to consolidate with other railroads: but it was provided that the charter could be amended "in any manner not destroying or impairing vested rights." In 1874 a law was passed prohibiting the consolidation of parallel and competing railroads. In 1895 the Federal Circuit Court in Minnesota was called on to decide whether the act of 1874 impaired

the contract contained in the charter, the Great Northern having attempted, after 1874, a consolidation with the Northern Pacific. It was claimed that the right to consolidate did not become "vested" until it was exercised, and therefore the act did not "destroy or impair" any "vested right." The circuit judge held that "there is no distinction, in reason or in the authorities, between the right to a franchise that has been and the right to one that has not been used," unless there has been a forfeiture for non-user; and that "the franchise to consolidate with another railroad corporation was a vested right of this defendant from the time of the acceptance of its grant."

The circuit judge was right—if there is any virtue in the Dartmouth College decision. But the Supreme Court of the United States, only two dissenting, decided that he was wrong, that the right to consolidate did not become "vested" until used. That they did not do the logical thing and overrule the college case decision is to be regretted; but that they refused to apply it, even tho using a distinction that does not distinguish, is cause for satisfaction and hope. Justice Brown, giving the opinion of the court, said: "We think it was competent for the Legislature, out of due regard for the public welfare, to declare that its charter should not be used for the purpose of stifling competition and building up monopolies. In short, we cannot recognize a vested right to do a manifest wrong." These are brave and just words. When courageously and consistently applied to the whole field of

constitutional law, they will destroy the last vestige of the doctrine resting on the Dartmouth College decision and will restore to the people of the States that complete and continuous control of legislation which the Constitution gave them.

In his dissenting opinion in the Charles River Bridge case, Justice Story expressed the opinion that an exclusive franchise to build and maintain a bridge across a river between two cities, did not constitute "a monopoly." His definition of monopoly was, "An exclusive right granted to a few, of something which was before of common right," such as, for example, an exclusive right to navigate a river. Because special legislative authority was necessary for individuals who would build a bridge, an exclusive franchise to build one would not deprive any citizen of an already existing right. By the same test, an exclusive franchise to run a street railway or lay gas pipes or string electric wires, would not establish a monopoly. From judges so utterly incapable of economic reasoning or of taking a long look ahead, we should not expect very good law on economic subjects. We should not judge them too harshly, for they were trained and lived in a different age. But that we should allow their mistakes of fact, their legal misconceptions, their economic obtuseness, their partisan passions and prejudices, to reach down thru the decades and make law for us in regard to some of our most vital interests—this is hard to explain on the theory that we are an intelligent, self-governing people.

NEW YORK CITY.



Forbidden Paradise

BY KETA B. PARKER

THE barrier falls,
And in between our rushing hearts
No guard is set, and yet
'Tis only when I dream of thee
That thou art mine.

For when I wake,
There high as heaven a flaming sword
In angel hand doth stand
To bar our path by stern decree,
Mandate divine.

CHICAGO, ILL.





Highway Economics



BY E. P. POWELL

NOTE: THE "ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN," ETC.

HAS it ever occurred to you to consider how much land in the United States is given to streets, and how very little value we get from most of it? If so, go farther and estimate how much might be got from our highways, without making them in the least less useful for driving and hauling. They cost us large sums for repair—which, by the way, is a misnomer, for you cannot mend what has never yet been made. If properly made, the street might become at once a source of income in all ordinary cases, sufficient to cover the expense of construction; and in time this could become a handsome fee to cover general taxation. We have given away the use of our streets, as if valueless. There is no reason why franchises to private corporations should not be let or sold on a coöperative plan. American life has too much of this wastefulness. Our churches and even our schools are a dead cost to us, quite unnecessarily, as I will try to show hereafter. But confining our attention to highways, we find millions of acres, generally of fertile land, only a narrow strip needed for driveways, and the rest turned over to wild nature. We thus eliminate from cultivation and generally give over to weeds a huge slice of our common heritage. This use of territory, or rather its misuse, is often a menace to adjacent farm property, from the breeding of weed seeds. The most rigid laws fail to protect us in this regard, except in thickly settled neighborhoods. It is a fact that many of our new pests spread themselves around the country by following up the roadways. In this way, and by railroads, the dandelion traveled hundreds of miles thru the wilds of Michigan.

Bear in mind that until the stock laws, that were enacted for the most part along between 1860 and 1875, our highways were a vast pasturage, and for a pioneering and primitive society served a public need. This was altered suddenly; to the

advantage of the owners of cattle no doubt, for it led to a new method of foddering immensely more economic and convenient. The country boy could also be put to better use than hunting his cows every night over a long-strung pasturage of miles. We learned that such feeding and such methods were enormously wasteful and that we could keep the family cow in much better condition on the intensive plan from a single acre. The milk flow was doubled by the soiling method, that is, feeding cut food. The ten-acre farm from that day grew to be more valuable than the hundred-acre, for one acre of sowed corn gave us as much food as thirty acres of pasturage. Then came the silo and irrigation, and intensive farming won the day.

But the street, what of that? Simply nothing. We saved building one hundred and fifty million dollars worth of fences in New York State, one hundred millions in Illinois, ninety millions in Missouri, and so it was everywhere that we had the stock laws; and that at first was all that came of it. Our streets were left as so much land let go to the wild, and that is true of our streets to the present day. The grass grows freely, and generally the weeds grow with it. Curiously even this grass is seldom utilized, and there are thousands of acres of aftermath every October left uncut in the townships where hay is most needed. Occasionally a farmer's cow is staked out to eat the roadside grass in patches, and foul the drives. On the whole the streets have simply been relegated to the charge of nature.

The uses to which our streets could be put are numerous, and in the first place the tree planting might be made more judicious, and important to the people. Shade is by no means all that we can secure. Planted wisely, trees might be thinned, giving an immense amount of posts and firewood. In fact, the streets might be supplementary to a decent forestry system. If in charge of a com-

mission, as they should be, the trees might be so planted as to serve as windbreaks, greatly modifying the climate. This is gradually getting to be better understood by our farmers. A good windbreak not only heads off damaging winds, but prevents the rapid drying of our fields and gardens. A

diagonally, and allowing sufficient space for development, the avenue would soon present the appearance of a grove. This sort of planting requires wide streets; wider than most of our country roads are at present laid out—probably wider than is advisable.

The character of the trees planted in



E. P. POWELL.

clean sweep for dry air, driven across your land for half a day, is frequently more than a counterbalance for a fine shower. It drinks up the moisture and sweeps it off to be reabsorbed in clouds. If our streets are properly planted with stout trees, making barricades, without breaches, the wind force is so lessened as to be very helpful to the bordering fields and orchards. If double rows of trees are used it must be with caution, for if planted too closely, the interlacing limbs in time create an accumulation of dead and brittle branches; however, double rows are especially useful as windbreaks, while serving better for shade. Planted

our streets should also be considered from an economic standpoint. The maple, which is so commonly used, needs the care of a very skilful horticulturist, but the linden is a big-hearted affair, with huge leaves, and a habit of healing up its own wounds. Now let your imagination play a little to consider what would be the result of planting several millions of lindens for bee food. Our streets would immediately become honey-producing, to a degree almost beyond conception. There is not one other tree to rival it. When in blossom the honey-makers swarm to it, and will work all night if there be moonlight. It would pay any

township to plant these basswoods, purely to add to the wealth of their bee yards. Among other bee trees one of the best is the gleditschia, sometimes called honey locust. It blossoms just before the linden, and its flowers are not so showy, but bees take to it and almost cover it during the season of expanded flowers. There is a thornless sort, which should of course be selected for tree planting, the thorny variety being positively dangerous both to cattle and men.

I do not, however, see why the sugar maple may not also become a source of income if largely planted in our streets. Its decay will not be hastened seriously by tapping it for sugar, and from fifty trees one may easily lay in his full supply of sugar for the year. The real danger to the sugar maple as a street tree comes from planting too close together and later sawing off large limbs. The bark will not endure the hot sunshine, opens cracks, and there the insects begin their boring and eating. It is a naturally healthy tree if not mutilated with the saw. Careless tapping would of course injure the tree, but done conservatively the trees would last one hundred and fifty years. This would add enormously to the saccharine products of the United States. For two centuries the bulk of sugar used by our people was home-made from the maple "bush."

Then we have a fine group of nut trees which might add to the productive power of the streets. Purely for shade there are few trees to equal the chestnut, walnut, and hickory. The market for nuts is constantly increasing and likely to continue to absorb everything that can be grown. The trees named are long-lived and enduring; with irregular contour, but coming under the general lines of round-headed trees. I like the chestnut peculiarly because, with all its greatness, it does not require rich soil. It thrives over rocks, where its roots have to find crevices for themselves. In France it is said to begin to grow where corn stops. But what a tree it is in its completest development; taking one hundred years to reach its fullness, and lasting three hundred more—always beautiful, granting splendid shade, and a great nut-bearer almost from the start! The finest in America are now found in the Caro-

linas, but Connecticut mountains were once clothed with them. Some of the New England trees are eighty feet high and nine in diameter—their shade is perfect.

The butternut is rather open in its growth, but its yield of delicious nuts is wonderfully generous. Like the black walnut it is not cordial to some other forms of vegetation. But grass will grow under it, so that, while not a very good lawn tree or field tree, where you wish to cultivate corn or potatoes, it is a good street tree. The black walnut is magnificent in growth, and like the butternut it is not always a good neighbor, but I know of no reason why it should not be used freely in our streets. However, the hickory is so much better in its nut product that I would choose it by all odds. Always beautiful, and more so with age, its nuts are the delight of old and young. The limbs are tough and the shade is perfect. Better yet is the fact that it sheds its foliage like the butternut early in the fall and puts it out late in the spring. This is sometimes reckoned a defect, but it is a very positive advantage, for along our sidewalks and driveways we need shade only in the hot months—the rest of the time the more sunshine the better.

The pecan is a subform of the walnut, and in the Southern States is sometimes found by the roadside. There are thousands of miles of highway, from the Ohio to the Gulf, that might be made enormously profitable by using the pecan as a street tree. Not only is the nut always salable, but it is growing in importance. I do not think of this phase of economy without at the same time visioning the joy that would be added to childhood.

I consider furnishing bird food another desirable aim in street tree planting. The wild cherries are very ornamental, very tough wooded, giving good shade, and they are clean trees. I always keep a few of them growing along my fence lines, not only for the beauty of the blossoms, but because birds of passage drop down all thru the autumn months to take a dinner on their way southward. I think these trees are the main reliance of the robins during their migration. The mulberry furnishes as-

tonishing quantities of a rich berry that everything likes from fowls to human folk. In the Southern States there are varieties with fruit two inches long and half an inch in diameter. It is a splendid tree for shade and I cannot understand why the fruit so seldom gets into market. Perhaps the mulberry would be debarred from street planting from its superabundance of fruit that stains whatever it touches. Better would be our native persimmon, not only in the Southern States but as far north as Central New York. At least, I have a tree that was planted forty years ago and it has never failed to give me a crop. The tree is handsome in growth, altho the wood is somewhat brittle. In the Southern States, at least the lower South, it would be preferable to graft in the Japanese sorts.

Planting fruit trees in the street must of course be undertaken with discretion. There are varieties of apples that droop too much in their growth, and there are varieties of pears that are erect as a Lombardy poplar. The Baldwin apple is well adapted to street use, provided the trees are set at a good distance apart and are properly trimmed at the outset. The fruit is hard and tasteless until some time after being picked in October. On the contrary the McIntosh and Hubbardston and Northern Spy might run some risks in the presence of boys. But the Swaar and Rhode Island Greening and Wagener and Black Ben would defy the craving of passing tramps. A row of such trees could be grown in the street as readily as in the orchard, with a probable loss of very little fruit. If you are more generously inclined, and would make the pedestrian happy, set a row of Gravenstein and Fameuse. These apples, ripening earlier and dropping freely, would be appreciated. As a rule, however, those sorts should be selected which ripen only in midwinter, which have tough wood and stout up-reaching branches. The Spitzenberg would sprawl its limbs over the pedestrian and become a nuisance. However, I do not see why we may not have apple avenues, cherry avenues, and pear avenues near our towns.

I was driving along a quite rural highway recently and found that the farmers for more than half a mile had adopted the habit of plowing and planting down

to the ditch side. Potatoes and corn were growing almost in reach of the horse. The land was fertile and the crop was promising finely. I asked one farmer, who was hoeing, if any one objected. "Not at all," he said. "Why should they? We keep out weeds, and we keep the ditches in good condition, as well as all manure off the roadbed. We rake it up and use it on our potatoes. You cannot find a prettier road anywhere about, except it be right near town, where they have money and men to work it. Out here if we didn't cultivate it, it would be a bumbly bit of weeds and wet holes, and the ditches would be just furrows plowed out once a year, and the road wouldn't be near as dry and good." The man was right; the manure went to the crops, and there would be several hundred bushels of tubers and a large amount of corn to add to the food product of the people. That this sort of culture could be carried on everywhere is not to be argued, but it can be in the remote districts, and it ought to be under the direction of road commissioners. Our highway commissioners, as at present appointed, are hardly prepared to take charge of the whole road problem. There can, however, as a rule, be found two or three men in a township to whom this whole subject of tree planting and general care of the roadway could be safely left. Selected by the people, entirely out of party lines, they might be left in permanent control.

Nearer towns it is not rare to find lawns that are planted, by individual enterprise, down or out to the ditches that border the drives. This might be a universal custom in well settled districts. If done judiciously it makes an unbroken landscape of cleanliness and beauty. There are few places where there can be any objection to this sort of planting, and none anywhere if the roadway be thoroly made to begin with. Flowers and shrubs in the street, with occasionally an erect growing evergreen, do not disturb the purpose or the use of the street. The dirty plan of plowing the roadsides and scraping the soil into a ridge to drive on, would of course be interrupted; only that is no longer considered, or it ought no longer to be considered, road-making.

The terms good roads and road improvement need enlargement. They should mean not only better driveways and motor ways, but streets economically and esthetically constructed. At present our highways constitute altogether a vast stretch of desert, with here and there an oasis. They should constitute a continuous garden, into which our homes and farms fit and are unified. From this vast national garden should come a proportionate revenue for the people. Franchises to use our streets should be coöperative; yielding a tax-abolishing revenue. There are scores of towns that ought now to be without an annual tax list; it should be paid on a sound business principle by the rental of public property. It is a blundering system that allows a few temporary officials permanently to dispose of our public wealth. Possibly in turn, a franchise that does not pay the corporators should be shared in its losses by the public. The market question is of course most important, but our American households should invariably include features that give delight to the young, and enter into education. Fruit and nut trees have an intellectual stimulus and a good deal of moral salvation; so also do beautiful lawns and well constructed highways. I would line the streets with such things as lift up the eyes of the boys and girls, and bring them into keen and constant association with the squirrels and the birds—even if it involve a measure of rivalry in the chestnut trees.

The dust problem is the one that still remains to be considered; and that this is an economic part of the question we shall all agree. Sprinkling with carts is costly and continuous, and is conceivable only on short stretches, near by or in villages. During the present summer I have driven thru and in clouds of dust that could not be seen out of for many miles. The lawns and fields and gardens on either side, for many rods, were gray with road deposit. The damage to crops was less than to health, but both were serious. Pleasure driving was impossible; autos were steadily in a cloud, and were not a little accountable for its density. There was no let-up of any sort except where oil had been applied to the road surface by a country golf club. In-

quiring, I found the cost of this application to be gaged by the width of the drive, and that a single application to an ordinary road of fifteen to eighteen feet in breadth would be from fifty dollars per mile to one hundred and fifty. I am, however, not concerned with road-making in the ordinary sense of the word, but only with the economy of dust suppression in order to ennoble the whole highway.

The use of streets in conjunction with our streams is a topic by itself. Wasted water-power could be brought to the highway very often to establish electric plants for doing a great deal of farm labor, besides lighting houses and barns. The Country Life Commission, in its final report, lays large emphasis on the farmer's right to use water-courses. These should not be sold, nor should they be granted to corporations without a full partnership of the people. It is equally uneconomical to drain all of these into the highway to be dashed, without rendering any service to the people, into the larger streams in the valleys. Every brook will some day be wanted, and it will be looked upon to be as important property as the soil itself. I do not doubt but that the highway will ultimately be notable for its electric plants; from which power will be distributed coöperatively thruout the neighborhoods. Drinking fountains should be established at least for every mile of highways, and if possible at four corners. Bird boxes should be plentiful for the bluebirds, wrens, robins, and other insect eaters. Our bird alliance must go a great deal farther than it yet has gone, purely from an economic standpoint.

Now sum up your proposition and you find in the single State of New York seventy-four thousand miles of highway, with about six acres to the mile. This gives in the neighborhood of four hundred and forty-four thousand acres of roadway. The rest of the States can only be estimated, some having more, but most of them less acreage than New York. To multiply by thirty will, however, not put us much astray; giving for the whole United States fifteen millions of acres of roadway at a very low estimate. Twenty-five thousand miles makes the belt about the globe; so we have in

the highways of New York State alone three world girdles, and for the whole United States one hundred such equatorial lengths of strung-out acres. One-third only of this vast property is needed for travel and haulage, and we have to leave all the rest of it for future reclamation by the people.

Let us at least begin to look upon our streets as property, and not as a no-man's-land, a waste place for refuse, a mere convenience when we travel or haul. Adopt your roads, beautify them, culti-

vate them and make them pay. Do this individually until it can be done collectively. Road economics is a subject that cannot be much longer put off. Our enormously growing population will need that every foot of soil be made to do its best. We certainly cannot spare over fifteen millions of acres from all participation in American production. I am not stating this problem too strongly; for there is more money in our roads than in our mines, and to get at it will not be as difficult a task.

CLINTON, N. Y.



Why the Shah Abdicated

BY OUR PERSIAN CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT once every century, and sometimes oftener, Persia has awakened from her apathy, caught up in a way with the procession of nations, and then, wrapping her robes about her, has gone again to sleep. While it is only at these waking cycles that the busy world remembers that the land of Cyrus and Darius is a political entity, yet I doubt if there is a country so small, so sparsely populated as Iran, that has had a more marked influence upon the world's history. Even China can hardly claim to be older, and no country so well known has at the same time been so isolated.

We are just now passing thru one of these waking periods in Persia, and if we were to count time by events, the last three years would be longer than the century that preceded them. History has been made so fast that neither England nor Russia has been able quite to keep up with it. Every day brings some surprise, some unexpected change, even to these two Powers which are the only ones now in a position to forecast the future.

Three years ago we had a government that was an absolute monarchy and, with the exception of a small circle about the Court of the worst sort, the people had no voice in affairs. Within three years Muzaffar-ed-Din, remarkable alone for

his reckless prodigality, has died, and his son, Mohamet Ali, after less than two and a half years, has been forced to abdicate.

There have been periods in the history of the Persian Court when it had a touch of romance and grandeur about it, but that distinction can hardly be claimed for it now. True, some of the trophies of the great warrior, Nadir Shah, gathered in India, still remain in the palace to remind us of days when Persia had a place among nations of which she was not ashamed; but these trophies now remain only because the grafters that have made up the Court since the death of Nasr-ed-Din, in 1896, have been unable to pawn or sell them.

The last three years will be known in Persian history as the reign of terror. The struggle has been between the old and the new Persia, the so-called Royalists and the Nationalists, and the result has been that in nearly every province there has prevailed semi-anarchy. For quite a year Tabriz was besieged by the Royalists, the place holding out under the nomadic warrior, Satar Khan. It was only quite recently that the Russians stopped the fight by sending their troops there. Little by little the revolution spread until the Shah's authority extended but little outside the walls of Teheran. He had been able to hold the capital only

by the aid of the cossack brigade since the *coup d'état* of June 22, 1908. The commander of this brigade, Colonel Liakhoff, a Russian, was the real governor of the city. It was pretty well recognized on both sides that as long as the capital remained in the hands of Mohamet Ali, he still held the key to the situation. Since the bombardment of the National Assembly, at the date above mentioned, the city had remained quiet. Indeed it was too quiet, for much of the time business was suspended, money became very scarce and the poorer classes were without work. To dissipate the gloom, the grafters at Court, chief among them being Amir Baharadur Jang, Minister of War, gave brilliant and expensive dinners to the diplomatic corps and high Persians. One only has to hear some of these governmental representatives talk to understand that not a little dust was thrown in their eyes by these wily Orientals. Many of them only



THE SAPADAR.

Next Minister of War, leader of Nationalist forces that took Teheran and deposed Mohamet Ali Shah.

laughed when the possibility of the revolutionists entering Teheran was mentioned. The London *Times*, reflecting this view in its issue of July 9, just four days before the city was taken, said:

"Our special correspondent in Teheran thinks it hardly credible that, in view of the intimation of the dispatch of Russian troops, the advance of the Bakhtiari will be persisted in. The courage of the revolutionaries has considerably cooled, and many of them recognize that their game is up."

Even the Shah had been led to think by those about him up to the very last that he would be saved, "tho as by fire," when the Russian troops arrived from Baku. But before these troops could ar-



THE GREAT NATIONALIST PREACHER AND ORATOR, HADJI MUTAKALIMIN.

Strangled by the Shah's orders, June 23, 1908.

rive the revolutionists had made their attack and had won the day.

Certain unnecessary cruelties had been inflicted upon the Nationalists at the first battle when the Assembly was broken up that the people had sworn to avenge. Chief among them was the strangling of Hadji Mutakalimin, the noted orator and Mohammedan preacher. Another case even more distressing had been that of

the editor of the Assembly newspaper, who was likewise strangled by order of Mohamet Ali, then Shah. Men like Slamon Khan were kept chained in filthy places until their bodies were full of sores and abscesses. In this special case Slamon Khan was thus confined from June until late in December. Others with larger purses bought their freedom



MIRZA JAHANQIR KIHAW,

Editor of *Sur-i-Israfil*, strangled June 23, 1908, by order of Mohamet Ali Shah. The *Sur-i-Israfil* was the leading political journal of Teheran

at an earlier period. A score of the best men fled to Europe, while others joined the revolutionists in the provinces to await the day when they should have an opportunity to avenge the wrongs that had been inflicted upon them because of their political views. But back of it all was even a deeper feeling that the constitution must be restored by its friends and not by its enemies.

The sending of Russian troops to Tabriz seems to have hastened matters, for out of the anarchy and chaotic conditions that had appeared all over the country arose two armies. The one from the south had been organized from the Bakhtiari hill tribes, while the one from the north was under the command of the



SATAR KHAN.

The nomadic Turk who defended Tabriz for a year against the Shah's forces.

Sapadar, a man with a wonderfully clear head. He had come to Teheran as a young man, without a penny, from the despised province of Mazenderan, and within a few years accumulated a vast fortune. He has been a member of the Shah's cabinet at different times, as well as holding other responsible positions. As these two armies approached Teheran, those who knew the situation appreciated their strength. The commander of the Bakhtiari troops was met at Kum, one hundred miles south of here, by the English and Russian Consuls, and told that their coming to Teheran "would not be pleasing to the Powers." The only answer this brought from him was a more rapid advance of his troops. The Bakhtiari horsemen are famous in Persia, and they are noted as fighters. This time it was not to be a slaughter of unarmed, defenseless men shut up in the Assembly building. The Cossacks fought bravely, but they had men worthy of their steel.

The 4th of July was ushered in at Teheran by the roar of cannon and the clash of muskets. The Cossacks were

being driven from their position at the Karaj River, sixteen miles west of the city, where the two armies had united. After nine days' skirmishing, covering a distance of fifteen miles on either side of the Enzeli-Teheran post-road, the Cossacks were driven back to their barracks in the town. On the thirteenth day of July the Nationalists, under the command of the Sapadar, attacked the city, the wall and gates of which were defended by the Shah's troops.

It was quite seven o'clock in the morning when the attacking army reached the city gate. They were all mounted, dust-covered, and had every indication of having spent the night in the saddle. The guard at the gate was swept away, before they realized what had happened, while the invaders pushed steadily forward. When they were well within the wall they separated, showing that they were well organized. Certain divisions of the army had been given special quarters of the city to attack. The larger part, however, pushed on to the Assembly Hall, from which the Nationalists had been driven in June, 1908. There was much shooting, as I can testify, for I happened to be caught in the street; the bullets seemed to be falling like hail. The city was soon in the hands of the Nationalists, except the Cossack barracks and the Dochin-Tapeh gate. At the barracks were a thousand Cossacks, while the Shah's army outside the city was supposed to number five thousand. The invading army was smaller, the exact number not being stated. Firing continued for seventy-two hours, the Nationalists with rifles behind walls, while the Shah's forces bombarded the town from the neighboring hills and the Castle-Kajar. The Cossacks freely used their heavy guns from their barracks in the center of the city. The city being built of mud and sun-dried brick, the heavy guns could do little damage. When a building was struck the ball simply tore out a hole in the wall, otherwise no harm being done. The sharpshooters from behind the walls did the greatest damage to life. No one will ever know how many were injured and killed, but the number cannot be over five hundred; some make it more but others think it less. After every other place in town was captured the Cossacks

under Colonel Liakhoff, surrendered. There were no cruelties inflicted, such as were witnessed a year before when the Royalists were successful. Very little looting was done, and in nearly every case the stolen goods have been found and returned. A very serious attempt has been made by the Nationalists to command the respect of the better element in the community. This is, of course, essential to success.

The surrender of the barracks took place late in the evening of the 16th, and early next morning Mohamet Ali sought refuge at the Russian Legation, at their summer home in Zergendy, which is about six miles from the town in the hills. The Nationalists commanding the situation immediately demanded his abdication, altho a few days before they had confined their demands to the dismissal of the crowd about him, the organization of a new Cabinet and the withdrawal of Russian troops from Persia. With the abdication of Mohamet Ali, there at once arose the question of the succession, which was speedily settled by the choosing of his thirteen-year-old son, Ahmet Ali, the Crown Prince. The Azad-ed-Dowleh, head of the Royal Kadjjar family, was chosen "governor" of the new Shah. He may later be given the title of regent, but unquestionably the National Assembly and local "anjumans" propose to hold the reins of government. A new ministry is being organized with the Sapadar as commander of the army as well as Minister of War. The Cossacks had hardly surrendered until Colonel Liakhoff, their commander, was offered a place on the staff, and the Sapadar chose as his personal escort a company of the same Cossacks he had just been fighting. It is hardly probable, however, that Colonel Liakhoff will remain in Persia.

That the Nationalists have scored a great victory; that they have surprised nearly everybody by their toleration and self-control, cannot be denied. Whether or not they can meet the heavy demands that will be put upon them remains to be seen. While the horizon is darkened by many cross-winds it is yet the best chance the Nationalists have ever had. The cruelties and oppression of the old régime are still fresh in the minds of all;

the semi-anarchy that swept the country during the last year and a half, paralyzing all branches of trade, has taught its lessons. All interests will welcome a season of tranquillity. The question many are asking is whether or not the leaders can unite on a common policy. The future alone can reveal this, but it is very hard for those who know Persia, to reconcile Mohammedanism with the more liberal forms of government. There have been for centuries in Persia two sets of laws, the sacred law based on the Koran, and the common law, administered by the authorities. The sacred law is in the hands of the priests and high-priests, and is held in much higher esteem by the people than the edicts of any parliament. We may well ask if toleration has advanced in the Mohammedan world until they are ready to incorporate in their government the magic words, "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity." Unless this be the case it is hard to see how the ship of state can be kept off the shoals. Then there is the

question of Russia's troops now in West Persia, Kasvin and other points along the Enzeli-Teheran post road. When Persia demands their withdrawal Russia can say, Pay us what you owe us! This, of course, will be impossible, and the troops may remain. As I have already hinted, the treasury is empty; trade is at its lowest ebb, thus reducing the customs receipts to an amount insufficient for the ordinary running expenses of the Government, which must include the interest on the national debt. In many places the peasants are refusing to pay the usual taxes, with the result that the landlords are in a bad way.

As I write tonight Teheran is ablaze with fireworks in honor of the new order of affairs. The late Shah, Mohamet Ali, a prisoner at the Russian Legation, awaits a safe escort out of the country. His thirteen-year-old son yesterday was placed on the throne, but there was no crown. Was it too large and heavy for the young shoulders, or is it in pawn?

TEHERAN, PERSIA.



"When Love Is Great"

(An Amendment)

BY ELAINE GOODALE EASTMAN

WHEN Love is great, it doth not cry
 "Off with the yoke—I must be free!"
 But claims the larger liberty
 In bonds of Truth to live and die!

When Love is great, it owns no flaw—
 The Church's blessing purely craves—
 And builds its house above the waves
 Upon the age-old rock of Law.

When Love is great, then Passion fades;
 Then, constant as yon fadeless sky,
 Sweet Honor lights us from on high,
 And heavenly Duty gilds the shades.

Not that weak soul, poor toy of fate,
 But he whose oath was ne'er forgot—
 The master of his heart and lot—
 He only knows when Love is great!

AMHERST, MASS.



Cuba, Hayti and the Dominican Republic

BY JOHN BARRETT

[This ends our series of articles by the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics on "Opportunities in Latin America." This series has embraced all the Republics in South and Central America and the three in the following article. The previous articles have appeared in our issues of December 3, 1908; January 14, March 11, April 15 and July 29, 1909 --EDITOR.]

THE earliest settlements by the European discoverers in America were made on the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola. Today these islands are three independent republics, the former retaining its ancient name of Cuba, but the latter has changed into Hayti and the Dominican Republic.

Cuba has been during the last ten years very much within the public eye, yet it may be questioned whether sufficient attention has been given to the remarkable progress in many material directions since the beginning of the century. The area of the republic, 45,883 square miles, makes it somewhat smaller than Pennsylvania, but nature has blessed the country with a varied climate and an extraordinarily rich soil, of which true advantage has not yet been taken. There is no doubt, however, but that the erroneous notion of the inaccessibility of the interior of the island must be overcome at once. Cuba was the second country in America to operate a steam road, being in this respect eleven years in advance of Spain. The date of this first road was 1837. Since then the mileage has increased to about 2,500 miles, so that, compared for instance with Tennessee, which has somewhat similar geographic conditions and is almost the same size, Cuba is by no means lacking in interior communication. Connecting Cuba with foreign countries are twelve lines of regular steamers, while her ports are visited by cargo steamers and sailing vessels from Europe and America. Many good roads have recently been constructed thruout the island, and, as one tourist has just declared, it is a paradise for the automobile or for the equestrian who wishes the pleasure of riding over the country, where he sees the old and new so intimately blended.

These few striking conditions illustrate the decided progress in modern Cuba. The ante-bellum hostility to change and improvement has almost disappeared. No more positive demonstration can be brought forward than the interesting fact that \$150,000,000 of American money has recently been invested in Cuba. Co-related to this are the development of the public school system; the steady growth of immigration which, beginning in 1903, increased over 400 per cent. in 1906, and would have continued thus had not the American intervention changed, for the time being, the policy of the Government. Of this immigration the United States supplied the largest number after Spain. This is significant of Cuba's entrance into industrial life and of the forces at work to vitalize her inexhaustible resources.

It would be tempting to discuss other phases of Cuba's progress, but emphasis must be given to the opportunities there for certain classes of investors. Cuba is so open today that the capitalist should not need to be told of the chances lying before him. Where the railroad leads the way, others will follow, yet the manufacturer must pay more attention to the purchasing power of the Cuban people. The traveling salesman must make himself and his American goods more a factor in their commercial life, and by personal solicitation give proof of the excellence of his wares. Besides these classes, however, there is a growing body of Americans who wish to escape the severity of northern winters, while they still remain close to the civilization they know and love best. There is abundance of land in Cuba suitable for small or large farms; the soil and climate are well adapted to all citrus fruits and garden products, which find a market along the Atlantic seaboard. There is splendid op-

portunity to make a home in Cuba, because, long before the century is half over, this beautiful island, so near the United States in every way, is bound to be a great factor in supplying the necessities demanded in increasing quantities thruout the world.

Hispaniola was the name once used for the island in which are now the two nations—members of this International Bureau—the Dominican Republic and Hayti. The former, on the east, has an

wide peninsula, is the magnificent Bay of Samaná, one of the most expanded and protected harbors in the West Indies. Northwest lies the fine old town of Santiago, which is already connected by railway with the coast, and toward which the Government is ambitiously pushing a railway from the capital. Within this section is the well-populated area of the country, where the 610,000 inhabitants are chiefly settled. From here come the principal resources, which



THE NEW PLAZA HOTEL, HAVANA, CUBA.

area of 18,045 square miles, about twice the size of New Hampshire; the latter, on the west, measures 10,200 square miles, somewhat larger than Massachusetts. In many respects these two countries are only beginning, as the century opens, to develop their marvelous natural resources.

A line drawn due south from Boston, 1,400 miles, will pass thru Santo Domingo, the capital of the republic. Northeast from here, across a

are and for a long time must depend upon pastoral and agricultural industries, altho there is some warrantable promise of manufacturing for local demand. Sugar, cacao, tobacco, coffee, mahogany and hard woods are the sources of income, but gold, copper, coal and petroleum are produced in commercial quantities. West of the better known section, however, is a stretch of wonderfully rich and healthful country, abounding in tropical and sub-tropical

forests, well-watered uplands and mountain slopes, into which man has made little headway. Much of the land is virgin and belongs to the Government, which invites into it immigration freely and generously. When once this interior of the Dominican Republic is penetrated by the railroad—and nobody can doubt but that before the middle of the century the island will be thus traversed in several directions—it will rival Cuba and Jamaica both in productive capacity and in potentiality for home building.

A line drawn directly south from New York, 1,400 miles, will pass thru Port au Prince, the capital. The population of the republic is given as 1,400,000, making 137 to the square mile, being, next to Salvador, the most thickly settled country in all America. Yet it would seem that Hayti is less known or visited than any nation in the world. Its history, which has many incidents inspiring to the patriot, is ignored; its civilization and productive capabilities are unrecognized, and the wonderful interior of this portion of the island are as much a matter of hearsay as that of Alaska at the time of its purchase from Russia. Nevertheless, the mountain areas, lying only a few miles beyond the coast, can boast of astonishing natural wealth; the soil is fertile as that of any country in the West Indies; the virgin forests are as rich in hardwoods or pine as Cuba; while every report made by the traveler who honestly penetrates above the narrow fringe of tropical low land emphatically declares that the climate is undeniably suited for the health and well-being of the white man. Hayti has always been celebrated for its cacao and coffee; mahogany has for years been exported to the extent of millions of pounds. Yet the trade in these staples, as well as the exchange payment for them in manufactured products which the numerous population must have, has been carried on so persistently by Europe, that the United States has lost almost uninterruptedly since 1805, and slight effort is made to re-establish it.

Opportunities in Latin America.

Particular countries need particular details in presenting the opportunities in each, but broad statements will cover

them all, and the American people must recognize that this century will decide forever the future of the western hemisphere, and that the growing force in Latin America makes it imperative for us to take advantage of the vast possibilities there.

Two factors which would seemingly thwart our desire for intimacy with these twenty republics to the south of us must be considered. One is climate; the other is accessibility.

The northern portion of Mexico, the southern portion of Brazil, all of Uruguay, almost all of Argentina, Chile and Paraguay, lie within the temperate zone, and are as healthful as any region of the United States south of the Ohio. The remainder of the country lies within the tropics. But only as far as geographical location is concerned. Omitting a narrow fringe of coast on the Atlantic and Pacific, the basins of the Amazon, the Orinoco and Paraguay rivers, in which the altitude is only a few hundred feet above sea level, all of Latin America is so elevated that the climate is remarkably well suited to the health and vigorous expansion of the dominant races of Europe. Elevation, not latitude, decides climate. Consequently Mexico, Central America, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil can boast of as stimulating conditions in considerable areas as the world offers. Moreover, the epoch-making accomplishments on the Panama Canal demonstrate that the climate of "low latitudes" is robbed of its terrors. Science has shown that the causes of so-called tropical diseases can be eradicated. Therefore the tropics will some day become well-inhabited areas of productive activity.

Remoteness has hitherto been an objection to all proposals toward fostering more intimate acquaintance with Latin America. But as the remoteness of California has disappeared before the influence of the railway, so has the remoteness of the southern continent vanished before the modern ocean greyhound. Chile was once separated from the United States by a weary sail of months; today the port of Valparaiso is only twenty-five days from New York. Buenos Aires, reckoned by the rate of travel to Liver-

pool, would be scarcely twelve days from the Atlantic seaboard, altho present facilities require twice that time. No port of South America will

and Germany have learned it, the greater proof shall we give of our international perspicacity.

Labor, in all Latin America, is per-



THE PASSENGERS' WHARF AT PORTO PLATA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

be more than a four weeks' trip from New Orleans when the Panama Canal and the railroads now actually under construction are completed. Distances which our ancestors regarded as impossible this generation estimates as a mere pleasure jaunt, and will take with as great equanimity as that with which the Bostonian goes to the Berkshire Hills. Latin America is literally, therefore, at our very doors.

Two other factors are seemingly little understood by those not well acquainted with Latin America. One is the temperament of politics often falsely called "revolution"; the other is the condition under which labor is performed.

Omitting any discussion of the ethics or psychology of a Latin American revolution, it can be asserted that the disturbance to business or commerce is usually no more than what results in the United States during a Presidential election, or in such a labor crisis as the recent strike on a railway in Georgia. The sooner we learn this, as England

formed by the descendant of the native Indian or by the comparatively unadvanced immigrant from South Europe. Together they constitute a peasantry distinct in manner and education from the aristocracy. This lower class bears the burdens. The North European or the Yankee can no more live at the primitive standard accepted by them than he can in the black belt of Mississippi, and every hope held out to him to the contrary leads to disaster and misery.

All this clears the way for the statement of opportunity for the individual, the colonist and the investor.

The individual belongs to one of two classes—the wage-earner or the investor. As a seeker for a job he will be disappointed in Latin America. Unskilled labor is poorly paid, and it is far better for the wage-earner to stay in his own home, or wander within his own country, than to go where he is almost sure to fail. Success has been achieved against all odds, in Latin America as well as in the United States, but this is

an exception, far less frequent there than here. If, however, the wage-earner is sent by a responsible company to carry on special work in Latin America, his fortune ought to be made. Opportunity begins for him right there. The field is immense, the demand for improvements that call for technical skill almost inexhaustible, and the reward, in the long run, exceedingly encouraging.

The individual who, on the other hand, is a student seeking for material, has a whole world of romantic investigation before him. What better examples can he set for himself than Humboldt and Darwin? Latin America has yet innumerable questions waiting for solution. The rivers of the interior must be navigated, the mountain fastnesses explored, climatic conditions tabulated, ethnic influences analyzed. Besides these, there are engineering

men. Every Government invites instructors from abroad to introduce the methods which have made Anglo-Saxon schools so productive. These are opportunities which must not be overlooked or let slip. In another direction a splendid field lies ready. Such work as the Y. M. C. A. is doing in Mexico, Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires can be duplicated in other capitals. No activity can promise greater reward than that following the promotion of a robust Christianity. Further away from the centers of civilization the call for spiritual uplift becomes even more impressive, and the opportunity in that regard even more remarkable. As a single instance, take Hayti, with its crowded areas, far off as yet from modern life, altho one of our nearest neighbors.

"How can land be obtained in Latin America?" is a question very frequently



THE CENTRAL MARKET PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI.

problems which, when settled, will lead to immense results in the industrial world. The field of education is also open to the ambition of trained young

asked of the International Bureau of the American Republics. With an area of 9,000,000 square miles in the twenty independent republics, and a population

of 70,000,000, it is evident that millions of habitable acres yet remain untouched. Moreover, the Governments welcome earnest settlers and are liberal in disposing of land to those seeking the opportunity for settlement. Nevertheless, immigration takes a character different from that which has built up the United States. The colonist system prevails there, and what is in the United States called the homestead system is not generally understood.

The individual immigrant can find work, he is assisted by the Government, and he can acquire land; but if he comes from the United States he will find himself in alien surroundings, and may meet failure. On the other hand, the colony can take root at once, and the acquisition of land by this means should be encouraged. The steps to be taken are technical, however, and demand foresight and the expenditure of money. With slight modifications from one country to another, a colony is established by negotiation directly with the Government. Land is thus allotted, certain privileges granted, certain obligations assumed, and this colony, as a social unit, is permitted to work out its own destiny. If the (North) American can adapt himself to this spirit, he can thus partake of some of the richest land in the world. Land can be purchased, also, in every republic. Land companies work in Argentina, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay or Cuba, exactly as in the United States. Besides this, every Government sells virgin, unsurveyed land, at a price ranging from one dollar an acre upward. But the settler must have it surveyed at his own expense, and must agree to cultivate it. If therefore a colony is organized properly, there is no reason why it should not meet thoro success in making homes for its members in many areas of Latin America. If also the purchaser of land exercises the same care and judgment in studying surroundings that would be expected of him in the United States, his opportunity is equally substantial. The individual, nevertheless, whether wage-worker or settler, is warned that the chances are against him if he has to compete with the native, whose standard of living is far below what prevails in the United States.

The manufacturer and investor are, however, the class to whom opportunity is greatest and to whom it should appeal strongest. Latin America bought and sold, in 1907, \$2,077,000,000 worth of goods. Of what was sold, \$318,000,000 came to the United States, but of what was bought, only \$240,000,000 came from here. The balance was supplied by Europe. It is a tale never too frequently retold until the lesson is learned. When the merchants of the United States understand how vast a market lies before them, and how to sell to their neighbors, the first step will have been taken.

Manufacturers must study these markets as carefully as they study home markets. The astonishment expressed by all keen-witted travelers at the purchasing power of these peoples and the regret that American manufacturers have not appreciated the highly developed character of the consuming public, is a never-ending phrase in letters coming to the International Bureau of the American Republics. It is gratifying to note, also, that a change is taking place. Personal investigation is substituted for the unproductive method of catalogs. Direct acquaintance is recognized as better than lifeless correspondence. This is the essential factor in all business as well as in friendship. When, therefore, the manufacturers of the United States can, from actual experience, rate at their true worth the tremendous forces at work in the industrial life of Latin America, they will then comprehend how illimitable is this commercial opportunity.

The bonds of the Argentine Republic were recently offered to the investing world. Before the opening day for their sale arrived, these bonds were taken up twenty times over, in London, Hamburg, Paris and New York. These bonds are an index of the industrial progress of the nation. In other republics, too, the Government fosters the ambition to develop the immense productive potentialities of the country. Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Cuba, Costa Rica and Peru are similarly advancing in modern industrial life. Can any one doubt, when reading of the railway extension, of the growth of cities, of the

increase of farm areas, of expanding productiveness and commerce in every direction, that Latin America will play a splendid rôle in the world's history? Destiny points to Latin America as one of the vital factors in the twentieth century. Yet there are more railways to be built, harbors to be improved, water powers to be harnessed, cities to be modernized, mines to be opened, forests to be cut, and land to be cultivated. It must not be said that United States capital has no part in these wonderful undertakings. We must do even more, reap even more than our share in this

progress, for we are all republics together, and we are setting an example of nationalism in the New World. We must buy from them and sell to them; with our capital, our brains and our sympathy, help build their railroads, clear their forests, plow their fields, enlarge their harbors and place good American vessels in them.

With this end in view, I venture a prophecy which seems hardly possible of miscarriage, that as the century lengthens proof will become more positive that Latin America is the Land of Opportunity.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Novels of Alfred Ollivant

BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph.D.

LAMPSON PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

IN the year 1898 there appeared in America a novel with the attractive title, "Bob, son of Battle." In a few months everybody was talking about it; and unlike most of the "best sellers," it has not vanished with the snows of yesteryear. At this moment it is being read and reread all over the United States. I do not believe there is a single large town in our country where the story is unknown, or where a reference to it fails to bring to the faces of intelligent people that glow of reminiscent delight aroused by the memory of happy hours passed in the world of imagination. It seemed from the very first so immensely superior to the ordinary run of new novels that we gazed with pardonable curiosity at the unfamiliar signature on the title page. Who was this writer, who knew so much of the nature of dogs and men? Where had he found that extraordinarily vivid style, and what experiences had he passed thru that gave him his subtle insight into character? But all that we could discover was that Alfred Ollivant was an Englishman and that "Bob" was his first novel. We decided that he must have lived long, observed all kinds of dogs, and a large va-

riety of men, women, and children; and that for some reasons best known to himself, he had chosen to print nothing until he had descended into the vale of years. For, only the other day we were not surprised to find that "Joseph Vance" was the first fruit of a man nearly seventy; the book was evidently the expression of a man who had had life, and had it abundantly.

Our astonishment was keen indeed when we learned that the author of "Bob" was a youth of twenty-four, who had hurt his spine in athletic sports, and who had written his wonderful book in horizontal pain and weakness. An injury in football, followed by a fall from a horse, abruptly checked his chosen military career and made him a man of letters. Literature owes a great deal to painful accidents and enforced idleness, whether it be in bed or in jail. The wind bloweth where it listeth; and we perceived once more that genius does not always accompany good health, or maturity, or ambition; it seems to select with absolute caprice the individuals thru whom it speaks. And so this first born child of the brain was delivered, like human infants, on a bed of suffering, being,

to complete the analogy, none the less healthy on that account. We proceeded to await with interest the verdict of English criticism; for the scenes were laid in Britain, it dealt with manners and customs peculiarly English, and it was aimed at English readers. Eleven years have passed, and we are still vainly listening. The curious fact is that "Bob"—so warm a favorite in America—is practically unknown in England. The professional London critics have never heard of him, and the average reader has not even a hearsay acquaintance. If ever there was a fine illustration of the prophet without honor, we have it here.

To a slight degree this strange neglect may be explained by unusual circumstances of publication. The novel was offered to a London firm, and accepted; it was christened "Owd Bob." A copy of the manuscript was then sent to America; the New York publishers wisely changed its name, and printed the book, with what success is needless to state. Meanwhile for some reason the aforesaid London firm delayed publication a whole year. The author employed these months in completely rewriting the story, and so the first English edition, unfortunately entitled "Owd Bob," was a thoroly revised version of the American. Thus a novel, written by an Englishman, was, by purely fortuitous circumstances, first circulated in America; while the English edition, altho the same story in outline, is quite different in detail. Nor can any one, who has read both, hesitate an instant as to which is superior; the British version is clearly better, the ratio of excellence being, as so often happens, in-

versely as the circulation. One has only to compare the manner in which "Red Wull" made his début in America with the chapter where he first appears (in a totally different way) in the English edition, to see how evidently second thoughts were best. It is perhaps possible that a good book may be killed by a poor name; but we cannot believe that enormous popularity in America and utter obscurity in England can be accounted for by the change in the mere wording from "Owd Bob" to "Bob, Son of Battle." No, bearing in mind the futility of literary prophecy, I still believe that the day will come when "Owd Bob" will be recognized as belonging to English literature.

The splendid fidelity and devotion

of the dog to his master have certainly been in part repaid by men of letters in all stages of the world's history. A valuable essay might be written on the dog's contributions to literature; in the poetry of the East, hundreds of years before Christ, the poor Indian insisted that his four-footed friend should accompany him into eternity. We know that this bit of Oriental pathos impressed Pope:

"But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

One of the most profoundly affecting incidents in the "Odyssey" is the recognition of the ragged Ulysses by the noble old dog, who dies of joy. During the last half century, since the publication of Dr. John Brown's "Rab and His Friends" (1858), the dog has approached an apotheosis. Among innumerable sketches and stories with canine heroes may be mentioned Bret Harte's brilliant



portrait of Boonder; Maeterlinck's essay on dogs; Richard Harding Davis's "The Bar Sinister"; Stevenson's whimsical comments on "The Character of Dogs," and Jack London's initial success, "The Call of the Wild." But all these latter-day pamphlets, good as they are, fail to reach the excellence of "Bob, Son of Battle." It is the best dog story ever written, and it inspires regret that dogs cannot read.

No one who knows Mr. Ollivant's tale can forget the Gray Dog of Kemuir—the perfect, gentle knight—or the thrilling excitement of his successful struggles for the cup. He is indeed a noble and beautiful character, with the Christian combination of serpent and dove. But Owd Bob partially shares the fate of all beings who approach moral perfection. He reminds us at times of Tennyson's Arthur in the "Idylls of the King," tho he fortunately delivers no lectures. Lancelot was wicked, and Arthur was good; but Lancelot had the touch of earth that makes him interesting, and Arthur had more than a touch of boredom. In "Paradise Lost" the spotless Raphael does not compare in charm with the picturesque Foe of God and Man. The real hero in Milton, as I suspect the poet knew, was the Devil; and if Mr. Ollivant had ignored both English and American godfathers, and called his novel "The Tailless Tyke," no reader would have objected. Red Wull is the Satan of this canine epic; he has for us a fascination at once horrible and irresistible. The author seems to have felt that the Gray Dog was overshadowed; and he has saved our active sympathy for him by the clever device of making him at one time dangerously ill, when we realize how much we love him; and finally by throwing him under awful suspicion, that we may experience the enormous relief of beholding him guiltless. But, in spite of all moral instincts, Red Wull is the real protagonist. Dog and master have never been matched in a more sinister manner than Adam McAdam and the Tailless Tyke. Bill Sikes and his companions are nothing to it, and we cannot help remembering that to the eternal disgrace of dogs, Bill Sikes's last friend forsook him. Compared with Red Wull, the Hound of the Baskervilles

is a pet lapdog. When Adam and Wullie appear upon the scene, we look alive, even as their godly enemies were forced to do, for we know something is bound to happen. When the little man is greeted with a concert of hoots and jeers, we cannot repress some sympathy for him, just as we feel for the would-be murderer Shylock, silent under the noisy taunts of the feather-headed Gratiano. This bitter and lonely wretch is a real character, and his strange personality is presented with extraordinary skill. There is not a single false touch from first to last; and the little man with the big dog abides in our memory. Red Wull is the hero of a hundred fights; his tremendous and terrible exploits are the very essence of piratical romance. After he has slain the two huge beasts of the showman, McAdam exclaims with a sob of paternal pride, "Ye play so rough, Wullie!"

And the death of the Tailless Tyke is positively Homeric. The other dogs, all his ruthless enemies, whisper to each other and silently steal from the room. They know that the hour has struck, and that this will be the last fight. The whole pack set upon him, each one goaded by the remembrance of some murdered relative or by some humiliating scar. Red Wull asks nothing better than meeting them all; and the unequal combat becomes a frightful carnage. At the very end, as much exhausted by the labor of killing as by his own wounds, the great dog—now red indeed—hears his master's familiar cry, "Wullie, to me!" and with a supercanine effort he raises his dying form from the bottom of the writhing mass, shakes off his surviving foes, and staggers to McAdam's feet. Like Samson, the dead which he slew at his death were more than they which he slew in his life.

Mr. Ollivant's next book, "Danny," also a dog story, was not nearly so effective. The human characters command the most attention, tho the old man with the weeping eye is sadly overdone. The passages of pure nature description are often exquisitely written, and prove that at heart the author is a poet. But in the narrative portions there is an unfortunate attempt to conceal the slightness of the story by preciousness and affectation in the style. For the simple truth is, that

in "Danny" there is no story worth the telling. We remember distinctly the lovely young wife and her grim iron-clad of a husband, but just what happened between the covers of the book escapes us. No one, however, has been so severe on "Danny" as its maker; for he was so dissatisfied with his work that he suppress it, a fate that, with all its faults, it did not really deserve. Such an act, however, is an indication of the high artistic standard that Mr. Ollivant has set for himself; ambitious as he is, he would rather merit fame than have it.

While the readers of "Bob" and "Danny" were guessing what kind of a dog the young author would select for his next novel, he surprised us all by writing an uncanonical work. This story, adorned with happy illustrations, and printed in big type, as tho for the eyes of children, was called "Red-Coat Captain," and was enigmatically located in "That Country." Mr. Ollivant felt that the book would appeal at first only to a very few, and he requested the publisher not only to refrain from issuing any advertisement, but to make the entire first edition to consist of exactly three copies, one for the archives of the House, one for the author, and one for a believing friend. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light; and the shrewd man of business did not take the petition very seriously. It should be remembered, however, that one publisher had already declined the manuscript, saying emphatically that it was nonsense; and if there had not been a strain of idealism in the head of the firm that accepted it, the book would probably never have left the press. The verdict nonsense has been loudly ratified by many reviewers and readers; to the few it has been wisdom, to the many foolishness. For, as was said years ago of a certain poem, "The

capacity to understand such a work must be spiritual." It matters not how clever one may be, how well read, how sensitive to artistic beauties and defects, qualities of a totally different nature must be present, and even then the time and the place must be right, if one is to seize the inner meaning of "Red-Coat Captain." I was about to say the inner meaning of a story like "Red-Coat Captain," but I was stopped by the thought that no story like it has ever been published, and perhaps never will be. Both conception and expression are profoundly original; and in spite of some failure of articulation, the

work is strongly marked with genius. It is an allegory based on the eleventh and twelfth commandments, which we have good authority for believing are worth all the ten put together. From one point of view it is a book for children; the mysterious setting of the tale is sure to appeal to certain imaginative boys and girls. But the early chapters, dealing with the pretty courtship and the honeymoon, will be fully appreciated only by those who have some years to their credit or otherwise. There is in this story ineffable charm and fragrance of purity; it is the lily in its author's garden.



Adam M'Adam.
The hero of "Bob, Son of Battle."

Mr. Ollivant's latest novel is the most conventional of the four, and wholly unlike any of its predecessors. It is a rattling riotous romance, placed in the troublous times of the Napoleonic wars. The mighty shadow of Nelson falls darkly across the narrative, but the author has not committed the sin—so common in historical romances—of making a historical character the chief of the *dramatis personae*. The title role is played by "The Gentleman," and he is a hero worthy of Cooper or of Stevenson. Marked by reckless audacity, brilliant in swordplay and in horsemanship, clever in turn of speech, gifted with the manner of a pre-Revolution Duke—what more in the

heroic line can a reader desire? The architecture of the novel and the staccato paragraphs remind one of Victor Hugo, whom the author seems to have read with profit. Nor, outside of the works of Stevenson, have we ever seen a story minus love so steadily interesting. It is an amphibious book, and those who like fighting on land and sea may have their fill. The percentage of mortality is high; soldiers and sailors die numerously, and the hideous details of death are not forgotten; there is a welter of gore. If this were all that could be said, if the undoubted fascination of this romance depended wholly on the crowded action, it would be simply one more exciting tale added to the hundreds published every year; good to read on train and turbine, but not worth serious attention or criticism. But the incidents, while frequent and thrilling, are not, at least to the discriminating reader, the main thing, as the Germans say. Nor the construction, clever as it is; nor the characters, real as they are; the main thing is the style, which, quite different from his former books, is yet all his own. The style is, in the best sense of the word, pictorial;

it transforms the past into the present. The succession of events rolls off like a glowing panorama. It is perhaps natural that many reviewers should have praised "The Gentleman" more highly than all the rest of Mr. Ollivant's work put together; and it is not surprising that in England, where Nelson and Napoleon are names to conjure with, "The Gentleman" has found many readers. But, notwithstanding its wider appeal, it lacks the permanent qualities in "Bob," and (I believe) in "Red-Coat Captain," for they are original.

That Mr. Ollivant is now on the road to physical health will be good news, at least in America. He has already done work that no one else can do, and we cannot spare him. His four novels indicate versatility as well as much greater gifts; and his future publication should be watched by all who take an interest in contemporary literature and who believe that the future is as rich as the past. "Bob, Son of Battle," looks like the best English novel that has appeared between "Tess" in 1891 and "Joseph Vance" in 1906. Nothing but bodily weakness can prevent its author from going far.

SEVEN GABLES, HURON CITY, MICH.



After the Passing Bell

BY LEWIS WORTHINGTON SMITH

News item: "Meredith left an informal prohibition of the publication of his correspondence, . . . but the same ethics that in many other cases has been deemed to absolve the living from the wishes of the dead . . . may very naturally be found to prevail here."

WHILE the music throbs the requiem
And the hosts are marching by,
In the chambers of the palace
Where his private treasures lie,
They are gathering, friend and servant,
Maid and guardsman of the gate,
Taking each the thing he fancies,
While the dead king lies in state.

Here a pen that signed great papers,
There the portrait of a friend,
Here the riding-whip he carried,
There a coin he would not spend.
Things his heart held sweet and sacred,
When the glad years grew elate,
They are sorting out for auction,
While the dead king lies in state.

Lackeys who have scraped his table
Of the crumbs that soiled the cloth,
Under-lords to whom his splendor
Was the candle to the moth,
Pull the curtains from the windows,
Share the pictures and the plate,
Counting earth so much the gainer,
While the dead king lies in state.

He who gave himself so freely,
Made all life more nobly rich,
Still has bounty for the beggars
Mired and muddled in the ditch.
Out of noisome courts and alleys
Where keen-eyed the vultures wait,
They are thronging to the banquet,
While the dead king lies in state.

DES MOINES, IA.

Embarrassment of Years

BY LAURA WOLCOTT

BUT why should you make calls?" the Nice Young Person said. "At your time of life why not let your friends come to you instead?"

What is my time of life? The phrase is superfluous. "Impertinent?" you ask. Oh, not from my friendliest Nice Young Person! But really——

At my time of life? I can go up many flights of stairs—with landings. I climb hills also, with the added pleasure of pausing to view the landscape, which younger people miss.

I remember dates, and people's names, and current events; and the past is no more charming to me than the present, except that it was in itself more charming.

I can weed flower-beds, even like Celia Thaxter of vivid memory, at Appledore. I love all human kind from soft babyhood for play to hard age withering and waiting to be consoled.

My time of life! I can thread needles. Points may come first, in the exasperating way of modern needles, but in time——

I can read into the small hours of the morning and then lie down to cheerful dreams or dreamless sleep like a babe on its mother's breast.

I can thrill to bird songs from the exultant wood-thrush's freedom song to the lonesome whippoorwill's complaint.

I love the meanest flower—yes, weed—that blows. It does not suggest thoughts too deep for tears. All my thoughts are of the exquisite bliss of living. If sunshine have its charm, so has the rain. Was it not Elizabeth Stuart Phelps who deplored the old hymn sung on pitiless July Sundays?—

"No midnight shade, no clouded sun,
But sacred, high eternal noon."

I go out into my dewy garden and watch every seed that sends up from the mystery below two tiny leaves like to the far-away spread of bird wings against the blue; just two crooked lives full of expectation.

"Fine salads some day," says the Nice

Young Person, peering for the tiny growth and trying to look sympathetic.

Some day? Perhaps. But my life is in the Now. What are green-white curly leaves under Lucca oil and lemon juice with talkative folk about the table but ministers to a lower sense? The spirituality of the salad lies in its Antæan touch—its slow sucking out of disreputable earth that which lifts its head to the skies.

From my south window I watch a wabbly robin tilting on a Norway spruce limb against the high wind; shifting its clinging feet, half spreading foolish, untried wings that know no joy of the air, only terror of the earth. Under the dull, ruffled feathers a timid heart, pea-size, quakes up and down as the branch flies; a wide bill opens to let out "yes, ma'am, yes ma'am," trailing off in quick "s ma'ams" as the high wind wrestles with the tree—as if remembering its promise to sit still till mother came, forced to break the letter, but keeping the spirit, and sustained by a quivering hope.

Gladly would I fetch the looked-for worm, except that courtesies of the sort are apt to be misunderstood even in human society. And the swaying limb is high. Ah, the mother is returning with her prey, delved for successfully in the richness of my lawn. Both their cups of bliss are full; the mother's with service, the baby's with being served.

I can see them as plainly as I could—a certain number of years ago. And the joy of it all is greater by far. In youth one's eyes focus on larger things and the mind follows.

For reading, I confess to glasses; tho headings and posters are still clear to the unhelped vision.

At my age indeed!

Now that I think of it, my Nice Young Person does come to see me very often. She is always welcome, as she well knows; but a sudden suggestion from an over-sensitive mind that it is to spare me, sends the blood back to my heart!

(Why did I meanly think of that?)

To be sure, she always takes my elbow and says: "Here are four steps," when she comes out of an unaccustomed house with me. Does she think I cannot count as well as the crow? "Two, but not three," the legend says. Why not four? And do I not know the feel of mother earth, of step-mother pavement, as my foot touches it? Why say, "Now you are down!" with an offensive hint of superior sense?—as if one would naturally stay up and not know it!

On traveling days, why do car conductors grasp me by an arm that is seldom free from bruised finger-marks and always painful at the time? And on a street car, why will no one allow me to ride backward—my own choice? They rise alarmingly, embarrassingly, to a man, to a woman even, and leave me the forward privilege. If I decline it seems ungracious after all their inconvenience. So the wind blows in my face instead of being tempered by the window back of the motorman.

I can cross a crowded street at my age (!) quicker than my younger friends and escape daredevil automobiles while they are holding me back by one elbow in the very forefront of danger.

"If I hadn't been here!" the Nice Young Person gasps. Yes, my dear, if you hadn't I should have been safely across in time to escape the odious, smothering blast in the trail of the monster.

"Be sure you step in the *middle* of the canoe," they say, when we go out on the lake. Yes, two or three say it at once. A well-meant but discourteous chorus. Why, I knew that before they were born! I always step in the exact middle. I balance, adjust myself, sit down discreetly. Long practice has made me perfect. There is something to be said in favor of the flight of time. Yet I know that behind my back, with raised eyebrows they are saying "Wonderful!" or its equivalent in polite pantomime.

I commiserate Methuselah with all his descendants: even more, dim, pathetic

old Priam with a son to set him right at every turn. "Father, the predictions are that there will be a flood. Don't go out in sandals. And do be careful of the heavy dew at your time of life! Here are your highest pattens; don't forget." Or, "The Greek arrows are so swift, the chariots rush along at such a mad pace—and you know you don't see as far as you once did!" Poor old heroes! Better Abel dying in his young beauty by the altar that blazed so well—a comely sight; better splendid Hector, his plume bedraggled, laid on his lofty funeral pyre!

But no! Ah no!

"Whom the gods love die old"; full of the wealth of years and deathless memories. At my time of life the world is ripe fruit to be tasted with zest, its juices concentrated, its acidity turned to sweetness. *Poor young Abel! Poor young Hector!*

My age—whatever it may be—is but the lengthening record of delectable days; of happy summers with sunshine and June roses; of cosy hearth-fires and soft snowfalls, muffling all harsh sounds, and a world diamonded with ice; a record of more thrills and ecstasies than callow sixteen so much as dreams of.

In my indiscriminating youth I was terribly afraid of people. Now I find them no more alarming than myself. As for my years, they jog on merrily and keep no count.

I know now that there are horizons beyond horizons.

But my Nice Young Person is limited, dear soul! by the things she sees and hears, the multitudinous things she knows. Always beyond her depth in the salt sea of promiscuous charities, committees, clubs, schemes for the heathen who will soon send missionaries to teach us respect and veneration, projects for the amelioration of man—what weary years she must wait, till at my age she may possibly sit down with her life acool and rest it, and see the belated glory of it all.

N. HAYES CARR



American Slang Terms in England

THE force and aptness of American slang terms and colloquialisms are generally lost on the Briton. The "sub-standard" speech of the United States has been increasingly popular in London these last ten or twelve years, but the importations "suffer a sea-change" in crossing the Atlantic which may truly be described as rich and strange. The Britons get the word, but the meaning evaporates or is transformed before it reaches the English capital. The jubilant Londoner on a lark who exclaims to an acquaintance: "I've been having a jolly good time; I've been 'up against it' all day," furnishes a typical instance of the transformation our pet phrases undergo when exported.

Here is a new book, *Passing English of the Victorian Era*,* by Mr. J. Redding Ware. It purports to be a dictionary of slang and cant terms and general colloquialisms used by English-speaking peoples. London and the provinces, America, Australia, Canada and South Africa are all drawn upon for instances, and there are other instances drawn from the army and navy and from various civil occupations.

It is a curious book. There are evidences that the author has not read as widely as a lexicographer should read. His definition of "sport" (in the biological sense) would indicate an unfamiliarity with Darwin. His comment on "minchin malacho" leaves "Hamlet" unmentioned. "Chortle" is commented upon in serene obliviousness of the existence of Lewis Carroll's "Through the Looking Glass," while the term "potter's field" would have received a more illuminating treatment had the author read the seventh verse of the twenty-seventh chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew.

But it is to the American terms that one turns for enlightenment and instruction. Take, for instance, the word

"chump." A "chump" is "a youth (as a rule) who is in any way cheated of his money, especially by the so-called gentler sex." No doubt such a person is a "chump"; tho why out of all the many varieties this particular one should be singled out to define the whole genus is a mystery. Then there is the word "arctic." The "arctic" used to be—and may still be in many places—a familiar article of wear. It was a cloth-and-rubber overshoe of generous dimensions and snug warmth. The author defines the word as "winter clothing." A "dead-beat" appears to be "a pauper," while "dead-broke" is defined as "another reading of 'dead-beat,'" and a "dead give-away" is a "swindle, deception." "Bunco" is explained as "doubtful, shifty," with the interesting comment that the word comes from South America. "Bucking the tiger," a term ordinarily restricted to faro playing, means "gambling heavily," and the authority of George Augustus Sala is given for confirmation. "Stuck-up" means "moneyless—very figurative expression derived from being 'stuck up' by highwaymen, after which you have no money left in your pocket." The "great bounce," more familiarly known in America as the "grand bounce," is curiously defined as "death."

"Bugaboo" is innocently defined as "panic," "cowboy" as "a Texas farmer," "snakes" (in the sense of delusions seen by men in delirium tremens) as "danger," while the meaning of the exclamation "Snakes alive!" is gravely explained as "much worse than snakes." The word "tenderfeet" means "doubtful roving industrials." Another Briton, Mr. Paul Fountain, who wandered over a considerable part of the West and who several years ago published a work entitled "The Great Northwest," informed his readers that the word meant "vicious scoundrels." There is thus a difference of opinion on the part of the English authorities.

The author's treatment of American political terms is particularly instructive. There is the term "axe grinders." They

*PASSING ENGLISH OF THE VICTORIAN ERA. BY J. Redding Ware. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.00.

are "men who grumble, especially politically. Hosca Bigelow's "Birdofreedom Sawin" appears as "Birdofreedomsaurin," with the definition, "bird-of-freedom, soaring—a jocular mode of describing the altitude of the American eagle." "Acknowledge the corn" means an "adroit confession of a minor offense to intensify the denial of the major offense." "Creole" seems to mean a mulatto, and the song "Dixie" is given as a "popular negro song." "Cave of Adullam" is given, not as an Americanism, but as an English political term, with a reference to a speech made by John Bright in 1883. The term was, however, first used politically by Abraham Lincoln in characterizing the Radical Republican Convention of 1864 which nominated John C. Frémont for the Presidency.

The instances given are only first cullings. There are others, quite as entertaining. They furnish another of the many proofs of the Briton's inability to grasp the point and aptness of the familiar locutions of the United States. No doubt words transplanted to new environments run the risk of undergoing a change of meaning. A mining term taken up in an agricultural community would of course be used with a new significance. But many of the terms here given, taken as they are from the common life of the people, might well mean exactly the same thing in England that they mean here. That they do not is a problem that has puzzled many observers. In spite of a common racial ancestry, the Briton egregiously fails to comprehend the unofficial speech of his American cousin. He adopts it, but he also adapts it. Failing to catch its meaning, he gives it a meaning of his own.



Sainte-Beuve*

ON the whole, Professor Harper's critical biography of Sainte-Beuve is an accession to the "French Men of Letters" series. And its merits, however conspicuous in themselves, are bound to seem the more considerable, if it is remembered that as the first book in Eng-

lish on the subject it has had very largely its own way to make. For that very reason, however, there are certain dangers incidental to this nature of the task which Professor Harper has not been able wholly to escape, particularly as regards his own criticism. As is natural and excusable enough in a first attempt to reduce a difficult subject, his criticism does, as a matter of fact, leave something to be desired in point of proportion. It touches Sainte-Beuve deftly here and there, it exhibits him admirably on some sides; but it is less happy in piecing these *aperçus* into a whole. It spends too much time on his youth, it is too curious of ulterior motives, it is too reluctant to accept the critic as a critic. At the same time, generous as is Professor Harper's general estimate of Sainte-Beuve's powers, his point of view is, if anything, a little too Occidental and secular—if these words may be used to indicate the influence of ideas peculiar to our American civilization just at this moment—to do full justice to so untrammelled a genius as Sainte-Beuve.

Indeed, there are not wanting evidences of a certain intellectual or even religious profession or *parti pris* on the writer's part which shuts him off in some measure from full participation in the critic's thought and from complete appreciation of some of his work, like "Port Royal." Perhaps it is the *genre tranché* that he balks at—a hard doctrine, it must be confessed, for a time of intellectual deformation like ours. At all events, he fails to sympathize with what is, after all, fundamental in Sainte-Beuve's character—his admiration for Boileau and Racine, and his reserves before Molière and Shakespeare. Similarly he complains of the rigidity and precision of Sainte-Beuve's conception of Christianity, while he lends the critic a more serious concern for the preservation of his faith than probably ever worried him in maturity. Surely it is too narrow also to limit his work as a whole to a study of the relations between the sensual and the spiritual in human life, in the ordinary acceptation of these two adjectives. There were other matters in Sainte-Beuve's mind occasionally, no matter how low his plane of living. But when all this has been said, it must still

*CHARLES AUGUSTUS SAINTE-BEUVE. By George Alfred Harper. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.

be acknowledged that Professor Harper has written an intelligible and interesting account of the great critic, and in doing so for the first time has done a good service to American letters.



Nathaniel Southgate Shaler

NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER* was a great teacher, one of the few to be remembered in a generous way by students of large acquirements. Much of his success in teaching is to be traced to an ancestry that did little teaching, but much directing—the well-to-do slave-owners of the South who migrated from Virginia to Kentucky. Shaler was born south of the Ohio River, in the region, not far from Cincinnati, from which Mrs. Beecher Stowe was at the time supposed to have drawn the material for "Uncle Tom's Cabin." "It was commonly believed," says Shaler, "that her picture of St. Clair, the gentle slaveholder, was drawn from his grandfather, while Legree was sketched from a neighbor whose character and history fitted well to that villain." With such ancestry, the boy grew up in the belief that slavery was reasonably good for the slave, but rather bad for the master. It ought somehow to be abolished; but as all ways of abolishing it were in the air, and only Liberia could be thought of, it ought to be let alone. When the Civil War came on, Shaler was studying at Cambridge, a good Unionist from the Kentucky standpoint, but awaiting the action of that part of his native State with which his family were accustomed to act. When they acted, he entered the army and served with resolution on the side of the Union, but only, as he is careful to tell us, because he saw in the Union the only way of safeguarding State's rights.

When he took up his residence in Cambridge he came under the instruction of Agassiz, in whom he found rather a grand and sympathetic fellow worker than an assiduous teacher. He loved him, fought for him a losing fight in the Darwinian controversy on evolution, and perhaps in his way way rather inclined to fight on controversial battle-fields,

thereby making good an early childish predilection for cock-fighting. He soon drifted, as one would expect from the Southern strain in his blood, into close social relations with that element in Boston which sympathized with the Bell-Everett movement. Of course, with some natural pride, with the loyalty due to early instruction, with a keen sensitiveness to criticism of the absent, it was hardly possible, even after he came into the faculty of Harvard instruction, that he should have close relations with those of the older men, like Longfellow, Lowell, Edmund Quincey, Emerson, who then, whether in Cambridge or out of it, most influenced the aspiring Cambridge and Boston youth. Accordingly he was never, he says, welcomed to the homes of any of these men, but pursued his way, with a modest longing to know them and some wonderment that it should not be possible to dwell with them on the basis of a real manly sympathy in all things noble, letting dead issues lie buried. As heredity and early environment had settled it otherwise, otherwise it was to be. The story of this limitation Mr. Shaler tells with great evenness of mood and kindliness. The chapters assigned to his early home life are particularly lucid as to the ways of heredity in defining one's course. The Southern element in him bade him knock the man down who doubted his word. The New England element armed its votaries with a sovereign contempt for any one who could be so benighted as to doubt their word. The privilege of doubting another's word was a part of the virtue of a democracy; the privilege of knocking a man down for doubting was one of the essentials in the Southern mastery of men. When these two principles came together at Cambridge in those war days, it drove men into camps from which peace in the military outlook did not release them altogether.

The deep tenderness of heart which was Shaler's spent itself not so much in the fraternal as in the paternal relation. He became a sagacious and sympathetic father to all the Cambridge youth with whom he came into contact, but only in a limited sense an acceptable brother among his equals, willing, as he ever was, and more than willing, to extend

*THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF NATHANIEL SOUTHGATE SHALER. With a Supplementary Memoir by His Wife. With Illustrations. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$4.

the hand of fellowship widely, if only he could have made it acceptable. To the autobiography of this rare and successful teacher is added the admirable contribution of the wife's part, the best of which is in the chapters devoted to "Country Life," to "Administrative Work," and to "Personal Characteristics." These chapters will almost reconcile the reader to the fact that Professor Shaler's part of the writing ended with his examination for a graduate's degree at the scientific end of Harvard University.



Fifty Years of Darwinism. Centennial Addresses in Honor of Charles Darwin. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. 274. \$2.00.

At its convocation week meeting last winter the American Association for the Advancement of Science devoted one day to the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Charles Darwin and the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the "Origin of Species." On this occasion the addresses which form the present volume were given. It was the general comment of those present at the time of the meeting that the series of papers was in many respects a very notable one. A more leisurely perusal of the printed volume does not change one's opinion in this regard. American investigators have been in the front rank in helping to make the great advances of the last decade toward the solution of the fundamental problems of organic evolution. Many of the leaders in this work are to be found among those contributing essays to this volume. In the main the essays deal with modern phases and aspects of evolution problems. Prof. E. B. Wilson writes on "The Cell in Relation to Heredity and Evolution"; Dr. D. T. MacDougal, of the Desert Botanical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, on "The Direct Influence of Environment"; Prof. W. E. Castle on "The Behavior of Unit Characters in Heredity," and Dr. C. B. Davenport on "Mutation." These essays all have to do with the concrete results of recent investigations. The opening essay by Prof. E. B. Poulton, of Oxford, which gives the title to the book, is historical, tracing in a very pleasing manner with many anecdotes and personal

recollections the spread and development of the evolution idea since the publication of the "Origin of Species." Other contributors to the volume are Prof. J. M. Coulter, President David Starr Jordan, President G. Stanley Hall, Prof. H. F. Osborn and Prof. Carl H. Eigenmann.



The History of England from the Accession of Anne to the Death of George II, 1702-1760. The Political History of England in Twelve Volumes. Vol. IX. By I. S. Leadam. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xx, 557. With Maps and Plans. \$2.60.

By none of the volumes in the series of twelve of the Political History has the title been more fully deserved than by Mr. Leadam's history of the reign of Queen Anne and the first two Georges. Almost the entire work is occupied with the vicissitudes of ministers at home, and the fortunes of the British army and navy abroad. So exclusively is Mr. Leadam concerned with Parliament and the Cabinet, with foreign policy and with the changing fortunes of individual statesmen and politicians, that only now and again is the reader reminded that behind the scenes was a great nation—a nation whose government and prosperity appear to have been reckoned as of little consequence in comparison with the personal issue as to whether Marlborough or Bolingbroke, Pitt or Newcastle should enjoy the chief favor of the sovereign. Making allowance for this limitation of the field, Mr. Leadam has made a very valuable contribution to the constitutional history of England. He has followed the transition from government by the sovereign and his ministers, who were severally responsible to the king, to government by cabinet, with a prime minister to whom the other members of the Cabinet were responsible and who was himself along with his colleagues dependent for power not on the king's favor, but on support by a majority in the House of Commons. Next to the intricacies of British politics, most of the space in Mr. Leadam's volume is devoted to England's wars in the first half of the eighteenth century. The two Jacobite risings—in 1715 and 1745—are given in detail, but with the exception of these abortive attempts to shake the

Hanoverian dynasty, the wars of the period were all fought on foreign soil or in the colonies. Unfortunately the intricacies of Continental policies are too great to be unraveled in the short chapters that Mr. Leadam was able to allot to them, and the effect of these sections of his book is of canvases so overcrowded and so full of detail as to obscure any general conception. The history is at once too brief and too detailed. For the special student not enough is given on any particular topic; for the general reader the quick succession of events and the number of persons mentioned by name are overwhelming. Equally tantalizing are some of Mr. Leadam's brief glimpses of the social and economic condition of England. A page and a half are devoted to the liquor trade and the awful wave of drunkenness that swept over England in the eighteenth century, but the law of 1753, which regulated the liquor trade in England for three-quarters of a century, is dismissed in three lines as an act "which restricted the liberty of magistrates to issue licenses, placed public houses under stringent regulations and established a liquor law which survived with beneficial effects till the consolidating act of 1828." As in all the previous volumes of the Political History, Mr. Leadam's book contains a very valuable critical bibliography of the contemporary and later works dealing with this period of English history—a bibliography which includes works published as recently as 1907. There are seven plans illustrating the great Continental battles of Marlborough and the battles of Dettingen and Fontenoy, as well as a map showing the division of America among the English, French and Spanish, and a very interesting old map of India dated 1710.



Human Nature in Politics. By Graham Wallas. Boston: The Houghton Mifflin Co. \$1.50.

This is a work in a field hitherto untilled and has the merits and defects of pioneer work. Courage, ability and industry have won a harvest rich and cheering compared with the previous sterility; but only a generation of labor can clear the ground of disfiguring stumps; make the boundary lines definite

and bring all parts into high cultivation. Human nature has been assumed by political scientists to be delightfully simple. Men, we were told, consistently aimed to increase their pleasures and diminish their pains and would think and vote as rational beings. Alas! it is found that in politics even more than in business and domestic life man is a rational animal, but very partially. Yellow journalists and politicians of the Tammany type instinctively recognize that reason has no chance against emotion and imagination. Mr. Wallas is an example of the educated man of fine impulses who, in Britain, enters politics with the assurance that the reasoning which to him is irrefutable must also convince the masses, but later discovers, to his dismay, that votes are not won by argument nor is political life regulated by logic. Many retire at that stage in disgust, but he has held on and is seeking the key to the public mind and to the movements of the crowd.



Moncure D. Conway. Addresses and Reprints. 1850-1907. Published and republished work representing the literary and philosophical life of the author. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$3.00.

These addresses and reprints are but a small fragment of the literary work of Mr. Moncure D. Conway—a work which in its day was of great and stirring interest to the American public. He was always on the fighting line. For a man of peace he was singularly apt in handling the tools that produce the conditions of war in a susceptible community, and yet he could never see that he was prodding the bayonet. Mr. Conway received his full share of social ostracism, accepted cheerfully the prospective martyrdom, rather liked the company into which it brought him, and never gave up his little privilege of gibing the fire-builders. Many men in the South and most of those in the North who count for wise men accept the view so well, so admirably stated in his earliest pamphlet, "Free Schools in Virginia," printed and circulated anonymously in a slave State when the author was eighteen years old. Few men of today, acquainted with the inside history of Mr. Lin-

coln's administration, will accept Conway's later pamphlet, "The Golden Hour," published in 1862. Yet "The Golden Hour" was a well-argued, forcible statement of the duty of immediate emancipation of the slaves. It was probably acceptable to Mr. Lincoln himself as a side step in the cause already deeply considered in the heart of the great President. No doubt Mr. Lincoln put the pamphlet in his pocket as good ammunition for use in due time, when he should have got near enough to the vital parts of his enemy. These two pamphlet addresses are wisely included in the new volume of Mr. Conway's works. They are greatly worth reading by the new generation and rereading by the older generation, for they state with keen point the argument that influenced the early action of the anti-slavery contingent in the war. They are the best examples of the author's voluminous writings, showing how well he had mastered his side of the controversy, how varied the statement of it could be made by a man possessed in a high degree of the literary art, whose mind was stored with a multifarious reading.



The Advertisements of the Spectator. By Lawrence Lewis. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

One would hardly suppose that the business notices appearing in a newspaper of two centuries back would any longer appeal to the public, but Mr. Lewis has found a use for some of them whose interest at first seems to lie chiefly in the fact that they were very near to a famous essayist. Taking the early issues of the *Spectator*, which he finds to be less known than those of a later date, the author gives a variety of selections from the advertising columns of that famous little sheet, by which one may reconstruct many phases of London life. To the refurbishers of old fashions for use on the modern stage or in modern novels, or possibly among the dressy Four Hundred and their imitators, many a hint is given where they may, in a Queen Anne corner shop, rehabilitate a wit, a fop, or a fine gentleman; nay, a fine lady may decorate herself with a four-story hat of most architectural

splendors. The author is one of the gleaners in fields that now and then have a few stray grains—enough to direct a mousing search in the literary feeding-grounds. His work is done with neatness and a stroke of the Addisonian humor. In a reprint filling nearly 200 pages of appendix are selections wherein much gratuitous advertising is given to those old wares for sale then. The wares have vanished; the shops have disappeared; their owners are dead these two hundred years, but Addison's fame still lives, and its life depends very largely on the fact that "advertising paid."



Memories of My Life. By Francis Galton, F. R. S. With eight Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton and Co. \$3.50.

A cousin, on the mother's side, of Charles R. Darwin, the famous naturalist, both deriving from Dr. Erasmus Darwin, "physician, poet, and philosopher," Francis Galton fell, by natural inheritance, into the family line of scientific investigation; his special variety of curiosity seems to have been determined by tendencies in the Galton family, the grandfather, Samuel John Galton, having been "a scientific and statistical man of business," who "loved to arrange all kinds of data in parallel lines of corresponding lengths." This taste was transmitted to the second and third generation, rising in the second generation, in one case at least, to what the grandson calls "an unreasoning instinct." As a gatherer of statistics and as a successful and useful student of the "parallel columns," few men have surpassed the eminent founder of our modern school of heredity—the school that holds that we are tied up in a tangle of the various threads spun by our ancestors—that "heredity is a far more powerful agent in human development than nurture." Darwin at first took to beetles; Galton, to walking the hospitals, but rather against his natural inclinations. When opportunity offered, both became extensive travelers, each with a rather liberal letter of credit. Darwin's first book was "The Voyage of the Beagle"; Galton first published a book of travels, "Tropical South Africa." Darwin soon

dropped the geological hammer, by which he had got a little way into an ancient world of stratified rocks, and retiring to his gardens at Down, traced a new connection between protozoa and the complicated intellectual structure of a Shakespeare's mind. Galton by a different route arrived at the same towering imagination and put it into harmonious relation with the Shakespearean "finger-prints." Everything went into the parallel columns—keenness of sight and hearing; color sense; judgment of eye; breathing power; reaction time; strength of pull and squeeze; force of blow; span of arms; height, both standing and sitting; weight. He and Darwin were now coming down the same road—"selection," whether by nature or man. "Coming up the same road," they would rather have put it, for to them it had none but a glorious ending, for Galton says:

"I took a moderate and reasonable standpoint that races of highly gifted artists, saints, mathematicians, administrators, mechanics, contented laborers, musicians, militants, and so forth, might be theoretically called into existence, the average excellence of each race in its particular line being equal to that of its most highly gifted representative at the present moment."

It was a high ambition, and Mr. Galton pursued his preliminary part of theoretically calling into existence such a race with that "sweet reasonableness" so much admired by Matthew Arnold. These most interesting *Memories*, written by a man still, at eighty-six, enjoying life, give us the vivid sun-points of the path he traveled.



Chapters on Municipal Administration and Accounting. By Frederick A. Cleveland. Longmans, Green & Co., xvi, 361 pages. \$2.00.

Altho made up of a series of disconnected addresses and essays, the subject matter of this book hinges directly on topics in municipal finance and accounting. The author, who is the "technical" director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of New York, discusses in a pleasing and forceful manner the progress of accounting reform in American municipalities. His work is valuable in its constructive as well as its destructive

criticism. In several of the essays new and improved systems of municipal accounting are outlined in detail. Particular interest attaches at the present time to the chapter describing the system of municipal accounts that prevailed in New York City previous to the recent changes introduced by Comptroller Metz on the joint recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce and the Bureau of Municipal Research. Considering the important rôle that the Bureau of Municipal Research, with its plans for improved financial administration, is likely to play in the forthcoming Mayoralty election in New York City, the book appears at a most opportune time. Public-spirited citizens are gradually coming to recognize the potency of sound business methods in municipal management as a means of eliminating "graft." Borrowing a metaphor of the author, accounting is the antitoxin of the graft bacillus. As in all cases of experimental medicine, however, the development and application of a newly discovered virus is a very delicate operation, and unless skilled physicians of the body politic apply themselves to the task, the proposed remedy may fail. Too much, therefore, may be claimed for improved methods of municipal accounting as a graft-healing serum. In instances where reformed methods of accounting have resulted in improvements and economy in municipal administration, the results have been attained largely because of the fact that the movement has been engineered by honest and public-spirited citizens. A municipality is not a corporation organized and conducted with a view to financial gain; consequently, a municipal balance sheet, in spite of what may be claimed for it, has not the same meaning as a balance sheet of a commercial concern. A balance sheet which may be interpreted unfavorably from a purely business standpoint may represent a very favorable showing from the viewpoint of sound municipal administration. Nevertheless, city government conducted on business principles and under business methods is decidedly preferable to the lax and irresponsible systems of municipal management which prevail in many American cities.

Literary Notes

It is doubtful if any other Church can boast of an annual, largely statistical, equal in quality and quantity to that dealing with the Church of Germany in the *Kirchliches Jahrbuch* of Pastor J. Schneider, of Elberfeld, of which the thirty-sixth volume for the current year has appeared. It is a solid volume of more than half a thousand pages and is practically exhaustive in dealing with the problems and data of the Church of Germany. C. Bertelsmann, of Gütersloh, is the publisher.

....Oberlin College publishes, in connection with the celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, a *General Catalogue* which, for thoroughness and comprehensiveness, does honor to its editor, Mr. George M. Jones, and his associate, Mr. Luther D. Harkness. The festive feature of this catalogue is an account of the principal events in the history of the college, embellished with illustrations of the office buildings. The catalogue deals with 35,682 students, from 1833 to 1908, each former student of the institution having been the subject of careful inquiry concerning degrees, special honors received, civil offices held, military service, present profession or occupation, and postoffice address. The editors speak feelingly, in their preface, of the difficulties encountered in the performance of their task, which was begun in August, 1906. A special finding list of women students who have married has been prepared.

....Two pens and one brush have gone to the making of *Dutch Bulbs and Gardens* (Macmillan, \$2), a book that leavens technical information with a bit of comment and reflection here and there on Dutch character and life, and adorns both with all the colors of tulip and hyacinth and crocus and snowdrop in the twenty-four full-page plates painted by Miss Minna Nixon, and reproduced by the color process. The text is credited to Miss Una Silberrad and Miss Sophie Lyall, the descriptions being probably mostly Miss Lyall's, the touches of human interest Miss Silberrad's. But the bulb's the thing in text and picture, not the people who grow it and sell it. To lovers of flowers the book is therefore primarily addressed.

....A third edition of Mr. L. P. Gratacap's *Geology of the City of New York* has been called for within eight years (Holt, \$2.50). It is a much enlarged edition, embodying the results of geological studies made in Manhattan since the appearance of the second; the geology of Brooklyn is much extended, an epitome of that of Long Island being included; and, finally, the mineralogy has been much elaborated. From the geologist's point of view the change of Greater New York from a five- to a twelve-, a twenty-, even a forty-story city has two results: it continues to remove, as in the olden days of building, the superficial features of the island, but modern methods of construction, with their deep foundations, caissons, and the like, uncover strata hitherto inaccessible. The data thus laid bare by the modern engineer-builder have been incorporated in the book, which deserves a renewed word of commendation to the slowly growing number of

dwellers in the city who take an interest in its history, which may well include an intelligent curiosity concerning the ultimate foundations on which it rests.

Pebbles

SUFFRAGETTE—We believe that a woman should get a man's wages.

Married Man—Well, judging from my own experience, she does.—*Boston Transcript*.

AN evangelist was exhorting his hearers to flee from the wrath to come. "I warn you," he thundered, "that 'there will be weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth'!"

At this moment an old woman in the gallery stood up. "Sir," she shouted, "I have no teeth."

"Madam," returned the evangelist severely "they will be provided."—*Success*.

"I LIKE you, Fred,
I like your looks;
But you've never read"—
And she shook her head—
"Five feet of books!"
"Mere bookish lore,
My dearest Pearl,"
Said Fred, "is a bore!
But I do adore
Five feet of girl!"

—*Chicago Tribune*.

DURING a family luncheon party on the *Victoria and Albert* the Czarewitch broke in on the conversation of his elders by shouting, "Grandpapa!"

King Edward, putting on a frown, reproved him with, "Little boys should be seen and not heard."

A general silence ensued, but after a minute or two the King, to console the child, asked, "Well, what is it? What do you want to say?"

"Too late now, grandpapa. There was a caterpillar in your salad, but you have eaten it now."—*The Spectator*.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Do not throw away old umbrellas. By removing the cloth cover and cutting it up in strips you can make a number of dainty neckties for your husband. The ribs properly twisted, and woven together, make a very good rat trap, and the stick, when carefully polished, will do for a cane to present to the clergyman at Christmas.

To keep freckles from showing, get a small paint pot, quart size, and fill with a pink paint carefully matching the tone of your complexion, and with a camel's hair brush paint each freckle out.

Young wives cannot be too often reminded that they should always greet their husbands with a smile. It is safe to say that there is nothing in the world that will more deeply irritate him than this, and it should therefore not be forgotten.

If your lamp wicks give out, a very satisfactory substitute can be made of Irish point lace, or Valenciennes, carefully wound round the wick holder. A heated needle will serve the same purpose, but is apt to burn fitfully and give out a pungent odor.—*Harpur's Weekly*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Constitutional History of Privilege

IN the great stirring of the American people to resume and to safeguard those powers of government which have been slipping away from them, and which money interests have eagerly grasped, it becomes increasingly clear that enormous mischief has been done by the mental and the legal confounding of "property" with "privilege."

On the legal side, as the lawyers and the historians know, the confusion began with the famous Dartmouth College case in the Supreme Court of the United States. The masses of the American people are neither lawyers nor historians, and until now no one has ever taken the trouble to explain to them in untechnical terms just what the Dartmouth College case and decision were, or just what consequences have followed from them in the evolution of our constitutional law, in the creation of privilege on a gigantic scale, and in engendering a mighty struggle, now well under way, between the people and the possessors of privilege.

Unlike the conflict engendered by

slavery, this struggle will, as we all profoundly hope and believe, be purely economic, moral and political, unattended by violence or by bloodshed. Nevertheless, in its profound significance, and in the dimensions which it is likely to attain, it is not less momentous than was the conflict between North and South. Mr. Orton has therefore rendered to the public a great and praiseworthy service by telling in a brief and readable way the story of the Dartmouth College case, and by interpreting it for the understanding of the average man.

Read in connection with the impressive article on "The Constitutional Position of Property in America" which President Hadley contributed to THE INDEPENDENT of April 16, 1908, Mr. Orton's articles fully confirm the view which was taken of "The Issue Beyond the Parties" in our own editorial comments upon President Hadley's article, and was later set forth in our issue of October 22 last, by Dr. Delos F. Wilcox. The issue is fundamental and unmistakable. Are the people sovereign in the United States, as they claim to be, or has sovereignty become focused in the hands of a few all-powerful corporations, built upon legally created and constitutionally intrenched privilege?

Happily, if Mr. Orton's history and interpretation are not unwarrantably optimistic—and we believe that they are not—the people have not lost supreme control, and already they are quietly regaining "full and peaceable possession" of so much of their authority as they had unwittingly allowed to slip away from them. And, being now fully awakened to the nature of the conflict, they will continue to take the necessary measures to make their possession in the future not only "full," but also "undisturbed."

The story of the Dartmouth College case, as Mr. Orton tells it, will not deepen the reverence of the people for the two chief characters in the episode—Daniel Webster and Chief Justice Marshall. The services that these men rendered to the cause of American nationality were too great ever to be forgotten. But like other men Webster and Marshall were subject to error, and to the sins that easily beset mere mortals. In the Dartmouth College case they did a great wrong and

a great mischief, which the truthful historian must enter on the debit side of their account.

Mr. Orton's articles, and others like them we hope, will some day affect the presentation of American history in our textbooks and popular historical writings. There has been altogether too much glorification of the work of the Constitution makers, and too little truthful exhibition of the actual forces of private and public interest that contended in the convention, and that continued to "fight it out" in the contest between Federalists and Republicans.

Before the Revolutionary War broke out, privilege and popular rights were arrayed against each other in the colonies. Privilege was Tory, and cried peace when there was no peace. The unprivileged people had their way, declared independence, and secured it. But privilege was only scotched, not killed. It dominated the Federalist party and the Constitutional Convention. It tolerated slavery and made it a basis of representation. The Civil War overthrew the slave power, but again privilege was only defeated, not destroyed. The Dartmouth College decision, by its preposterous and immoral doctrine—which soon became a dogma—that privileges of franchise and exemption conferred by a State are contracts, which a State may not subsequently invalidate, opened the way to an enormous growth of what the people, in rough and ready phraseology, have called "the money power." To overthrow this power by establishing in law, as in clear thinking, the distinction between private property and State created privilege, superior to all State control, is the fight that is now on. As in the contests that have gone before, the people in the long run will win out.

War and the Game of War

THERE is a difference between the two. In real war the soldier is actually killed, or loses a leg or an arm; in the game of war, at the worst of it, he simply gets wet. At the end of the play he washes up, puts on clean and dry underclothes, and is as robust and cheerful and genuine citizen again. He has had his fun, such fun as it is, has given the generals and

colonels of the regular army something to do for their money, and he may imagine that he has saved his country in some possible future invasion of Martians or other fabulous enemies.

Or very likely he carries home the pneumonia. In a real assault on Boston and a real defense ten thousand soldiers would have been slain; in this mimic war only some hundreds are likely to die from the exposure to the inclement sky, while all endure minor suffering or incur serious sickness. Does it pay?

We see no proof of it. Of course, to those who are professional soldiers it pays. It gives them experience in their hypothetical business, for it is their business to keep in patient, waiting preparation for what does not come off. They must magnify their profession. The war game makes their business popular and talked about. It fills columns of the newspapers. To them it is really something serious. It affects their business reputation. It pays.

But does it pay for the militiaman, who takes it out of his scant vacation, who gets no money or glory out of it, but to whom it is an expense and an exposure to storm and sickness and death? Perhaps it does. He thinks so or he would not do it. He takes it as a picnic and a lark, or, at best, as a service to the State whose regimental colors he follows.

And yet we imagine that the play-soldiers who slept out in the rain and tramped thru the mud about Assawompset Pond and the Bridgewater woods last week wished they were well out of it all. But they experienced none of the real hardships of war. What is a wet skin or what are blistered feet? There was no bloodshed; there were no ravaged homes, no widows and orphans, or are none yet. Their exposures to a summer rainstorm were nothing in comparison with the terrible scenes of a real battle, when leaden bullets and iron balls meet yielding flesh and crunching bones, nor even with the sufferings of a winter's campaign in genuine war.

Playing soldier is pleasant enough when one parades in line under the cover of a spacious armory generously provided by the State. The regiment has the consciousness that it looks fine as it marches down Broadway in immac-

ulate uniform, after a martial band, between lines of admiring spectators. It is a pretty play; a pretty play and nothing more. But the real soldiering—that is another thing. That is brutal; its business is killing. It is the lowest business one can get into, unless some extraordinary exigency should arise, such as can be and must be avoided by us for all future time. For that possible exigency we may still educate officers, we care not how many, if they will retire to civil life and do productive work until the exigency arises. If a war must come our people will meet it, and it will not take them much time to learn the new business. The blue militia did very well.

Such an experience as twenty thousand men have had in a mimic attack on Boston may well teach them to love war less. They can get their amusement in better ways. They have learned a very little of the seriousness of war. They have found it is no fun. They started back to this city from Plymouth County wet, weary and hungry, if not sick of their experience, and with no great increment of glory. Some officers may have learned something in tactics, or as to the transport of commissary supplies, but the common soldier has learned absolutely nothing except how to obey and endure and suffer, all of which can be learned more profitably in other ways, for here there is no profit at all.

And yet we may suggest one possible lesson. Why not apply the rules of mimic war to real war? Let the armies meet. Let powder explode without shot. Let impartial judges after each engagement officially declare how many have been "killed" and "wounded," and send them home to their gainful vocations, without the bloodshed which in the past has been characteristic of war. War should be made a farce.



William Winter's Retirement

It was to be expected that William Winter, distinguished as critic and author, after forty-four years of service as dramatic critic and editor of *The Tribune*, would have retired with praise and honor, if retire he must; but such is not the case. Mr. Winter is so much of

a public man, and the circumstances touch so closely on editorial ethics, that it is proper and even necessary that we consider an unwelcome matter.

Mr. Winter asked that in the announcement of his resignation it be mentioned that he withdrew because he had found that his views of the theater and his duty in the treatment of it were "no longer in harmony with those that *The Tribune* entertains and purposes to enforce." The editor did not care to publish this, and the announcement was made to the public by a paid advertisement in *The Tribune*, giving the fact of his resignation, but giving no reason for it. The editor then made a statement thru a reporter to this effect:

"I thought it right not to publish a small part of a large amount of matter which he wrote for the Sunday *Tribune* of August 8. Mr. Winter did not agree with me, and his resignation followed, much to my regret."

Mr. Winter says this is very far from a fair statement of the real reason for withdrawal; and the correspondence on the subject which he gives involves such important principles that we cannot avoid discussing it. He says in a letter to the editor:

"Since July, 1865, up to about two years ago, I opposed and denounced in *The Tribune* every bad, vulgar, indecent play, and every person and every proceeding in the theatrical world injurious (in my opinion) to the public welfare. In doing so I not only did not incur censure from the editor, but I was often encouraged and sustained in that, obviously, right course.

"About two years ago there came a change. Many articles of mine, dealing with manifest abuses in the theater, have been, within that time, rejected altogether. Many others (some of the same kind; some containing critical condemnation of plays) have been cut or modified in important passages. A representative instance of that wrong treatment occurred when, from a full-page contribution of mine, January 17, 1909, essential critical comments were excised from notices of 'Samson,' 'The Blue Mouse,' and 'Salvation Nell.'"

The plays here mentioned are such as are not fit to be seen by self-respecting people. In a protest against this change of policy addressed to the managing editor he said further:

"My articles, relative to indecent and therefore reprehensible plays, have been and are framed for the purpose of doing as much injury to the business of the persons exploiting them as is possible, of informing respectable persons what is going on in the theater, and of

keeping as many readers as possible away from obnoxious and injurious plays."

This appears to us to be the only right position, but it did not so seem to the editor of the paper. The managing editor replied that he made the excisions under orders from the editor. He puts it baldly:

"Your policy of placing, on the Sunday theatrical page, beside our theatrical advertising matter 'framed for the purpose of doing as much injury as possible to the business' of some of our advertisers may or may not be the right one, and the publication of such articles may or may not be the duty of the journalist to society. I do not attempt to decide the question. All I say is that my instructions with regard to that page are that the articles are not to be framed with any such purpose, and the excisions which I made were in strict and necessary accordance with those instructions."

This frank utterance the editor approved. In a letter to Mr. Winter he said:

"It is my opinion that the theatrical news published on Sunday should not be condemnatory. . . . That a play is well attended, that there has, or has not, been a change in the cast, etc., etc.—these are facts which can be properly stated, whether the play is good or bad, and the paper does not demean itself or do an injustice to its readers when it records them, and does no more."

There is here involved a very serious question of morals. We have had on the stage of late, as every one knows, a series of indecent plays, vulgar and licentious. They should never be mentioned except with condemnation. For a journal to direct readers to such plays by telling how full was the attendance and how well the players filled their parts, without a word as to the vulgarity and indecency of the performance, and all because the plays are advertised on the same page, is unworthy of a reputable journal. It is its business to protect and guide its readers. Such conduct is like that of a policeman who, instead of breaking up a den of robbers, should direct innocent men and women that way, and tell what a popular place of resort it was. It is better that a journal have an honest name than that it sell its silence for swollen money. Mr. Reid is just back from London. We cannot believe that this exposure of a new and most reprehensible policy can please him.

The Doctors of Philosophy

Science tells us that this year's crop of doctors of philosophy numbers 378, from thirty universities, all earned, not one bestowed simply by way of "honor." No reputable institution will now give this degree except as the reward of special study in residence, and accompanied by a thesis which proves good power of original investigation. A degree given after a correspondence course is extremely suspicious.

Science also classified these doctorates according as they are conferred for investigation in the natural and exact sciences or in what are called humanistic studies. The numbers happen to be precisely the same, 189 in each table. Of the former chemistry attracts 39, zoölogy and botany, 34; physics, 25; psychology, properly included in this class, 21; mathematics and physiology, 13 each; geology and paleontology, 12, and other sciences a smaller number. In the humanistic class, not supposed to be "exact," economics, sociology and political science were studied by 50 candidates, the German or Romance languages by 28, English by 27, Greek or Latin by 23, history by 22, Oriental languages and philosophy by 14 each, and other studies attracted less than ten each.

Twelve years ago not over 200 doctorates in philosophy were conferred in a year. Now the number has nearly doubled. They are conferred by those institutions that have strong graduate schools, and of these Chicago, Columbia, Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania and Cornell have in twelve years conferred 2,579 degrees, as against 892 by thirty-five other universities.

There seems to be a very fair division of choice among the students between the sciences and the humanistic studies, one half to each. But the equality is maintained by the large number who devote themselves to sociology and economics, new studies in the universities. And yet the languages are not neglected, nor are they likely to be, for this year 27 doctorates were given for English studies, 14 each for German, Romance and Oriental languages, 12 for Latin and 11 for Greek. These studies are eternal-

ly attractive, for their relation to the human mind. Of the exact sciences not all are of the bread and butter sort. A study of mathematics (13 doctorates), or astronomy (7), or psychology (21), does not enrich the national treasury. If we were to classify studies by their usefulness for economic production we should make a very different classification, and the "useless" studies would have the advantage; for the most of zoölogy, botany, psychology, geology, astronomy, anthropology, mineralogy and geography would leave the practical money-making class, while there would be no loss on the other side. We are still predominantly an idealistic people, if we may judge from the comparative attractiveness of studies to our most competent and ambitious young scholars.



The Country Life Commission and the Church

THIS week we conclude our series of three editorials on the report of the Country Life Commission with a discussion of the rural church. The Commission has a definition of the country church of the future fully as emphatic, and not alien to that of Mr. Eliot's. It insists that the rural church must become the social center of the neighborhood. This does not mean merely that there must be a building with a steeple, for holding social gatherings, but an organic force affecting the tone of the whole community. The great spiritual need of communities just now is higher personal and social ideals. A part of church work is educative, and it should culminate in giving to all the young people a love for the country and an intellectual appreciation of it.

Professor Bailey, chairman of the Commission, tells us that the religion of the open country must run into the indigenous affairs of everyday life; adding that "a course in a good agricultural college would wisely supplement training in a theological seminary." The church must get a firmer grip upon human life as it is here and now. Why should it not shift its work to modern times and customs, making the basis of religion the simple performance of the Golden Rule? The re-

ligion embodied in the Old Testament was eminently a religion of sanitary laws and wholesome living. Its promises were long life, large families, and a land that flowed with milk and honey. It made no reference whatever to a future life. The religion of the New Testament dawned as peace "on earth."

As for the theological seminary affiliating with the agricultural college, why not? Ministerial training is certainly a very different affair from what it was forty years ago. Chicago has established a School of Civics and Philanthropy, the object being to prepare its pupils for a new sort of ministering. They have listened to lectures on systematic benevolent work in the slums, and to other lectures on the novel issues which are arising between the laborer and the capitalist. Having studied the physical as well as the mental and moral tendencies of the children of the poor, they will be able to coöperate with the juvenile court for delinquent children and the playground movement for all children. If "cooking sales" could be changed to cooking schools would it be any the less religion?

The minister of a rural church ought to know more of what Jesus knew, and what Burbank knows; that is, a good deal about flowers of the field and about the farmers' crops; and he ought to know the science of agriculture right up to date. On a Sunday, if it comes to a pinch between having his parishioners' hay get wet and his church get empty, why should he not put his manuscript in his pocket, take a hay fork in his hand and help his poorest parishioner secure his crop. This should be his comprehension of righteousness and duty.

We know a minister who has five acres of garden in the suburbs of a small city. He has eighty beds of flowers, and some of these he allows the manlier boys of his church to work on their own account. They can exercise their own judgment in the selection of stock, can pluck the flowers freely for their own use or homes, and still more freely can distribute them to the poor. You can find in the garden one hundred varieties of roses, as many more of gladioli, all of the noblest lilies and irises, and whatever else makes garden life attractive and

mentally, but better yet, you can find after school on all Saturdays a dozen boys of manly fiber, each at work developing his power to see, to hear and to feel with Nature, and to work where his best seeing and hearing direct. Once a week the gates of this garden are flung open and a reception for both old and young is held. The grounds are crowded with friends moving about in this finest of all sympathies which comes from being inspired with love for life. Strawberries border all the beds and are freely used in the way of study and comparison, while other senses are feasted with rich odors.

It is questionable whether this man's sermons on Sunday are anywhere equal to the nature instruction which comes from his garden. He himself is inclined to think the garden the more important, and that there is altogether too much formalized preaching in the pulpit. He is inclined to use the words God and Nature as very nearly tautological; and the God whom he most fondly preaches is Eternal Life, eternally expressing Himself in the true, beautiful and good. The whole church organization runs on this line, and it is not held to be alien to religious work to create a new sort of strawberry, or to make an asparagus bed give twice as much food for the dining table. Children love the church as the center of beautiful life, and old people wear flowers in their coats as they gather on Sunday. The minister spends half of his time either in his own garden or in their gardens and fields, talking grapes and pears, instead of original sin and total depravity. His study is the resort of those who are troubled with practical everyday problems. Teachers go to him to settle the quarrels of the school room, and parents consult him about the training of their children. He cares little about the creeds, but he trains his young folk to know how to do things and how to be straightforward citizens. This sort of common sense and everyday religion does not make vestals or saints, but it does make men and women. Is it enough?

Some conversation dwells on garden and olive orchards. Why shall not the minister take our boys and girls—and older people, too, on walks about the fields

and tell them some of the high-born stories of life and growth? Instead of preaching about Jesus, why not do what Jesus did; did take a class of the fittest fellows, the Peters and Johns (there are plenty of them everywhere), and train them to be leaders? Experiment Station Bulletins are one of the modern forms of inspiration; revelations of the Divine Will in Nature.

There are a few towns in the United States, altogether too few, where efforts are being made to combine and center moral effort to put down evil and establish the right—that is righteousness. The people have yet to learn, however, that civic "rightness" and religious "righteousness" are the same thing. They are penetrated with a vague irreligious conception that righteousness has to do only with another life. As soon as possible the people must learn that casting an honest vote is religion as much as reading the Bible. We can hoe righteously as we can play unrighteously; and he is God's son who tills honestly in his corn field or makes two blades of grass grow where one grew before. Our whole lives, individually and collectively, constitute the religion that counts. "*Laborasse est orasse*," said Martin Luther; to work well is to worship well. Our hands as well as our hearts must serve and pray. We do not let down religion by this worldliness; we exalt the world as the gift of God.

The Report does not undertake to make less of the Church, but to give it a larger leadership, both as an institution and thru its pastors. It points out the necessity of church federation, so that some one church shall be responsible for every square mile; in this seconding the national movement which is under way. It believes that sectarian strife should immediately yield to an effort to reach the entire community. There are ten thousand church buildings in the United States now out of repair and use, standing on the hill slopes and in the rural hamlets, as an indication of changing belief and changing habits. There are ten thousand more that ought to go out of use, as indicative only of diverse conceptions of a future world, leaving the field to a united effort of all the people for all the people. This will leave us organically

strong to establish the right and defend the true. Better yet, it will enable us to work out a national religious character. "The work and the life of the farm are closely bound together, and the institutions of the country reflect this work and life."



The Young Turk

So far the Young Turk has done very well both in national and international affairs. The recrudescence of the Cretan question will test still further his ability to meet the peculiar difficulties of the situation. If he can first persuade himself, and then the nation, that it is wiser to let the island be a thorn in somebody else's side rather than his own, he will achieve a notable victory and go far toward convincing the world that he is a useful, rather than a disturbing factor, in the solution of the most troublesome problem of European politics. More than that, he will have vindicated the claim of the Turkish race to be one of the virile races of the world.

It must be remembered that the Young Turk is a distinctly modern product, and represents the resultant of the same general conditions that have produced the American. On to the fundamental Tartar stock, brave, self-reliant, simple in life, rather narrow in vision, peaceful, if let alone, but intolerant of opposition, have been grafted many of the characteristics of the Aryan races. The harem, with its representatives of other peoples of varying intellectual, moral and religious types, has been a more important element than many realize. Partly as a result of this infusion of new blood, partly as the natural consequence of modern intercommunication, the child of the heterogeneous harem became a cosmopolitan. For a time this was scarcely to his advantage. He appeared to be more or less of a hybrid, neither Turk nor European, neither Moslem nor Christian, and was accordingly scouted by all. Little by little he has emerged until he appears today as an upholder of constitutional law, a believer in religious freedom, an up-to-date man of the world.

In estimating his value in the present emergency, certain facts must be kept in

mind. He has a genius for government. Hitherto it has been principally manifest in bad government, but bad or good his nation and race have managed to keep the upper hand wherever they have been. They have succeeded in suppressing disturbances, whenever they wanted to, and have preserved not merely the semblance but the reality of rule, both in Turkey and Persia, for the Kajar of Teheran is first cousin to the Ottoman of Constantinople. This has been attributed to the weakness of the other elements, but that is only partly correct. Whatever allowance be made for such conditions the fact remains that the Turk has succeeded in compelling obedience, the first and most fundamental quality of rule.

He is also the dominant element in a country which is practically a geographical unit. Macedonia is not an integral or essential part of the Turkish Empire. That extends from the Bosphorus to the Persian border, from the Black Sea to Arabia. The talk about the partition of the Turkish Empire too often ignores the geography of that empire. To divide Asiatic Turkey would perhaps not be an impossibility, few things are impossible, but it would entail an expense in life and cash which no European nation or combination of nations would or could incur.

The test of the Young Turk will come with the question as to whether he is willing to recognize his limitations as well as his possibilities. If he is shrewd enough to perceive that his remaining European provinces are still, as they always have been, a source of weakness rather than of strength, and will devote himself to the development of the section which is distinctively his own, he will succeed. That section, with its fertile plains and mountains, rich in mineral resources, is ample to satisfy his highest ambition.

But what about his religion? He is Moslem, and Islam, in the long run, must yield to Christianity. Can the Young Turk effect the transition? There are many indications that that also is in his mind. He may not, probably will not, adopt the Westminster Confession, the Thirty-nine Articles, or the decrees of the Council of Trent, but we are learning that these are historical developments of

Christianity rather than their essential elements. As he comes to know Jesus, whom he already honors, Mohammed will yield, and the Gospels take the place of the Koran. It is for the Christian nations to show him by their relations with him that the essential elements of their faith are "to do justly, to love kindness, and to walk humbly with his God." Then shall the Turk come into his own.

Hazing and Hoodlumism A New York magistrate has been letting the young ruffians go unpunished who have been arrested for rowdyism on the cars, to the great annoyance of passengers while returning from a ball game. They do it differently in West Point, where seven young men, one of them in the graduating class, have been expelled, with the approval of the President, for outrageously assaulting a member of the lowest class. Possibly the levity shown by President Roosevelt in a similar case, pardoning those whom the law of Congress required to be expelled, may have encouraged these ruffians in uniform to think they could break rule and law and decency with safety. There will be the strongest effort made to persuade the President to pardon and reinstate them, but discipline ought to be maintained. The men who would be guilty of that sort of brutality which sends their victim to the hospital are not fit to be put in command of enlisted men. We are glad to know that hazing is going out of fashion in our colleges, thanks to student sentiment and self-government, and it ought to be stamped out in West Point, if the young men themselves are not willing to suppress it.

Uniform State Legislation While we are actually going thru the process of amending the Constitution, the ends desired might often be as well secured by uniform State legislation; and this is a duty which the National Association of Lawyers is in part attempting, as in the matter of the laws of marriage and divorce. But other organizations can help, such as the National Association of State Dairy and Food Departments, which is attempting to secure uniform laws that shall protect

the purity of food products. Its first success was in securing the Federal pure food act; and its next effort is to persuade the several States to enact the same law. It has drawn up a model act to be presented to the Legislatures; but it should first be made Federal law, by amendment of the present act, and then adopted by all States whose Legislatures desire to protect their people rather than to please and profit cheap purveyors of poor food. Let all the people speak for the protection of their own tables; and this is a task especially for women. We want to know just what we eat and drink. Dr. Wiley tells us that wine is not wine if made from anything but the juice of the grape; it is not cherry, nor sugar, nor aromatic oils. If these are added let us know it, still more in foods.

That Colon Ditch Not many years ago a gentleman by the name of Poultney Bigelow wrote an article for THE INDEPENDENT criticising conditions on the Panama Canal. For this he was made the object of a furious attack by President Roosevelt denying the charges in his customary emphatic language. Nevertheless the things Mr. Bigelow complained of are one by one quietly remedied in the course of time. The latest is the famous D street drainage canal thru the middle of Colon which he denounced as a useless piece of expenditure, unsanitary and offensive. The smell from it has become so strong and disagreeable as to be unendurable, and the citizens proposed to get up a monster petition to President Taft for its abolition. But this will not be necessary, as the Canal authorities have decided to take the matter in hand and remedy the conditions. Part of the canal will be filled up and the rest converted into a covered concrete sewer.

The Spanish Rioters' Complaints The recent riots in Barcelona witnessed chiefly the destruction of religious houses. It seems that three root grievances tended to stir up the republican spirit of Catalonia. One was a contract to the English firm of Victors, Maxim & Co. to construct the new navy; a second was the renewal of the annual grant of 10,000,000 pesetas to

the Compagnia Transatlantica, which is looked upon as a monopoly; the third and chief was the tacit permission on the Government's part in allowing the expelled religious of France to settle in Catalonia, especially in and around Barcelona. The attacks were chiefly directed against churches, monasteries, and convents. Of thirty-seven destroyed, all but three were utterly wiped out, but *there was no looting*, save the desecration of the dead nuns of the Arrepentidas. In all this work the women of Barcelona took a leading part, and even a number of priests not belonging to the orders. On the part of the religious orders there was little resistance, save by the Jesuits, who were armed with Mausers. Their house is of enormous size, built like a fortress in the heart of Barcelona. The walls and bronze gates were a stout defense. Four streets lead up to it, which the crowd filled. But the Host of Israel were ready and the Jesuits fired with deadly results from the Mauser rifles, which in some way or other found their way into the convent. It was a night battle and lasted a couple of hours. It was Spaniard against Spaniard, Catholic against Catholic, layman against priest. It was not mainly against the Church, but against the ecclesiastic domination.

Advice to Turkey

The Powers that are responsible for peace in Crete have not only shot down the Greek flag raised by the people at Canea, but have given "advice" to Turkey. The Porte had threatened war with Greece if the latter Power refused to declare that it would not accept the annexation of Crete, and the Powers tell Turkey that this was not the way to do, but that she should have come to them for justice if Greece interfered with her rights. That is well, and an excellent precedent for other similar action. Why in the case of Crete only? Why in any other difficulty threatening war should not the half dozen strongest Powers in the world agree that they will not allow war, but will insist that any dispute be settled by diplomacy or by the Hague Court? To be sure they had already taken Crete, by major force, under their control, and have not thus taken the other nations. But there is the same right of humanity,

and the same assurance that their mutual jealousy will not allow them to do injustice while assuring peace. Similarly the United States, Mexico, Argentina and Chile might take the responsibility of forbidding any war on the Western continent. What is good for Crete, and no injustice to Turkey and Greece, would be equally well for the rest of the world. Of course, there would remain the old question, "*Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?*"

Senator Joseph W. Bailey, whose connection with the Waters-Pierce Oil Company is well known to the whole country, and whose incendiary speech when re-elected to the Senate can never be forgotten, is back in Texas and on the stump again. In a recent public speech in his home State he again declared truceless war on his enemies, and later that he had forgiven them all. While it is true that he had a small majority in the Texas Democratic primaries a few months ago, it is a well known fact that he achieved this victory by an alignment with the brewers and liquor dealers of southwest Texas, while leaving the impression in the minds of the local option and prohibition forces of north Texas that he was still favorable to State prohibition. A man of this sort is a blot on any State and any cause, and it will be a happy day for Texas when that State repudiates him.

The strike at McKees Rock is by no means a mere strike; it is murder. Not less than five men were killed last Sunday, and scores were wounded. It has developed into a campaign of wilful assassination by any weapons that can be had, and the constabulary is powerless. Think of a thousand rifle shots at the searchlight before it was put out, and no force to stop it. This has been going on for weeks. Beyond all question the strike is a legitimate weapon, but rifles and bombs and bands of fighting women are not. If strikers cannot gain their end by striking and appealing to the sympathies of the people, let them persuade the Legislatures, if they can, to forbid the importation of laborers from other States, the building of stockades and the restraint of access to the scabs for peace-

ful missionary purposes, but no murder. This strike appears to be justified, but not the means to maintain it.

The Periplus of Hanno was financed by the Carthaginian Government, as the Wilkes expedition was paid for by our Navy Department. We recall that of exploring expeditions privately supported, Mr. Stanley's explorations in Africa brought him fame and money and a seat in Parliament. But Lieutenant Shackleton's fine dash at the South Pole and the ascent of Mount Erebus had left him \$70,000 in debt; and it is said that his bankruptcy came from the failure of certain rich Americans to keep their pledges of support owing to the late financial reverses. The British Government has very properly made a subscription of \$100,000, which will relieve him, and we trust his lecturing tour in this country will help him in a new expedition, if he is not anticipated by some luckier man in reaching the Pole.

One Legislature, that of Alabama, has voted to approve the amendment to the Constitution allowing an income tax. But that was expected. Other Legislatures hesitate to meet in session in the dog days. The Alabama Legislature had other business to do, in making the State dry both by statute and constitution, and could take up this other amendment, which Mr. Bryan has bidden all States loyal to him to pass at the earliest opportunity, even if they had to call a special session. And a special session has been called in the State of Washington, and it follows Alabama in speedy approval. It is the rich States on the Atlantic coast that are doubtful.

Do the English suffragets imagine they will gain credit and votes by such vulgar arguments as they adopted last week when Secretary of War Haldane was speaking? They hurled bottles and brickbats thru the windows of the hall, and seven of them succeeded in getting arrested. We hardly can call this a political offense. Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffraget leader, is to be allowed by the immigration authorities to land, altho she has been in an English prison for a "political offense."


The Legislature of Alabama by a large and decisive vote has submitted a prohibition constitutional amendment to the voters of that State, to be passed on in the next few months. The preceding Legislature adopted statutory prohibition, just as the State of Georgia did, but that has not satisfied the strong temperance and prohibition sentiment in that State. Undoubtedly the State of Alabama will ratify the prohibition amendment, and the same will be true in every Southern State as fast as the opportunity is afforded them to adopt prohibition constitutional amendments.

We add one suggestion to Mr. Powell's admirable article on street shade-trees. It is that in laying out new towns the streets be named alphabetically after the names of the shade-trees. Thus the first might be Ash street, the second Beech street, the third Chestnut street—and so thru the alphabet. It would help the children know the names of the trees planted by them. In certain cases, as in Oak street, various species of oak might be selected.

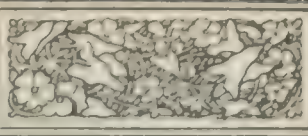
We take it from a Galveston paper, and so we take it to be true, that over the line in Louisiana a negro was hanged from a tree near his house and his body riddled with bullets for the new crime of bringing suit against a white resident who had killed his cow. He must have been a "bad negro" to appeal to the courts, while the lynchers were respectable citizens.

The Chinese have taken to reading translations of European books with the greatest avidity, and in some cases it has not been possible to print them fast enough to supply the demand. That this is not an unqualified benefit is shown by the fact that the book which stands at the head of the list of "best sellers" in China is *Dumaux's La Dame Aux Camélias*.

Here is more argument for the protection of forests. The Canadian Government reports \$25,500,000 loss last year from timber damage by fire. A considerable portion of this will be saved when our railroads are installed with electricity.



Insurance



The Prudential's Answer to Blanchard

The Prudential Insurance Company of America, of which ex-Senator John F. Dryden is president, announced not long ago a proposed distribution of a surplus of \$20,000,000 among the company's industrial policy-holders. When this announcement was made Leon F. Blanchard, a holder of 725 shares of Prudential stock, entered suit against the company praying for an injunction to restrain the proposed distribution of this surplus and seeking to compel the company to make payment of this sum to its stockholders in the form of dividends. The Prudential has now filed its answer to the Blanchard suit. This answer is signed by Richard V. Lindabury, ex-Senator John C. Spooner and Edward D. Duffield, the latter being the solicitor of record. The answer sets forth in substance that the surplus of \$20,000,000 belongs to the policy-holders and that the company's stockholders have been getting all the earnings to which they are rightly entitled. It says that the stockholders of the Prudential Company have received a total return of \$5,503,680 on an investment of \$91,000 in the thirty-four years of the company's operations, in spite of alleged extravagance in management. Mr. Blanchard's stock holdings, the answer says, represent, for the most part, stock dividends apportioned to him from time to time. On January 1, 1880, the answer avers, Mr. Blanchard was the owner of only twenty shares of Prudential stock. Two years later he acquired twenty more from another stockholder, and after that his holdings grew as a result of stock dividends which were declared from time to time, and the transfer to him of stock from the estate of his father. Relative to the complainant's contention that he never assented to a modification of the company's by-laws, effected at a stockholders' meeting held on August 12, 1907, the answer states that the "revision" was approved by the unanimous vote of the directors

present at a board meeting held on that day, and ratified and confirmed the same day at a stockholders' meeting by a vote of 31,127 shares in favor and none against. Defending the payment of dividends to the policy-holders, the defense sets up that prior to 1897 all the companies engaged in writing industrial insurance in the United States charged substantially the same rates of premium as the Prudential for the same amount of benefits, and that all of said companies, then or about that time, followed the policy adopted by the Prudential in that year of paying back to their industrial non-participating policy-holders by way of dividends and increased benefits the excess of premiums collected on their policies.



The Equitable's Book

IN connection with its recent completion of its first half century of existence, some account of which was printed in the insurance department of our issue of July 29, the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, of which Paul Morton is president, has issued a commemorative volume of 125 pages. The text is by William Alexander, secretary, and the *format* of the book is excellent. The biographical features are interesting to a degree. The record of the society's growth reads like a piece of fiction, only stranger, because it deals with truth, and every one realizes that truth is stranger than fiction. The early days of the Equitable were indeed the days of small things, but the little band of men who were responsible for the formation of the Equitable builded better than they realized at the time when they fought only for existence and recognition. The company's first decade was an eventful one. It grew and it grew and it grew. It weathered a panic, growing constantly meanwhile, until today the society writes annually insurance aggregating \$100,000,000. The volume is good reading and its illustrations include the company's foreign and domestic buildings.

FINANCIAL

More Exchange Reform

Nor long after the publication of the report of the commission appointed by Governor Hughes to investigate the exchanges, the Stock Exchange ordered the abolition of its "unlisted department," which had been a refuge for incorporated Trust combinations and other companies that were unwilling to make such reports and statements as are required to be made by corporations whose shares are on the Stock Exchange's regular list. This reform was the first fruit of the commission's report. Then the Metal Exchange decided that its quotations should be determined by actual transactions and not by a committee. This was the second reform due to the commission, which had expressed its disapproval of such a making of prices and had recommended that the Metal Exchange's charter be repealed.

Now comes the third reform, for the Mercantile Exchange has decided to discontinue the making of quotations for butter, eggs and cheese by committee. The repeal of this exchange's charter was also recommended by the commission, which asserted that such committee work "deceived buyers and sellers," adding that "the making and publishing of quotations for commodities, where such quotations do not fairly and truthfully represent any *bona fide* transaction, should be prohibited by law." At first those who represented the Mercantile Exchange were disposed to sneer at the report, saying that it had been made "after a purely superficial investigation by men of no trade knowledge," whose findings were "shallow and useless." But the commission's sound arguments commended themselves to the public. On the 17th inst., at a meeting of the Exchange, attended by 160 members, it was decided by a majority of about two to one that there should be no more "official" (or committee) quotations. Some may have thought that such a fixing of prices in New York by a committee of nine dealers could have only a local effect, but it is admitted that the prices so determined became the current rates as far west as the Missouri River, and that four-fifths of the business on the Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston ex-

changes was done in accordance with the prices made by this New York committee. Obviously the door was open for manipulation in the interest of those who decided what the prices should be. Either the prices quoted on this exchange hereafter should be those which are shown by actual sales, or the exchange should be deprived of its charter.

Railways and Steel

FOLLOWING the recent highly favorable crop report, there has been a noticeable increase of orders for railway equipment. Last week the Atchison engaged 130,000 tons of rails, and the Northwestern placed contracts for 8,000 freight cars, 125 locomotives and other rolling stock, for which \$11,000,000 will be paid. Chairman Knapp, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, expects that the railway business of the year ending with June next will even exceed that of the fiscal year which ended with June, 1907, before the panic. It is already seen that the demands upon steel manufacturers for 1910 will be very large; 200,000 tons of rails for delivery next year were engaged last week. The Steel Corporation is operating all of its available blast furnace capacity, but stocks of pig iron are said to be decreasing. In general trade expansion is reported.

....The first dividend, $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. quarterly, on the preferred stock of the United Dry Goods Companies, a holding corporation for the H. B. Claflin interests, was declared last week, and to the regular quarterly dividend of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the common stock of the Associated Merchants Company was added a quarterly dividend of $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. The first of these companies owns a controlling interest in the second, which controls the H. B. Claflin Company, the O'Neill-Adams Company, Stewart & Co., of Baltimore, J. N. Adam & Co., of Buffalo, and C. G. Gunther's Sons, fur dealers. The holding company has also acquired Hahne & Co., of Newark, the Powers Mercantile Company, of Minneapolis, the William Hengerer Company, of Buffalo, and the Stewart Dry Goods Company, of Louisville.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1909 No. 3170

Copyright, 1909, by THE INDEPENDENT.

Survey of the World

The McKees Rocks Strike

On Monday night of last week street car travel into McKees Rocks was suspended by the Pittsburgh Street Railways Company on the ground that its passengers were not protected from the violence of the strikers. The president cited the killing of Deputy Sheriff Harry Exler on Sunday night, while a passenger, and of three other passengers, who were chased from a car before being killed. The riot of Sunday night resulted in at least six deaths, while six others in hospitals were not expected to recover, and seventeen others were in hospitals. The town has been under martial law and the troopers of the State Constabulary in full control, and smarting from the death of two of their number. An effort made by the strikers to have President Hoffstot, of the Pressed Steel Car Company, arrested for peonage failed of success, but an appeal to the United States authorities inaugurated an investigation which gave them fresh courage. This followed a severe blow when Judge J. R. MacFarlane, of the local court, handed down a decision refusing them the right to arbitrate their differences with the company, as they had claimed under a State law. The statute provides for compulsory arbitration of labor disputes after a certain time. The court held that the law is wholly unconstitutional. The strikers had asked the court to appoint three commissioners under the law and demand of the Pressed Steel Car Company the appointment of another three, they themselves appointing the third to sit on the merits of the case. Judge MacFarlane ruled that the law plainly said that any action by such

a committee was not binding on any party, hence it was but a farce and he would be no party to it. Meanwhile perfect quiet prevailed following the death of more than a dozen killed in the riots and the presence of 150 troopers. At the investigation made by the Federal authorities intimidation and outrages amounting to peonage were testified to. It seems that the agents who gathered the strikebreakers in New York did not tell them what was the work they were to be put to, and they found it too hard, and the conditions intolerable, and the brutal treatment extreme. As a result some 400 of the strike-breakers have fled, leaving so small a number that work is practically suspended. The company has refused to pay those who left, or to send them back to New York, on the ground that they have broken the contract to work a month. The Pressed Steel Car Company is seeking \$4,000,000 of fire insurance in the place of \$300,000 it has been carrying. Estimates made by underwriters are to the effect that it will take about 200 companies to supply the required amount of protection.

✱

By law the Postmaster-General is allowed to fix the charge for registering letters as high as 20 cents. In 1874 it was reduced from 15 to 8 cents, but raised to 10 cents the next year, and was reduced again to 8 cents in 1893. Now Postmaster-General Hitchcock finds that there is a very heavy loss of operation at 8 cents, and he proposes to recommend the return to the 10-cent fee. President Taft is taking special interest in the establishment of postal sav-

ings banks, such as have been recommended by a succession of Postmaster-Generals from the time of John Wanamaker, and as was approved by the last Republican National Convention, and he intends to press the recommendation in his next message to Congress. He believes that several hundreds of millions would be placed at the disposal of the Government through postal savings banks. It is suggested that this money might well be employed in taking up the \$600,000,000 or \$700,000,000 of Government 2 per cent. bonds which are outstanding, and which have given much concern to the Treasury Department officials. Already the 2 per cent. bonds are selling below par, and there is fear of further depreciation in view of 3 per cent. issues which have been authorized and which soon may be placed on the market. The interest to be allowed in postal banks is 2 per cent. or less, and the President thinks no harm would be done to the regular savings banks, which pay 3 or 4 per cent. a year. The postal savings bank would appeal to timid people who do not trust banks, and to foreigners who wish the Government's guarantee back of their savings. The Post Office deficit for the year ending June 30 will once more be about \$16,000,000, or as large as the largest in the history of the Department. The deficit is credited to rural free delivery and the carrying of second class mail matter at ruinous rates. It is also to be mentioned that the Post Office carries an immense amount of mail matter free for other departments of the Government. Postmaster-General Hitchcock has other plans to increase postal revenue besides the increase of registry rates, but there is no sign of a reduction in the rural free delivery service, which is so greatly appreciated.

The Legal Profession The American Bar Association's report on the means for reducing expense and delay of judicial trials made radical recommendations:

"The whole judicial power of each State, at least for civil causes, should be vested in one great court of which all tribunals would be branches, departments or divisions. The business as well as the judicial administration of this court should be thoroly organized so as to

prevent not merely waste of judicial power but all needless clerical work, duplication of papers and records and the like, thus obviating expense to litigants and cost to the public.

"This court should have three chief branches, a county court, including municipal courts, a superior court of first instance and a single ultimate court of appeal. All judges should be judges of the whole court, assigned to some branch or locality, but eligible and liable to sit in any other branch when called upon to do so. Supervision of the business administration of the whole court should be committed to some high officer of the court, who would be responsible for failure to utilize the judicial power of the State effectively."

It further proposed laws to limit the setting aside of verdicts on error unless the error complained of shall appear to have resulted in a miscarriage of justice, and to permit the use of authorized printed copies of records in appealing cases instead of written or typewritten manuscripts.—A drastic report on the condition of the bar and bench in this city has been made by the committee on admissions of the New York County Lawyers' Association. It seems that out of the nine law schools in the State, four give the LL.B. degree after two years' study, and in one other it may be so obtained. More than two-thirds of the law schools of the country are now on a three years' basis. The committee recommend that before being admitted to the bar a candidate shall have spent at least two and a half years in a clerkship in the office of a regular practitioner, this following a full course of study in a law school and followed by a thoro examination. They say:

"The average student when he applies for admission has no, or a very inadequate, knowledge of his various duties.

"The student is not instructed in the real nature and function of his office.

"The educational tests, preliminary and general, are wholly insufficient.

"Students are uninstructed in their outside, unprofessional relation to the community."

The most startling passage in the report is that on the judiciary of the city:

"It goes by the mere saying that with the lowering of the moral and intellectual status of the bar, the judiciary have suffered. It will be conceded as a general proposition that lawyers do not reach the bench by assiduous study, high legal accomplishments and professional training. Political organizations have much more to do with their advancement than personal merit. The spectacle of the elevation to a judgeship of a lawyer who is known and appreciated by the bar is a rare one. If the names

of most of the candidates for judicial honors were submitted to the profession they would be overwhelmingly repudiated.

"Of course, a real diamond is sometimes discovered by chance, and undoubtedly some of those chosen by political organizations bring to the bench fair legal attainments, and others, originally deficient, become good judicial officers. But in the main the beach is below the average. The lawyers of New York City today freely talk of the judges. They specify names. They say to one another, "Keep away from that court"; "avoid that judge," meaning beware of their slothfulness, ignorance or immaturity, and comments are indulged in most detrimental to the judiciary, but which indicate with clearness the opinions entertained of the personnel of that important body."

∞

Our Religious Statistics

The Census Bureau has issued an abstract of its report on the religious denominations of the country. The only preceding census report of the sort was that of 1890, this being for the year 1906. There are found to be 186 religious denominations, against 145 discovered in 1890. But during this period 12 ceased to exist and 4 were consolidated with others. By division 13 new bodies appeared, while 48 new denominations were organized or came to light. Of the 186 the Protestant denominations number 164; Roman Catholic, 1; Jewish, 1; Latter Day Saints, 2; Greek Church, 4, and 14 others are miscellaneous, such as Armenian, Buddhist, Spiritualists and Theosophists. There have been formed 212,230 organizations, such as churches or congregations, an increase of 47,079 since 1890. The Protestant bodies increased 42,564, or 27.8 per cent., and the Roman Catholic 2,243, or 21.9 per cent. The total number of Protestant organizations was 153,054, and of Catholic 10,239; and the remaining bodies were only 1,858, giving a total of 165,151. The total communicant membership of the churches was 32,936,445 as against 20,597,954, reported in 1890, an increase of 60.4 per cent. Of these the Protestants had increased from 14,007,187 in 1890 to 20,287,742 in 1906, while the Roman Catholics report a membership of 12,079,142 against 6,241,408. In all Protestant bodies the membership is practically of adults, while in the Catholic all baptized persons are included, even infants. To make the figures more nearly comparable 15 per cent. has been deduct-

ed from the Catholic membership to exclude those under eight years of age. The total Protestant membership is 61.6 per cent. of the total, and the Catholic 36.7, and all other bodies 1.7 per cent. In rank of numbers the denominational families stand in the following order: Roman Catholic, 12,079,142; Methodist family, 5,749,838; Baptist, 5,662,234; Lutherans, 2,122,494; Presbyterian, 1,830,555; Disciples, 1,142,354; Protestant Episcopal, 886,942; Congregationalists, 700,480; Reformed, 449,514; United Brethren, 296,050; German Evangelical Synods, 293,137; Mormons, 256,647; Evangelical Associations, 174,780; Greek Church, 129,606; Friends, 113,772; Christian Conviction, 110,117; Jewish, 101,457 (heads of families only); Dunkers, 97,144; Adventists, 92,735; Christian Scientists, 85,777; Unitarians, 70,542; Universalists, 64,158; Mennonite, 54,798. The various smaller bodies fill up the total number of 32,936,445. It will be understood that in these figures some denominations are single, such as Disciples, Protestant Episcopal and Congregationalist, while others embrace several of the same class, as Methodist, Baptist, Lutheran and Presbyterian. The Catholics report the largest average of members to an organization, 969, while the average for Protestant organizations is only 104. Of the total Protestant membership 39.3 per cent. are males, and 60.7 per cent. females. In the Catholic Church, which includes all baptized persons over eight years old, 49.3 per cent. are males and 50.7 per cent. females. During the last sixteen years there have been on an average eight new churches built every day. The seating capacity for the Protestant churches is 53,282,445, much above the membership, while for the Catholics it is 4,494,377 much less than the membership. The value of buildings owned and used for religious worship, with their equipment, is \$1,257,575,867, of which \$935,942,578 was reported for Protestant bodies, \$292,638,787 for the Catholic Church, and \$28,994,502 for all other bodies. The total amount of debt reported was \$53,301,254 for the Protestants, \$41,488,055 for the Catholics, \$4,556,571 for the Jewish congregations, and \$705,006 for the remaining bodies. The debt represents

5.7 per cent. of the total value of Protestant Church property, and 16.9 per cent. for the Catholic Church. In twenty-nine States a majority of the members reported belong to Protestant bodies, and in sixteen to the Catholic Church, and in Idaho to the Mormon Church. The States in which a majority of the communicants are Catholic are New Mexico, 88.7 per cent.; Rhode Island, 74; Montana, 73.1; Massachusetts, 69.2; Nevada, 66.7; Arizona, 66.2; New York, 63.6; New Hampshire, 63; Louisiana, 61.3; Connecticut, 59.6; California, 58; Vermont, 55.9; Maine, 53.3; New Jersey, 51.5; Wisconsin, 50.5, and Michigan, 50.1. In Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Virginia and South Carolina a majority of the communicants are Baptists. The highest percentage for Methodists is 45.5 in Delaware; for Lutherans, North Dakota, 37.7; for Disciples, Kentucky, 15.9; for Congregationalists, Vermont, 15; and for Episcopalians, the District of Columbia, 10. The percentage of church membership to population has increased since the last religious census. It was 32.7 in 1890, and is 39.1 in 1906. The Protestant bodies increased 1.8 per cent., the Catholic 4.4 per cent., and all others one tenth of 1 per cent.

Various Items

President Taft has directed that after July 1, 1910, the enlisted strength of the army shall not exceed 80,000 men. It is now about 88,000.—Mr. Bryan, in *The Commoner*, now puts the tariff forward as the prime question for the next national election. He says:

"The time is passed for sham battles on the tariff question. The only victory we have won on the tariff in recent years was the victory of 1892, when we attacked the principle of protection. No real fight can be made until a distinct line is drawn between the opposing forces."

"Taxation should be for revenue only. Taxation of the many for the benefit of the few is robbery under the form of law, whether it is invoked to aid the manufacturers of the East or the producers of raw material in the West and South."

"Tariff reform by the friends of protection has turned out to be a fraud. Tariff reform by protectionist Democrats would be just as disappointing. Tariff reform by the friends of the tariff is impossible. Tariff reform by the enemies of high tariff is not only reasonable but necessary."

—Governor Hughes has devoted the week to his campaign for direct primaries and against bossism. At Syracuse, before 1,500 voters, he said:

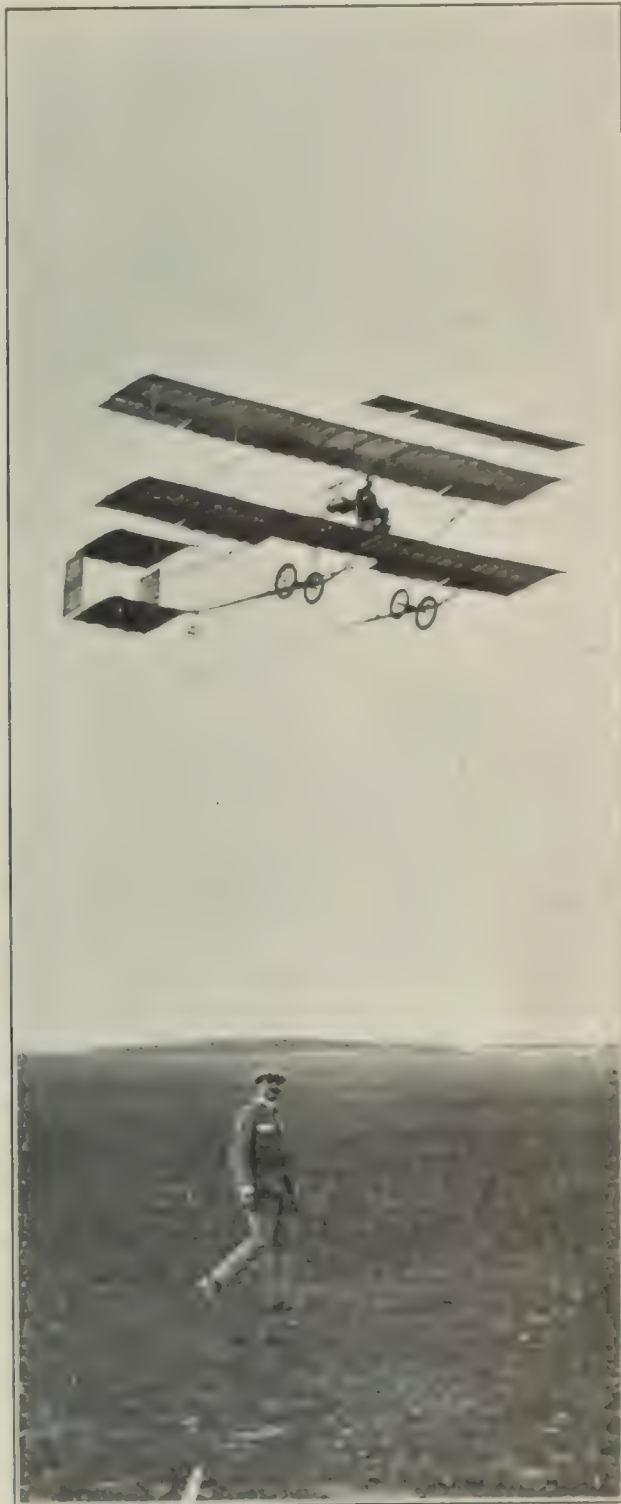
"What we are really seeking to accomplish is to deprive certain persons not of power which properly belongs to them, but of misused power, by reason of a ready control of machinery. By direct nominations I mean that system by which party candidates for office are chosen by the direct vote of the enrolled party voters. I believe in that system, because it seems to me it conserves best a fundamental principle. The party voters are entitled to say who their representatives shall be, for they constitute the party."

The worst flood in years visited the city of Monterey, in Northern Mexico, last Friday and Saturday, and as a result over 1,000 are reported dead, 10,000 are homeless, and at least \$10,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed. The flood was the result of a cloudburst above the city on the San Luis River. The section of the city where the poor people live was inundated by the flood. All the bridges were swept away and many of the survivors only escaped by floating off on their frail houses and furniture. Arambarrie street, in the center of the town, was turned into a swollen river and many lives were lost there, and even large warehouses in the vicinity were destroyed. The latest advices say that the city authorities are well organized for relief and have taken charge of all bakeries and grocery stores to prevent famine. The city is at present cut off from all outside communication, and it will take days to restore railroad communication and hence to be able to get supplies. Pestilence is greatly feared.—The contest for the Vice-Presidency in Mexico is the most interesting event in politics at present. As the Vice-President is most likely to be President when Diaz, who is eighty years old, retires, there are several strong candidates. General Reyes, Governor of Nuevo Leon, is said to be the most active contender. As he is not the choice of President Diaz, troops have been sent to watch him, until now there is a general willingness on the part of his followers to admit his defeat. Of course, the Administration will not admit it is using its vast power to crush him, but such is undoubtedly the case.

The Rheims Aviation Contest

The chief prize of the international meet at Rheims, the James Gordon Bennett Cup for the fastest flight of twenty kilometers, was won for the Aero Club of America by Glenn H. Curtiss, the only American contestant. The race was twice around the course at any time between 10 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Curtiss started out soon after 10 o'clock and made the distance, 12.42 miles, in 11 minutes, 50 $\frac{2}{3}$ seconds. He rose at every turn to a height of 100 feet and came down the long stretches of the course with the added force of gravity, crossing the line finally close to the ground. During the day the French aviators made repeated efforts to beat this record but in vain. The nearest were Louis Bleriot, 15 minutes, 56 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds; Hubert Latham, 17 minutes, 32 seconds; and M. Lefebvre, 20 minutes, 47 $\frac{2}{3}$ seconds. Curtiss received also a cash prize of \$5,000, and his victory will bring the international competitions to America next year, probably to be held under the auspices of the Aero Club on Long Island.—The Grand Champagne Prize of \$10,000 for the longest flight was won by Henri Farman, who made eighteen rounds of the course (about 112 miles) in 3 hours, 4 minutes, 56 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds. For duration and speed this flight was quite unprecedented and unexpected. He stopped only on account of the darkness and made another round after the judges had called time according to the rules at 7:30 o'clock. His nearest rivals were Latham, 96 miles, and Paulhan, 81 miles.—Farman made a new record for passenger service by carrying two men around the course in ten and a half minutes.—The prize for the greatest altitude reached was won by Latham in his monoplane, reaching the height of 155 meters (about 500 feet). Farman was next with 110 meters.—On the last day of the meet Curtiss again took the speed prize for a course three times around the ring in 24 minutes, 15 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds. Bleriot on the same day narrowly escaped injury for his motor stopped when he was fifty feet up and his monoplane fell instantly to the ground, turning over three times and taking fire from the blazing gasoline. He was slightly burned about the face and hands.—The week at Rheims was a series of wonderful demonstrations of

the completeness of man's conquest of the air. New records were made and broken every day, and the safety of the flying machines was as remarkable as their efficiency. Altho there were several accidents and wrecked machines no one was injured. Flights were made



THE FARMAN AEROPLANE

Which won the grand prize for duration at the meet at the Rheims meet

during rain and when the wind was blowing 25 miles an hour. Some parts of the course were very gusty but this

caused no serious inconvenience to the aviators. The contest did not settle the question of which is the best machine for all types did well, the Wright, Curtiss and Voisin biplanes and the Bleriot and Antoinette monoplanes. The power and reliability of the motor seem to be the most important factors.—Germany does not propose to be left behind in aeronautics and the arrival of Count Zeppelin at Berlin in his dirigible coincided with the closing of the French contest. He received a royal welcome. The roofs, streets and parks of the capital swarmed with people, cheering and singing, as the airship passed up Unter den Linden and sailed around the palace and cathedral. It landed in the Tempelhof parade ground, where the Emperor, Empress and leading officials were gathered to receive the aged Count. The Emperor had invited Orville Wright to join his party and introduced him to Count Zeppelin.



British Legislation Premier Asquith, in stating the Government program to the House of Commons on August 20, announced that twelve of the Government bills would be dropped on account of lack of time to discuss them during the present session. Of these the only one of general interest and importance is the bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. Failure to pass this will be a considerable disappointment to the Nonconformists. Three bills of controversial character which the Government will insist upon passing are, first and foremost, the Finance bill, next the Irish Land bill, and third, the London Elections bill. Other important Government measures which are expected to meet with less opposition are those providing for the reorganization of the navy and the co-operation of the colonies in imperial defense. — The only serious objection that was brought against the South African Constitution was in regard to the clause that a senator must be "a British subject of European descent." No one attempted to defend this provision in principle, but it was argued that to amend it would be to offend the South Africans, who had achieved a remarkable success in coming to an agreement upon the document as it stands, and would cause the disappoint-

ment or abandonment of the accomplishment of the union. Mr. Asquith argued that on the whole it was a gain for the natives, since the 20,000 who were now upon the register in Cape Colony would have the right, so far as votes go, to determine the legislation and policy of South Africa as a whole. Eligibility to sit in the new union Parliament would be purely nominal, for in the fifty-five years during which the native franchise has been in existence in Cape Colony, there has not been a single instance of a native having been returned to the Cape legislature. Both the Government and the Opposition speakers plainly express their regret at the inclusion of a clause discriminating against the colored race, and the hope that South Africans might see fit to eliminate it of their own free will in the future. Vehement protests were, however, voiced against such a violation of English principles of fair play, and the wording of the clause was criticized as vague and impossible of satisfactory interpretation. Natives of India have sat in the British Parliament, but would not be deemed sufficiently high in the scale of the human family for the Parliament of South Africa. The words "A British subject of European descent" would, if literally applied, exclude Australians and New Zealanders.—Madra Lal Dhingri, the Hindu assassin of Sir Curzon-Wyllie, after having been found guilty of murder in a trial of only one hour's length, was promptly hanged. Dublin and other parts of Ireland were placarded with a poster bearing the following inscription in large type: "Ireland honors Madra Lal Dhingri, who was proud to lay down his life for the cause of his country."



China and Japan China and Japan have come to an agreement not merely in regard to the reconstruction of the Antung-Mukden Railroad, but also as to the other questions which have been under dispute. The settlement seems to be the result of bargaining and mutual concessions. Japan relinquishes her claim to the Chientai territory, lying to the north of Korea on the other side of the Tamen River. When Japan assumed control of Korea she revived an ancient and disputed claim to Korean supremacy over that district,

and placed her officials in charge of the Koreans who reside there and form a considerable proportion of the population. The legal rights depend upon the interpretation of the inscription on one of the ancient boundary monuments, but, while acknowledging China's political and administrative right to Chentao, Japan has conceded the right to maintain six open markets in that district and to have jurisdiction over the Koreans in these places. Japan also obtains concessions to the coal mines of Fushan and Yentai, which, however, are to remain under the jurisdiction of China, Japan agreeing to pay royalties and taxes. The mines in the railroad zone are to be under joint management. Japan obtained the right to extend the Tashi Chiao Railroad to Yinkow. China agrees not to construct the Hsinmintun - Fakumen Railroad against the wishes of Japan, but does not admit the principle of Japan's right to veto the Manchurian railroads in general. On the whole, it looks as tho the settlement was a practical surrender on the part of China to the Japanese demands, for Japan has given up merely her shadowy title to Chien-tao.—The demand of our Government that American financiers be permitted to share in the loan for the construction of the Hankow-Szechuen Railroad has met with acquiescence on the part of China and the British, German and French investors. The United States is to be allotted a quarter of the loan, which is to be increased from \$27,500,000 to \$30,000,000. Americans are to have equal opportunity to supply material for both the Sze-chuen and the Canton lines and the branches; they will appoint subordinate engineers, and they will have also one-half of all future loans of the Sze-chuen Railroad and its branches, with the corresponding advantages.

Turkey and Greece The Turkish Government has declared its satisfaction with the latest assurances received from Greece as to their non-interference with affairs in Crete, and has thanked the Powers for their settlement of the Cretan difficulty and the removal of the Greek flag from the fortress at Canea. Turkey also urges the Powers to make a definite settlement of the status of

Crete. The Russian Government has also suggested that the time was ripe for the Powers to take up the whole subject of the Eastern question, but the suggestion is not likely to meet with the general approval, most of the Powers, including Turkey, being really content to leave the questions in their present state. The moderate and conciliatory policy of the Greek Government in this affair has offended the Greek people, especially the army and navy. The Rhallis Ministry, which came into power only a month ago, has been deposed by a mutiny in Athens. The ostensible cause of the dissatisfaction of the officers was tardiness and favoritism in the matter of promotions, but the real underlying motive of the movement was the disapproval of the peaceful solution of the Cretan difficulty. A deputation of army and navy officers called upon the Prime Minister for the purpose of remonstrance and petition for the reorganization of the military system, but M. Rhallis refused to receive them on the ground that the deputation included officers who had been punished for subordination. On their return to the barracks, a large part of the garrison, including 548 officers and about 3,000 soldiers, left their quarters and marched out of the city, establishing a camp in the suburbs. The King thereupon accepted the resignation of Premier Rhallis and asked M. Mavromichaelis to form a new ministry. A proclamation of amnesty was issued to the mutinous troops, and condescendingly accepted by the insurgent leaders. One of the reforms insisted upon is the removal of the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family from positions of authority in the army.—Trouble has arisen for the Turkish Government in two quarters, the northwest and the southeast of the Empire. The Albanians who were temporarily pacified are again in revolt and severe fighting has taken place. Niazi Bey has been ordered to the front with another battalion. The Mahdist movement in Yemen, Southwestern Arabia, has been quiescent for a year or two, but is now reported to have again broken out. The Ottoman troops have been defeated and the Governor has appealed to Constantinople for protection. Twelve thousand troops are to be dispatched from Constantinople to put down the rebellion.

The Sowing of the Germ

BY FREDERICK B. WATERS

As, eons back,
The life-germ past
On endless track
Thru spaces vast,
On virgin star
By fate enwhirled,
It found a waste
And sired a world.

So, from God's throne,
The life-germ came
Which, by Him sown,
And thru His name,
In desert wastes
Of sin and vice,
Shall make of them
A paradise.



In the Land of the Free

BY SUI SIN FAR

[Our readers will recall the autobiography of Sui Sin Far in our issue of January 1904 entitled "Leaves from the Mental Portfolio of an Eurasian." Tho the following article is cast in the form of fiction, we are obliged to confess it is the fiction that is often less strange and cruel than the truth.—EDITOR.]

I.

"SEE, Little One—the hills in the morning sun. There is thy home for years to come. It is very beautiful and thou wilt be very happy there."

The Little One looked up into his mother's face in perfect faith. He was engaged in the pleasant occupation of sucking a sweetmeat; but that did not prevent him from gurgling responsively.

"Yes, my olive bud; there is where thy father is making a fortune for thee. Thy father! Oh, wilt thou not be glad to behold his dear face. 'Twas for thee I left him."

The Little One ducked his chin sympathetically against his mother's knee. She lifted him on to her lap. He was two years old, a round, dimple-cheeked boy with bright brown eyes and a sturdy little frame.

"Ah! Ah! Ah! Ooh! Ooh! Ooh!" puffed he, mocking a tugboat steaming by.

San Francisco's water front was lined with ships and steamers, while other craft, large and small, including a couple of white transports from the Philippines, lay at anchor here and there off shore. It was some time before the "Eastern Queen" could get docked, and even after that was accomplished, a lone Chinaman who had been waiting on the wharf for an hour was detained that much longer by men with the initials U. S. C. on their caps, before he could board the steamer and welcome his wife and child.

"This is thy son," announced the happy Lae-Choo.

Hom Hing lifted the child, felt of his little body and limbs, gazed into his face with proud and joyous eyes; then turned inquiringly to a customs officer at his elbow.

"That's a fine boy you have there," said the man. "Where was he born?"

"In China," answered Hom Hing, swinging the Little One on his right shoulder, preparatory to leading his wife off the steamer.

"Ever been to America before?"

"No, not he," answered the father with a happy laugh.

The customs officer beckoned to another.

"This little fellow," said he, "is visiting America for the first time."

The other customs officer stroked his chin reflectively.

"Good day," said Hom Hing.

"Wait!" commanded one of the officers. "You cannot go just yet."

"What more now?" asked Hom Hing.

"I'm afraid," said the first customs officer, "that we cannot allow the boy to go ashore. There is nothing in the papers that you have shown us—your wife's papers and your own—having any bearing upon the child."

"There was no child when the papers were made out," returned Hom Hing. He spoke calmly; but there was apprehension in his eyes and in his tightening grip on his son.

"What is it? What is it?" quavered

Lae Choo, who understood a little English.

The second customs officer regarded her pityingly.

"I don't like this part of the business," he muttered.

The first officer turned to Hom Hing and in an official tone of voice, said:

"Seeing that the boy has no certificate entitling him to admission to this country, you will have to leave him with us."

"Leave my boy," exclaimed Hom Hing.

"Yes; he will be well taken care of and just as soon as we can hear from Washington he will be handed over to you."

"But," protested Hom Hing, "he is my son."

"We have no proof," answered the man with a shrug of his shoulders, "and even if so, we cannot let him pass without orders from the Government."

"He is my son," reiterated Hom Hing, slowly and solemnly. "I am a Chinese merchant and have been in business in San Francisco for many years. When my wife told to me one morning that she dreamed of a green tree with spreading branches and one beautiful red flower growing thereon, I answered her that I wished my son to be born in our country, and for her to prepare to go to China. My wife complied with my wish. After my son was born, my mother fell sick and my wife nursed and cared for her; then my father, too, fell sick, and my wife also nursed and cared for him. For twenty moons my wife care for and nurse the old people, and when they die, they bless her and my son, and I send for her to return to me. I had no fear of trouble. I was a Chinese merchant and my son was my son."

"Very good, Hom Hing," replied the first officer. "Nevertheless, we take your son."

"No, you not take him; he my son, too."

It was Lae Choo. Snatching the child from its father's arms, she held and covered it with her own.

The officers conferred together for a few moments; then one drew Hom Hing aside and spoke in his ear.

Resignedly Hom Hing bowed his head, then approached his wife. "'Tis the

law," said he, speaking in Chinese, "and 'twill be but for a little while—until tomorrow's sun arises."

"You, too," reproached Lae Choo in a voice eloquent with pain. But accustomed to obedience, she yielded the boy to her husband, who in turn delivered him to the first officer. The Little One protested lustily against the transfer; but his mother covered her face with her sleeve and his father silently led her away. Thus was the law of the land complied with.

II.

Day was breaking. Lae Choo, who had been awake all night, dressed herself, then awoke her husband.

"'Tis the morn," she cried, "Go, bring our son."

The man rubbed his eyes and arose upon his elbow so that he could see out of the window. A pale star was visible in the sky. The petals of a lily in a bowl on the window sill were unfurled.

"'Tis not yet time," said he, laying his head down again.

"Not yet time. Ah, all the time that I lived before yesterday is not so much as the time that has been since my little one was taken from me."

The mother threw herself down beside the bed and covered her face.

Hom King turned on the light and touching his wife's bowed head with a sympathetic hand inquired if she had slept.

"Slept!" she echoed, weeping, "Ah, how could I close my eyes with my arms empty of the little body that has filled them every night for more than twenty moons. You do not know—man—what it is to miss the feel of the little fingers and the little toes and the soft round limbs of your little one. Even in the darkness, his darling eyes used to shine up to mine and often have I fallen into slumber with his pretty babble at my ear. And now, I see him not—I touch him not; I hear him not. My baby, my little fat one!"

"Now! Now! Now!" consoled Hom Hing, patting his wife's shoulder reassuringly; "there is no need to grieve so; he will soon gladden you again. There cannot be any law that would keep a child from its mother!"

Lae Choo dried her tears.

"You are right, my husband," she meekly murmured. She arose and stepped about the apartment setting things to rights. The box of presents she had brought for her California friends had been opened the evening before; and silks, embroideries, carved ivories, ornamental lacquer ware, brasses, camphor wood boxes, fans and china-ware were scattered around in confused heaps. In the midst of unpacking, the thought of her child in the hands of strangers had overpowered her—and she had left everything to crawl into bed and weep.

Having arranged her gifts in order she stepped out on to the deep balcony.

The star had faded from view and there were bright streaks in the Western sky. Lae Choo looked down the street and around. Beneath the flat occupied by her and her husband were quarters for a number of bachelor Chinamen, and she could hear them from where she stood, taking their early morning breakfast. Below their dining room was her husband's grocery store. Across the way was a large restaurant. Last night it had been resplendent with gay colored lanterns and the sound of music. The rejoicings over "the completion of the moon" by Quong Sum's first born had been long and loud, and had caused her to tie a handkerchief over her ears. She, a bereaved mother, had it not in her heart to rejoice with other parents. This morning, the place was more in accord with her mood. It was still and quiet. The revelers had dispersed or were asleep.

A roly-poly woman in black sateen, with long pendant earrings in her ears, looked up from the street below and waved her a smiling greeting. It was her old neighbor, Kuie-hoe, the wife of the gold embosser, Mark Sing. With her was a little boy in yellow jacket and lavender pantaloons. Lae Choo remembered him as a baby. She used to like to play with him in those days when she had no child of her own. What a long time ago that seemed! She caught her breath in a sigh, and laughed instead.

"Why are you so merry?" called her husband from within.

"Because my Little One is coming

home," answered Lae Choo. "I am a happy mother—a happy mother."

She pattered into the room with a smile on her face.

* * * * *

The noon hour had arrived. The rice was steaming in the bowls and a fragrant dish of chicken and bamboo shoots was awaiting Hom Hing. Not for one moment had Lae Choo paused to rest during the morning hours; her activity had been ceaseless. Every now and again, however, she had raised her eyes to the gilded clock on the curiously carved mantelpiece. Once, she had exclaimed:

"Why so long, Oh, why so long?" Then apostrophizing herself: "Lae Choo, be happy. The Little One is coming! The Little One is coming!" Several times she burst into tears and several times she laughed aloud.

Hom Hing entered the room; his arms hung down by his side.

"The Little One!" shrieked Lae Choo.

"They bid me call tomorrow."

With a moan the mother sank to the floor.

The noon hour passed. The dinner remained on the table.

III.

The winter rains were over; the spring had come to California, flushing the hills with green and causing an ever changing pageant of flowers to pass over them. But there was no spring in Lae Choo's heart, for the Little One remained away from her arms. He was being kept in a mission. White women were caring for him, and tho for one full moon he had pined for his mother and refused to be comforted, he was now apparently happy and contented. Five moons or five months had gone by, since the day he had passed with Lae Choo thru the Golden Gate; but the great Government at Washington still delayed sending the answer which would return him to his parents.

* * * * *

Hom Hing was disconsolately rolling up and down the balls in his abacus box when a keen-faced young man stepped into his store.

"What news?" asked the Chinese merchant.

"This!". The young man brought

forth a typewritten letter. Hom Hing read the words:

"Re Chinese child, alleged to be the son of Hom Hing, Chinese merchant, doing business at 425 Clay street, San Francisco.

"Same will have attention as soon as possible."

Hom Hing returned the letter and without a word continued his manipulation of the counting machine.

"Have you anything to say?" asked the young man.

"Nothing. They have sent the same letter fifteen times before. Have you not yourself showed it to me?"

"True!" The young man eyed the Chinese merchant furtively. He had a proposition to make and he was pondering whether or not the time was opportune.

"How is your wife?" he inquired solicitously—and diplomatically.

Hom Hing shook his head mournfully.

"She seems less every day," he replied. "Her food she takes only when I bid her and her tears fall continually. She finds no pleasure in dress or flowers and cares not to see her friends. Her eyes stare all night. I think, before another moon, she will pass into the land of spirits."

"No!" exclaimed the young man, genuinely startled.

"If the boy not come home I lose my wife sure," continued Hom Hing with bitter sadness.

"It's not right," cried the young man, indignantly. Then he made his proposition.

The Chinese father's eyes brightened exceedingly.

"Will I like you to go to Washington and make them give you the paper to restore my son?" cried he. "How can you ask when you know my heart's desire?"

"Then," said the young fellow, "I will start next week. I am anxious to see this thing thru if only for the sake of your wife's peace of mind."

"I will call her. To hear what you think to do will make her glad," said Hom Hing.

He called a message to Lae Choo upstairs thru a tube in the wall.

In a few moments she appeared, listless, wan and hollow-eyed; but when her husband told her the young lawyer's suggestion, she became as one electrified; her form straightened, her eyes glist-

ened; the color flushed to her cheeks. "Oh," she cried, turning to James Clancy, "You are a hundred man good!"

The young man felt somewhat embarrassed; his eyes shifted a little under the intense gaze of the Chinese mother.

"Well, we must get your boy for you," he responded. "Of course"—turning to Hom Hing—"It will cost a little money. You can't get fellows to hurry the Government for you without gold in your pocket."

Hom Hing stared blankly for a moment. Then: "How much do you want, Mr. Clancy?" he asked quietly.

"Well, I will need at least five hundred to start with."

Hom Hing cleared his throat.

"I think I told to you the time I last paid you for writing letters for me and seeing the custom boss here that nearly all I had was gone!"

"Oh, well then, we won't talk about it, old fellow. It won't harm the boy to stay where he is, and your wife may get over it all right."

"What that you say?" quavered Lae Choo.

James Clancy looked out of the window.

"He says," explained Hom Hing in English, "that to get our boy we have to have much money."

"Money! Oh, yes."

Lae Choo nodded her head.

"I have not got the money to give him."

For a moment Lae Choo gazed wonderingly from one face to the other, then comprehension dawning upon her; with swift anger, pointing to the lawyer, she cried: "You not one hundred man good; you just common white man."

"Yes, ma'am," returned James Clancy, bowing and smiling ironically.

Hom Hing pushed his wife behind him and addressed the lawyer again: "I might try," said he, "to raise something; but five hundred—it is not possible."

"What about four?"

"I tell you I have next to nothing left and my friends are not rich."

"Very well!"

The lawyer moved leisurely toward the door, pausing on its threshold to light a cigarette.

"Stop, white man; white man, stop!"

Lae Choo, panting and terrified, had started forward and now stood beside him, clutching his sleeve excitedly.

"You say you can go to get paper to bring my Little One to me if Hom Hing give you five hundred dollars?"

The lawyer nodded carelessly; his eyes were intent upon the cigarette which would not take the fire from the match.

"Then you go get paper. If Hom Hing not can give you five hundred dollars—I give you perhaps what more that much."

She slipped a heavy gold bracelet from her wrist and held it out to the man. Mechanically he took it.

"I go get more!"

She scurried away, disappearing behind the door thru which she had come.

"Oh, look here, I can't accept this," said James Clancy, walking back to Hom Hing and laying down the bracelet before him.

"It's all right," said Hom Hing, seriously, "pure China gold. My wife's parent give it to her when we married."

"But I can't take it anyway," protested the young man.

"It is all same as money. And you want money to go to Washington," replied Hom Hing in a matter of fact manner.

"See, my jade earrings—my gold buttons—my hair pins—my comb of pearl and my rings—one, two, three, four, five rings; very good—very good—all same much money. I give them all to you. You take and bring me paper for my Little One."

Lae Choo piled up her jewels before the lawyer.

Hom Hing laid a restraining hand upon her shoulder. "Not all, my wife," he said in Chinese. He selected a ring—his gift to Lae Choo when she dreamed of the tree with the red flower. The rest of the jewels he pushed toward the white man.

"Take them and sell them," said he. "They will pay your fare to Washington and bring you back with the paper."

For one moment James Clancy hesitated. He was not a sentimental man; but something within him arose against accepting such payment for his services.

"They are good, good," pleadingly asserted Lae Choo, seeing his hesitation.

Whereupon he seized the jewels, thrust them into his coat pocket and walked rapidly away from the store.

IV.

Lae Choo followed after the missionary woman thru the mission nursery school. Her heart was beating so high with happiness that she could scarcely breathe. The paper had come at last—the precious paper which gave Hom Hing and his wife the right to the possession of their own child. It was ten months now since he had been taken from them—ten months since the sun had ceased to shine for Lae Choo.

The room was filled with children—most of them wee tots, but none so wee as her own. The mission woman talked as she walked. She told Lae Choo that little Kim, as he had been named by the school, was the pet of the place, and that his little tricks and ways amused and delighted every one. He had been rather difficult to manage at first and had cried much for his mother; "but children so soon forget, and after a month he seemed quite at home, and played around as bright and happy as a bird."

"Yes," responded Lae Choo, "Oh, yes, yes!"

But she did not hear what was said to her. She was walking in a maze of anticipatory joy.

"Wait here, please," said the mission woman, placing Lae Choo in a chair. "the very youngest ones are having their breakfast."

She withdrew for a moment—it seemed like an hour to the mother—then she reappeared leading by the hand a little boy dressed in blue cotton overalls and white soled shoes. The little boy's face was round and dimpled and his eyes were very bright.

"Little One, ah, my Little One!" cried Lae Choo.

She fell on her knees and stretched her hungry arms toward her son.

But the Little One shrunk from her and tried to hide himself in the folds of the white woman's skirt.

"Go 'way, go 'way!" he bade his mother,

Some Lessons of the Recent War Game

BY EDWIN EMERSON

[Mr. Emerson was a member of Colonel Roosevelt's Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War, took part in the Colombian-Venezuelan War in 1901 as Venezuelan colonel of volunteers and was decorated by President Castro with the Order of Bolivar for gallantry in action. He was also war correspondent in Manchuria during the Russo-Japanese War, and has written much on military affairs. He was a faithful follower of the fortunes of war last week during the time that tried men's souls in the siege of Boston.—EDITOR.]

THAT was an unfortunate comparison invited by General Leonard Wood when he likened the recent war game near Boston to a possible invasion of American soil by a German army. Such comparisons of the fighting

on a far larger scale ever since the Franco-Prussian War thirty-eight years ago.

If there was one thing that was shown more clearly than anything else during our recent army maneuvers it was that



REGIMENT ASSEMBLING FOR THE MASSACHUSETTS WAR GAME.

forces of two friendly nations are always odious. In this instance the comparison was quite idle in view of the fact that most of the troops engaged in the war game were National Guardsmen unaccustomed to field operations; whereas all German forces under arms are part of a huge conscript army which has been seasoned by regular annual field maneuvers

a foreign army of invaders, particularly a German column, would have done things differently and without stronger resistance would have struck Boston sooner. For one thing they would have landed their forces nearer to their objective point; they would have had more cavalry and field artillery at their disposal; all the invading forces would have

marched harder and further, particularly on the two first days of the campaign when the weather was fair, the roads in good condition and unobstructed for a considerable distance by the defending forces. On these two days the main column of General Bliss's invading Red Army only covered a few miles, held up

marches, all-day marches, large flanking movements or with any of those logical developments of far-extended military forces which require more time for their successful accomplishment.

None of these conditions would have applied to real war. It is fair to assume, therefore, that any invading force of



SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK ESTABLISHING CAMP

apparently by delays in the arrival of transports and in the unpacking of supplies, which recalled some of our army experiences during the Spanish-American War. Then, when the Red Army was at last ready to strike, came a deluge of rain, lasting two days and two nights, which softened all the roads, soaked the men and their supplies and made everything more difficult and slower.

Everything was further retarded by one half owing to the time limit fixed by the umpires in the war game which stopped all hostile operations or strategic marches at one o'clock sharp on each day, while it was forbidden to make up for this shortening in time by starting any hostile operations before five each morning. This did away with any night

equal strength would have got twice or three times as far within the same six days, unless they had suffered a far more decisive check by the defenders than that inflicted by the Massachusetts militiamen on the Red Army.

During these New England maneuvers the farthest distances covered by single marches did not exceed fifteen or sixteen miles. During our Civil War, it will be recalled, there were frequent forced marches by night and in rainy weather over worse roads, covering forty miles. During the recent wars, excepting only the Cuban campaign, similarly long distances have been covered. Yet, during these recent maneuvers, there was much complaint of men getting footsore and unable to follow their commands. This

merely proves that they were not seasoned soldiers, as was to be expected indeed from city-bred men who had only just left their comfortable homes.

To understand the lessons of this war game aright it is necessary to have a full understanding of what was the problem involved and what were the forces engaged on either side. Roughly speaking, each of the opposing armies numbered about 10,000 men. On the defending side they were all militiamen from Massachusetts, aided in small part by some of the regular Coast Artillery. This force was woefully deficient in cavalry, and also in field artillery; but on the other hand they had the advantage of operating in their own country, among country folk who sympathized with them

There were also the full newspaper reports scattered broadcast among the troops by press automobiles. Speaking of automobiles, the Blue Army also had the advantage of a small battery of machine guns mounted on auto trucks, screened with green branches, which proved a formidable weapon in outlying points and for the defense of columns of infantry and cavalry retiring along the roads in compact order.

On the other side, with the Red Army, there were some of the crack commands of the New York Militia—acknowledged to be the best in the National Guard—such as the Seventh Infantry, Squadron A, the First Battery Battalion of Field Artillery, and the Twenty-second Engineers, besides other regiments and forces



MOVING CAMP.

One of the problems of the war game.

and gave them information at every point which was more accurate than could have been possible in war time by the untrammelled movements of civilians and newspaper reporters between the lines; by the fact that the telephone wires were all in good working order; and by the unprecedented use of automobiles running back and forth between the lines.

from Connecticut, New Jersey and the District of Columbia, aided by several troops of the regular cavalrymen from the Tenth Colored Regiment, now stationed in New England.

The country over which this mimic war was fought was level—too level, in fact, for good artillery ranges—but it was so interspersed with lakes and ponds

and swamps as to render the military terrain fairly difficult and confusing, but for the serviceable military maps furnished by the War Department.

As is apt to be the case in maneuvers,

were held up unduly, resulting in considerable suffering for men and beasts. One battery with which I rode during the maneuvers, for instance, found itself without water for the greater part of two



THE AUTOMOBILE COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT

A part of the equipment of the army of invasion, Massachusetts war game

the opposing forces, thanks to the blank cartridges used by their firing lines, came ludicrously close together—near enough to come to blows in some instances—and the defenders, tho frequently outnumbered and outflanked, showed a disposition to stand their ground far longer than would have been possible in actual warfare, yielding only after vociferous squabbles among the umpires on both sides; most of whom were regular army officers. This condition of affairs made for further delays. While the umpires were arguing between the two firing lines as to who should be declared “dead” and who “taken,” the advance of whole columns would be held up and the supporting columns in the rear squatted idly on the ground, wondering what was doing at the front. This again obstructed the roads in the rear so that the supply wagons carrying food, forage and water

days and a night, during the very time when the work was heaviest, causing undue hardship to their city horses, accustomed to being watered at regular hours twice or three times a day.

On the whole, tho, there was little complaint on the part of the men who were thus roughing it. Personally, I thought it unnecessary to let the troops engage in their first battle, which proved to be the biggest and most important engagement, after a night of heavy rain and at a time when the rain was still falling in torrents. Even the most seasoned soldiers do not relish sleeping out in the wet or flopping down on their stomachs in marshes and puddles when the bugle calls for skirmishing order. During my own campaigning days in Cuba, in Manchuria and South America, I can recall very few instances when military commanders went out of their way to seek

battle under such unpropitious weather. Even the great Napoleon stayed the Battle of Waterloo until the sun had come out and dried the soaked field over which he purposed to move his cavalry and guns.

It was also Napoleon who said that: "Wars are won by the legs." This recent "war" was certainly not won by the legs. At the time when the Red troops had just disembarked and lay waiting under arms for many tedious hours in the town of New Bedford, from the outskirts of which they did not succeed in emerging that first day, I could not help recalling how different were the experiences of Leonard Wood, the Chief Umpire, ten years ago, during those first days of the Cuban campaign, when his command, having debarked within a few hours, were immediately marched into the enemy's country, where we fought and won the first battle in the land campaign only a few hours afterward.

The long delay at New Bedford was caused in large measure, so it was explained, by the belated arrival of some of the transports. Some of the commands, instead of being preserved as units, were moved in separate transports. The field artillery battalion with which I traveled, for instance, had its officers and men on one ship, while their horses, guns, caissons and battery wagons, with but a small detail of men to handle them, traveled on another ship. Worse than this was the manner in which the independent cavalry was moved. Major Bridgman, who commanded this column, confest to me that he had been ordered to ship his officers and men in one ship, his horses in another, and their equipments in a third. This is contrary to all good military usage, for very obvious reasons. Had any one of these three ships run on

a sandbar or fallen under some other mishap of war, all the cavalry and artillery of the Red Army would have been rendered useless, and General Bliss would have found his invading column crippled at its most effective point for purposes of initiative from the very outset.

Later, when the troops were shipped home, the same blunders were repeated. Again the units were separated. Again there were unnecessary delays. Again the troops were routed out at daybreak to march a few miles, after which they lay under arms idly waiting many tedious hours for ships and trains that were not ready. The artillery battalion, with which I rode, at the end of hostilities close to Boston were not marched straight to Boston to embark there for home, as would have been the easiest way, but were ordered instead to march to a railroad station nearly as far as Boston, where they entrained for Fall River, where the transports lay. This meant the double work of entraining, detraining, embarking and debarking all these horses, field pieces, caissons, wagons and men—the hardest work in the artillery service—and wholly unnecessary.

Yet, all this transportation of the troops and their supplies, with all the problems connected with their shipments, was managed by the regular army officers.

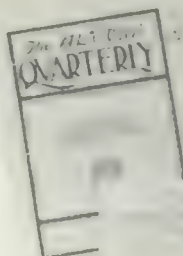
Can it be that our War Department and regular military establishment has not derived more benefit from the lessons afforded by our long military occupation of the Philippines? Is our War Department like those Bourbons of whom Napoleon said so scornfully: "They have forgotten nothing, true; but they have also learned nothing."

NEW YORK CITY.



GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—IX.

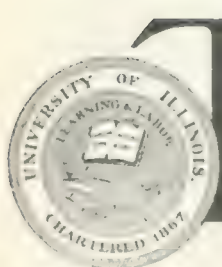
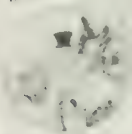
The Daily Illini.



UNIVERSITY *of* ILLINOIS

by EDWIN E. SLOSSON

THE SCRIBBLER



THESE articles, being concerned only with the present and future of the greater American universities, contain as few references to the past as possible. In this instance, however, it seems desirable to go back a bit and mention an event that had a decisive influence on higher education in this country. I refer to the Glacial Epoch. The great ice sheets which covered the northeastern portion of the United States modified the configuration and composition of the land and so in a measure determined, not merely what crops should be grown and what industries should thrive, but even such remote and refined things as what studies should be pursued and what books read and written. Inside the gla-

cial boundary the average thickness of the subsoil is about a hundred feet. Outside it is about five feet.' This means that agriculture in the one case has a reserve fund of twenty times the other. The importance and far-reaching influence of this factor on our civilization may be seen by a glance thru the Statistical Atlas of the United States, published in the census report, and a comparison with a geological chart of the Pleistocene Period. On many of the maps, such as those giving the density of population, especially white and foreign-born, the number of cities supported, the value of land and its produce, the value of manufactured products, and the degree of literacy, the glaciated area is clearly indicated. In Europe similar effects are shown in various ways. For example, the rising flood of the Protestant Ref-

¹Chamberlin & Salisbury's *Geology*, III, 539.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the title of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1 Harvard University..... | Jan. 7th, 1909 | 8 University of Minnesota.... | Aug. 5th, 1909 |
| 2 Yale University..... | Feb. 4th, 1909 | 9 University of Illinois..... | Sept. 2d, 1909 |
| 3 Princeton University..... | March 4th, 1909 | 10 Cornell University..... | Oct. 7th, 1909 |
| 4 Stanford University..... | April 1st, 1909 | 11 University of Pennsylvania.. | Nov. 4th, 1909 |
| 5 University of California..... | May 6th, 1909 | 12 Johns Hopkins University... | Dec. 2d, 1909 |
| 6 University of Michigan..... | May 24th, 1909 | 13 University of Chicago..... | Jan. 6th, 1910 |
| 7 University of Wisconsin.... | July 1st, 1909 | 14 Columbia University..... | Feb. 3d, 1910 |

ormation was checked at the terminal moraine.

The glaciated area of the United States, which is, roughly, New England, New York, the northern part of Pennsylvania and the region embraced by the arms of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers, contains most of the important universities of the United States. About three-fourths of the college students are comprised within this district, which is less than a fourth of the total area of the United States. Of the institutions accepted by the Carnegie Foundation 87 per cent. are in the glaciated region. Of the 3,471 Ph.D. degrees granted during the period 1898-1909, 79 per cent. were from glaciated universities, 85 per cent., if we exclude Johns Hopkins.

In the production of men of genius the glaciated area shows the same superiority over the rest of the country as in the production of wheat. Seventy-six per cent. of those in the Hall of Fame of New York University, 89 per cent. of Professor Cattell's one thousand eminent men of science, 66 per cent. of his eminent Americans in general,² 70 per cent. of the names selected for the National Institute of Arts and Letters, 85 per cent. of the members of the National Academy of Science come from the glaciated area. These figures have no definite value. They are merely rough calculations from such data as I have at hand, but they are sufficient to illustrate the point. A serious study of the question—which some aspirant for the doctorate in sociology might well undertake—would have to take into consideration the many other controlling factors, both human and geological, such as heredity, legislation, climate, the location of cities on alluvial deposits and the varied effects of glaciation on soil formation.

I introduce it here merely to call attention to the exceptional position of the University of Illinois, which must provide for the needs of both a glaciated and a non-glaciated population. The State was plowed over for hundreds of thousands of years by the two great ice sheets originating respectively in Labrador and to the west of Hudson Bay, 1,500 miles away. The lines of their ebb and flow

can be traced on demographic charts as well by the dikes and mounds they left as ripple marks on the land. Here the glaciation reached a more southerly point than anywhere else in America, extending almost to the southern boundary of the State, and leaving only a few counties in the tip untouched. This driftless area is commonly called "Egypt" by those who live elsewhere, tho the term is sometimes used to include the whole region below the southern line of the second great ice invasion of 20,000 to 60,000 years ago, which was more important in its effects on Illinoisian history.

The terminal moraine of this loops around the University of Illinois about forty miles to the southward. Land just inside of it sells for three times as much as land outside,³ and I presume it would be possible for a professor in the University to pick out the glaciated from the non-glaciated examination papers. I did not have an opportunity, however, of putting this to an experimental test.

But whatever the validity of these speculations, for which the University of Illinois is in nowise responsible, the policy of the University is dictated by its position. The aim of our legislation is to promote uniformity. All of the States receive the same educational subsidies from the Federal Government, altho one State may do a thousand times as much good with the money as some other. Inside a State the school authorities do their best to equalize educational opportunities. This is especially the function of a State university as the head of the public school system. Degrees of latitude make a greater difference in the character of the people than do degrees of longitude. The University of Illinois has a north and south range equal to that between Boston and Richmond or Leipzig and Venice. It must keep in touch with both Chicago and "Egypt," and render equal service to its two masters. Altho the researches of Galton and others have shown that the production of genius is no miracle, but is subject to the same laws of heredity and environment as anything else, this should not lead to

²For further examples on the effects of glaciation on the character of peoples, see "A Case of Geographic Influence on Human Affairs," by G. D. Hubbard, of Cornell, in the *Transactions of the American Geographical Society*, XXXVI, 145.

³*Science*, November, 1906, and August 13, 1908.

a scientific fatalism. The greatest man of which Illinois can boast was the product of the driftless area.

It is particularly appropriate and significant that an ox yoke hewn by young Abe Lincoln occupies the place of honor in the ornate library of the University of Illinois. It is especially the aim of a State university to reach and help such boys as he, and I am not so pessimistic about our educational methods as to think that a college course would have hurt him. But to discover the exceptional man and fit him for his peculiar sphere, to pick out a farmer boy and make a lawyer and President of him, is only part of the purpose of a State university. That is something that the universities have always done in some degree. But a State university of the type of Illinois has a higher ambition, and has undertaken a more difficult task. It would not only raise the industrious, but would raise the industry. It would make more giants, but it also desires to elevate the race at once. Lincoln had to abandon the ox yoke in order to find a field for his powers, but the modern farmer boy may find it as fascinating to run a motor plow as a political machine.

Many of the State universities, as I have said, were started as classical colleges and were afterward induced to add industrial departments by the Morrill Act funds. In some cases this process was reversed and the agricultural colleges gradually introduced humanistic studies until they developed into well-rounded universities. The University of Illinois is the most conspicuous example of this, but New England is developing State universities by the same process, as is shown by Maine. In this way or some other all of the Eastern States will, in my opinion, ultimately acquire State universities, for their endowed institutions, superior as they are in some respects to the State universities, do not take the place of them, any more than the existence of good private schools can obviate the necessity of public schools.

This development of the Morrill Act colleges was made possible because of one phrase in that remarkable document. It provides for the

leading object shall be, *without excluding other* ~~humanistic and liberal studies~~ *and including* military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts . . . in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life."

This Act, signed by Abraham Lincoln in 1862, was first taken advantage of by the State from which he came, and in 1868 the "Illinois Industrial University" opened its doors. The name was a compromise; so was its policy. The new institution suited nobody. "The industrial classes," for whom it was designed, condemned it; the other colleges of the State disliked it; the Legislature neglected it.

In 1885 the word "Industrial" was dropped, partly because the American conception of a "university" had by that time been expanded so that it was not necessarily exclusive of practical studies, more because the term "industrial" had been contracted to mean "penal," owing to the prevailing custom of those days of employing manual training for the reformation instead of the formation of character. In the early eighties the school superintendent of a neighboring county wrote asking if three unruly children of a widowed mother, the oldest thirteen years of age, could be provided for in the Illinois Industrial University. Graduates of the institution, applying for employment, were liable to be asked: "What were you sent up for?"

The University of Illinois can, indeed, hardly be regarded as more than fifteen years old. It was not until about 1893 that the State really began to take pride in it and to give it proper support. Besides receiving about that time larger appropriations from the State and Federal governments, its growth and ambition were stimulated by two events, the Columbian Exposition and the founding of the University of Chicago. The effect of the latter was very much like the influence of Leland Stanford on the University of California. It might have been supposed that Illinois, since it had not hitherto manifested any ardent desire for advanced scholarship and research, would have had its needs sufficiently met by one first-class university. But there is a difference between the

East and the West in this respect. In the East the State authorities seem to say to themselves: "Here is something that is being done very well by private

try. If Mr. Carnegie puts up a library building in one city, some other city will pay for one out of its own pocket. If Mr. Morgan should establish an art gal-



PRESIDENT EDMUND J. JAMES STANDING BESIDE AMBASSADOR JAMES BRYCE AT THE TIME OF HIS INAUGURATION IN 1906

enterprise. There is no need for us to concern ourselves with it." In the West they say: "Here is something that is being done very well by private enterprise. Why can't we do as well?" The Westerner is always willing to match pennies with any multimillionaire in the coun-

lery in Norman, Okla., to hold his London hoard, the next Legislature of Kansas would pass with a whoop a bill for a bigger art gallery on the campus at Lawrence. So it happened that when Mr. Rockefeller founded a university at Chicago, the State university was not

vantages of higher education which are necessary to the greatest efficiency of social service either in public or private station; and

WHEREAS, The State of Illinois has imposed upon this institution, in its agricultural and engineering experiment stations and in its graduate school, the duty of carrying on extensive and important investigations of vital interest to the agriculture, industry and education of the State, and the conduct of these investigations calls for the very highest ability and the most thorough training on the part of those entrusted with their supervision; and

WHEREAS, The great progress of this institution in the last five years has attracted the attention of the whole country and made other institutions desirous of drawing away the members of the faculties in said university; and

WHEREAS, The present schedule of salaries is not sufficient to enable the institution to compete on equal grounds with other State and private universities in the United States; therefore,

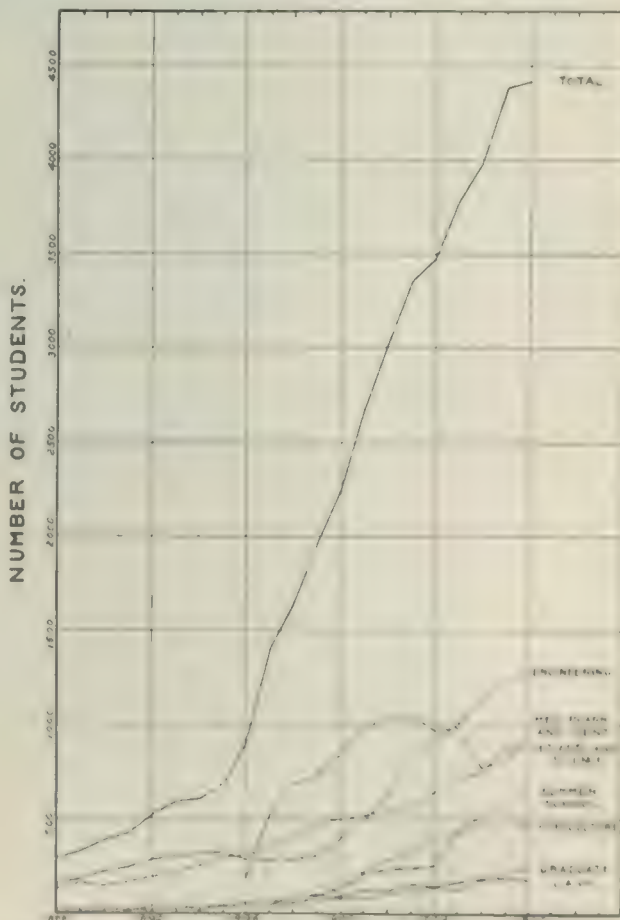
Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House concurring, That it is the sense of this General Assembly that the board of trustees of the University of Illinois should adopt such measures as will in their judgment attract to, and retain in, the service of the University and the State the best available ability of this and other countries.

Those who know the natural aversion of the average legislature to paying anybody a high salary will appreciate the importance of this action. A former president of the University of Illinois was once before a committee of the Legislature begging for money and standing a sharp cross-examination from the members. Finally one of them asked: "Don't you think, professor, you are getting a bigger salary than you earn?" The president retorted: "I am getting \$10,000 a year and I am earning it right now."

The objection might be raised—in fact, the objection was raised in the Assembly when the above resolution was pending—that this was a matter which should be left to the trustees, as they had ample authority to pay such salaries as they saw fit. This is true, and it is also true that the graduate school could have been in some way worked in without making it conspicuous by calling for a specific appropriation, as other State universities have done. Most university presidents prefer to have as little legislative interference as possible. They would rather have a lump sum to spend as they please than have to explain things, not because they are doing any-

thing to be ashamed of, but because some of the work that they regard as of the highest importance is not appreciated or approved of by the general public. It is easier for a university to get an appropriation for some popular form of public service and then use as much of it as possible in support of some related form of pure scientific research.

But it is evident that President James has adopted the opposite policy. He seeks rather than avoids legislative attention, and takes the people into his confidence when he does not have to. He is trying to educate the public to the expressed approval of his ideal of a university, instead of being content with a tacit permission to do what he likes. Instead of saying, or implying, to the legislators: "If you will give me this money now I won't need to ask for so much again," he openly announces that present appropriations mean larger ones in the future. The regents of the University of Minnesota did not permit the establishment of a graduate school until they were assured that it would not cost anything. President James explains not



STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, 1888-1908

merely to the trustees, but to the Legislature and to the public, by means of a circular, that a graduate school is going to cost a great deal, that it is the most expensive form of education, and that it applies directly to the fewest students,

of the Agricultural Experiment Station. These committees are designated by the law authorizing the investigation. For example, the bill appropriating \$15,000 for experiments on improving farm crops contains the following clause:



GENERAL VIEW OF THE CAMPUS FROM THE TOP OF UNIVERSITY HALL
Chemical Building. Agricultural Building. Observatory. Farm Buildings.

but that it is an essential part of a true university.

This is certainly a more frank and democratic policy. It will be interesting to watch whether in the long run it proves the more profitable to the University. Of course it brings the University into the field of political controversy and arouses a storm of incompetent comment that would drive an Eastern college president to retirement in disgust. One irate Chicagoian went so far as to say that it would be better for the State if the University were burned to the ground. But, on the whole, the University has gained in prestige thru this greater publicity.

Another manifestation of the same policy of seeking coöperation outside the University is the system of advisory committees. These are appointed by the various agricultural societies of the State to assist in directing the investigations

Provided, That the work outlined in this section shall be carried out on lines to be agreed upon by the directors of the Agricultural Experiment Station and an advisory committee of five, to be appointed as follows: Two by the Illinois Corn Growers' Association, one by the Illinois Seed Corn Breeders' Association, and one by the Illinois Grain Dealers' Association and one by the Farmers' Grain Dealers' Association.

Other organizations coöperating with the University in a similar way are the Live Stock Breeders' Association, the Farmers' Institute, the State Horticultural Society, the State Dairymen's Association, the Sugar Beet Growers' Association, and the State Florists' Association. Here, then, are the thirty-five prominent men of the State, not merely interested in the investigations of the station, but sharing the responsibility for them. That is, some of the organizations that not many years ago were passing resolutions denouncing the University are now coöperating with it. Be-

sides the obvious advantage of securing a greater appreciation and support for the research work of the University, the plan is of material benefit to the work itself. The criticisms and practical suggestions of the advisors, some of whom have been trained in scientific agriculture, tend to direct the investigations toward the problems of the greatest importance and to prevent them from becoming "academic." A piece of research in pure science may be legitimate if it has no possible practical application, but an investigation that purports to be prac-

crease its oil content by one-third, which would add \$2,500,000 to the value of the corn crop of the State for manufacturing purposes. The increase of the protein in corn by one-fifth, which has also been effected, would make Illinois corn worth \$6,000,000 more a year for feeding purposes.

But all States have agricultural experiment stations of some sort. More interest, therefore, attaches to the Engineering Experiment Station, which is a peculiar feature of the University of Illinois. I called attention in a previous



A 5,000-POUND CASTING MADE BY THE STUDENTS IN THE LABORATORY

tical and is not. has no reason for existence. Too many of the bulletins of the various experiment stations are of this sort, having neither scientific nor practical value.

The Illinois Experiment Station is able to make its appeal to the people on the basis of definite and profitable results which all understand. By selection of seed corn according to chemical composition it has been found possible to in-

crease its oil content by one-third, which would add \$2,500,000 to the value of the corn crop of the State for manufacturing purposes. The increase of the protein in corn by one-fifth, which has also been effected, would make Illinois corn worth \$6,000,000 more a year for feeding purposes. But all States have agricultural experiment stations of some sort. More interest, therefore, attaches to the Engineering Experiment Station, which is a peculiar feature of the University of Illinois. I called attention in a previous

was that there was a demand for college-trained men in the engineering profession, but not in agriculture. Now, however, there is in engineering a tendency toward expansion, both outward and upward, toward popular education and research. Wisconsin has led in the former, Illinois in the latter.

Neither of these innovations has met with general approval and acceptance in other States. More than once I have been frankly told by the head of a college of engineering that he did not believe in either shop courses or research. But I fail to see why such work is not as legitimate and desirable as it is in agriculture, especially in Illinois, where the products of the manufactories are worth three times as much as the products of the farms. From 1860 to 1906 Illinois rose from the rank of the fifteenth State to that of the third in the value of its manufactures.

Why should it be thought less proper for the experts of the State to inform the people that one kind of coal gives twice as much heat per ton as another than to state that one breed of cattle gives twice as much butter per cow than another? If the university may test fertilizers why may it not test car brakes?

To some people there seems a vital difference between the two cases, probably due to a feeling that agricultural research is in aid of an industry highly individualized and poorly capitalized, while the syndicated manufacturers are abundantly able to pay for any investigations they need in their business. The effect of applied science, however, is to obliterate this distinction. The dairy business, for example, as it becomes scientific, tends to come under coöperative or corporate management, and, on the other hand, the publication of tests of materials and processes tends to break a monopoly based on private knowledge.

The Engineering Experiment Station has ten research fellowships paying \$500 a year. It has issued thirty-five bulletins since its foundation five years ago, covering a wide range of practical problems. The most timely and useful of these investigations is perhaps the testing of reinforced concrete. Here is a new material combining the solidity of stone with the strength of steel, revo-

lutionizing our ideas of building and giving rise—or at least it should give rise—to a new order of architecture. But concrete is of uncertain temper. "When it's good it's very, very good, and when it's bad it's horrid." The difficulty is that the bad looks just as safe and solid as the good. We must learn how much it will stand before we can trust it. That is why they are smashing down concrete columns a foot square and twenty-five feet high in the laboratory of the University of Illinois. Great beams of it are pulled and twisted and bent and broken. Another instrument of torture takes a beam and pushes down on it and then lets up suddenly, 1,500,000 times a day, keeping up this sort of nagging without any rest nights or Sundays until the beam gets all tired out and loses its nerve and goes to pieces. It seemed more cruel to me somehow than the vivisection of dogs and guinea pigs.

But we do not know enough yet even about such common material as structural steel. A bridge was being constructed across the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, a longer span than had ever been attempted. When it was half done some of the rivets gave way and it fell of its own weight, killing seventy-four of the workmen. Just a mistake in the formula, that's all. Now, after it has happened, the bridge commission has sent to this Laboratory of Applied Mechanics of Illinois to have made a series of a hundred tests on riveted joints of nickel steel plates as a basis for the new plans. A force of 500,000 pounds will be employed in pulling some of the joints apart, and the slipping of the plates will be measured to a ten-thousandth of an inch.

The students at the University of Illinois are not stationary engineers. They have a traveling laboratory, a dynamometer car, and when the B. & O. wants a tonnage test made or the New York Central proposes to electrify its metropolitan terminals, they go and do the work. I was given an opportunity to make a trip on the car myself. The car is owned jointly by the Illinois Central and the University, and looks like an ordinary caboose on the outside. In the interior of the car is the automatic recording apparatus. A big roll of pa-

per passes thru it as thru a newspaper printing press, and on top of it half a dozen pens are tracing lines in red ink and making jogs in them occasionally, whenever there is anything worth mentioning. The time, the distance, the pull on the draw-bar, the horse power and the velocity and direction of the wind are all recorded on the sheet. By looking at it one can tell just what the locomotive engineer is doing, when he opens the throt-

branch range from the technical to the administrative side of the railroad business, from the making of engineers to the making of financiers. Whether the latter includes a course in political economy on the art of getting a franchise thru the Legislature cheaply I did not ascertain.

There is no school of mines in Illinois as there is in California, Wisconsin and Minnesota and as a separate institution in Michigan; but one is to be developed



INTERIOR OF THE LIBRARY BUILDING.

tle, when he puts on the brakes, when he increases the draft, and when he swears at the fireman. This last point I did not get from Professor Goss. One of the boys on the car told me.

They have another dynamometer car, of 200 horse power, fitted up with apparatus for electrical as well as traction measurements, and used in testing the efficiency of trolley-road operations. Railroading is, in fact, a specialty of the University of Illinois, as is natural in the State holding the first rank in aggregate mileage. The five courses given in this

soon, and this year a Mine Explosion and Rescue Station has been established at the University by the National and State Geological Surveys, in connection with which training in the use of safety devices and methods of rescue will be given.

The State Natural History Survey was one of the oldest of the auxiliary scientific bureaus, beginning its work thirty-three years ago and being annexed to the University in 1885. A volume with forty-one color plates on the fishes of Illinois based on the examination of 200,-



A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE CAMPUS

ooo specimens has just been completed. The State entomologist has also his headquarters in the University and contributes to its collections.

One of the biggest and busiest buildings on the campus is that devoted to chemistry. Here, since Professor W. A. Noyes came from the Bureau of Standards, is edited the *Journal* and the *Chemical Abstracts* of the American Chemical Society, and research work in the pure and applied science is active. Last January sixty-three distinct pieces of investigation were in progress in this department. Here the State Geological Survey and the State Water Survey carry on their routine and research work, and here is the headquarters of extensive nutrition experiments on man and beast. Professor Grindley has a "poison squad" much more perseverant than Dr. Wiley's at Washington and likely to get more reliable results. For a year they have been eating meat containing or not containing saltpeter to discover whether this time-honored chemical preservative is injurious.

As is appropriate in a State having a large German population, special attention is given to the Germanic languages. The only periodical of research, except the bulletins mentioned published by the University, is the *Journal of English and Germanic Philology*, now in its eighth volume. This department has just been enriched by the acquisition of the library of the late Professor Heyne of Göttingen, 5,200 volumes on German literature and philology. Here may also be mentioned the active part taken by University professors in the collection and publication of documents relating to the French period in the history of Illinois.

The library has been a weak point in the University of Illinois, as it has only

a little over 100,000 volumes, fewer than any other of the fourteen great universities. But Dean Kinley, the head of the new graduate school, is making a special effort to bring it up to the new requirements. About \$50,000 was spent last year in the purchase of books, more, I think, than any other university has appropriated for this purpose.

I have given an unusual amount of space to the graduate work of the University of Illinois because this is just now its most interesting line of development, altho by this disproportionate attention I have done an injustice to the other universities where research is an old story. It must be understood, therefore, that Illinois is still, as it has always been, essentially an undergraduate institution. When these fourteen universities are arranged according to the number of doctorates they have conferred, its rank is fourteenth. The Carnegie Foundation, which has come to be the arbiter of destinies, has refused to admit Illinois to its privileges, while accepting Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. President Pritchett mentions two departments as the chief reasons for the refusal; these are the academy and the medical school.

All of the State universities have in their early days been obliged to keep up preparatory or sub-Freshman departments, but they have usually been dropped before the university reached the age of Illinois. It is indeed anomalous that high-school pupils should be working under the same faculty and in the same building as graduate students. But whether the University professors should ruthlessly amputate this vestigial organ in order to improve their own financial prospects is a difficult question. A State university is obliged to keep in



FIELD, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.

touch with all parts of its territory. Its attitude is very different from that of a private university. One aims to be inclusive and the other to be exclusive. The private university is always saying to itself: "How high can we raise our standards of admission without losing students?" The State university says: "How low can we place our standards of admission without losing prestige?" President Hadley states that the primary object of a university is to maintain high standards of scholarship and that a university which fails in this is not worthy of the name.⁴ A State university does not care so much for the maintenance of standards as for the opportunity of public service, and it is not worthy of the name of State university if it is not willing to risk its reputation to save some young man or woman in a backwoods county from an illiterate life. It is this feeling more than low educational ideals or the desire for numbers that makes the State universities sometimes more easy of entrance than seems proper to Easterners.

As I have suggested, Illinois is very unevenly developed educationally. It has some of the best secondary schools in the country and some very poor ones. Only about two-thirds of the high schools are capable of preparing for the Freshman class of the University.⁵ Ten per cent. of them give no foreign language and 65 per cent. of them none but Latin. The University of Illinois stipu-

lates fifteen units for admission, while the University of Wisconsin requires only fourteen, but there is this difference, that the requirement is rather strictly adhered to in Wisconsin, while in Illinois students may be admitted with thirteen units on condition of making up the deficiency in the academy within a specified time. Less than 10 per cent., however, enter in this way. President James, in outlining his policy on his inauguration in 1905, stated his belief that the Freshman and Sophomore work should not be done at Urbana, but in fifty or more institutions scattered over the State, the same idea as President Jordan has. The University, he said, "must be lopped off at the bottom and expand at the top." He is succeeding in the second part of his program, but has made no progress in the first. Yet this must be done in some way before many years. It has been proposed to convert the academy into a model school for the department of education. This might be done, but the model school needed by that department as its laboratory for practice and experimentation is a very different thing. It needs a well-equipped building, with all grades from the kindergarten up, not a few basement rooms full of backward Freshmen hurrying to catch up with their class.

In regard to the medical instruction the University of Illinois is also in an embarrassing position. Being precluded by its location in a small town from establishing a complete course, it has adopted schools of medicine, pharmacy and dentistry in Chicago. The College of Physicians and Surgeons is no great honor to the University, and the connection is purely nominal. The University gives to the medical school its name, and the medical school gives to the Univer-

⁴"A university has two distinct objects in view. Its primary object is to establish and maintain high standards of scientific investigation, general culture and professional training. Its secondary object is to teach as many students as possible in the different lines with which it concerns itself. The two things cannot well be separated. Unless the matter of standards is held in the foreground, a place does not deserve the name of a university." President's Report, Yale University, 1907.

⁵"A Statistical Study of Illinois High Schools," by F. C. Bonser, University Studies, May, 1902.

sity its roll of students. The graduates and advanced students of the University when they leave Urbana do not usually go there for their medical work. They prefer Rush, which belongs to the University of Chicago, just as the Yale graduates are apt to go to Columbia or Johns Hopkins rather than to the Yale medical. Probably the best thing that can be done under the circumstances is to develop at Urbana strong courses in such medical and premedical work as can be done away from a large city. It is questionable whether a complete medical school of high grade could nowadays be built up in a small place, as was done in Michigan.

The situation of the University of Il-

due to arrive about 1960, and the center of manufactures is coming along in the same direction by slow freight.

Comparatively few people in the East know in what town the University of Illinois is located. Neither do the people who live there. Ask one man on the street and he will tell you "Urbana." Ask the next and he will tell you "Champaign." It depends on which side of an imaginary line he happens to reside. This line runs along one edge of the campus, placing the University technically inside the corporate limits of Urbana, but that does not make any difference in the eyes of the Champaigners. The University is between the towns, as the University of Minnesota is between



THE AUDITORIUM OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

linois accounts for many of its peculiarities. The stranger is apt to think it an out-of-way place, but when he gets there he learns that it is really in the middle of things. The center of population of the United States is headed that way and

St. Paul and Minneapolis, but the smaller the cities the sharper the rivalry. Urbana is the old county seat. Champaign is a newer "spite town," built by the railroad, the larger and more businesslike of the two. Their commercial centers are

only about two miles apart and they run together, indistinguishably to a stranger, making a community of about 20,000 people, not counting the students. But the question of which name shall appear on the letterheads of the University has been the subject of bitter controversy. It is unfortunate that one of the great universities of America should have its educational policy affected by personalities resulting from local squabbles over postal facilities, patronage, politics, shopping, residence and street-car lines. This parochial atmosphere infects the campus, and slight differences of opinion and mode of life assume an exaggerated importance and become aggravated into antagonisms. It is a common fault of college communities, especially in small towns. They are nearly as bad as frontier army posts in this respect. As soon as the University of Illinois grows up to its size this phase of its life will disappear.

I do not mean to imply that individual liberty of thought and action in the University is improperly restricted by authority or public opinion. The controversy arising out of the Kemp case was at its height at the time of my visit, and I took some pains to hear both sides of it, but it did not seem to me that the question of academic freedom was involved.* Dr. George T. Kemp, professor of physiology, found himself a *persona non grata* to the administration, and resigned in indignation, charging the president with duplicity and unfairness. I did not find any sufficient evidence in support of these charges, and, on the other hand, there were no serious accusations brought against Dr. Kemp. It seemed to be an affair of personalities, rather than principles. The question of whether Dr. Kemp's scholarship was sufficiently appreciated need not concern us here, and the further question of whether President James has exceeded the proper limits of presidential power cannot be decided, because there is no agreement as to where these limits are. It will ultimately be settled, not by discussion, but by its results. Our natural predilections are, of course, for the democratic form

of government, but our convictions are somewhat shaken by the observation that universities appear to have made most progress under presidents who were inclined to be autocratic.[†]

The question of whether a university should be located in a large city or in a small one must also be worked out by experiment. The University of Illinois bears about the same relation to Chicago and the University of Chicago as Stanford does to San Francisco and the University of California and as Princeton does to New York City and Columbia. There is a certain similarity in character between the three resulting from their country environment. But the first impression is different, because Princeton and Stanford are distinguished among American universities by the beauty and harmony of their architectural design, while in the University of Illinois no design is apparent and not much beauty. The buildings with few exceptions, are frankly utilitarian in style, but good in their way, getting the greatest possible room for the least amount of money, better than some of the more pretentious buildings of the University of Minnesota. One good thing about them, they are mostly designed by university men. It makes a very bad impression to find that many of our universities have not sufficient confidence in their own architects to employ them on their own buildings. The experience of the University of Illinois with Eastern architects is not encouraging. The new auditorium is admirably contrived for seeing and emptying, but not for hearing. The hearing is too good. It echoes like the baptistery at Pisa. A solo is spontaneously multiplied into a chorus, and a speaker gets as many replies as if he were addressing a mass meeting in England. I am sure that the professor of physics knows enough about acoustics not to have made such a blunder as this. The woman's building, by McKim, Mead & White, tho generally admired, is, to my mind, not altogether successful. The Georgian style has no especial appropriateness to the Il-

*For fuller particulars of the case see *Science*, October 9, 1908; *The University of Illinois Press Bulletin*, December 16; *THE INDEPENDENT*, December 31, and local papers *ad lib*.

†I may mention here that one of the ablest arguments I have seen against an autocratic regime is the address of Dean Davenport, director of the Illinois Experiment Station, on the occasion of President James's inauguration. *Univ. of Ill. Bull.*, Vol. 3, No. 8, Pt. I.

Illinois prairie, and in its arrangement it is not so well adapted to its purpose as the corresponding buildings of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

On the whole, I think, the University of Illinois would do well to work out its own architecture. The variety in the color of the existing buildings gives a striking demonstration of the wealth of Illinois in brick clays of different kinds. Then there is a department of ceramics, one of the few schools of its kind in the United States, offering three distinct four-year courses. This department seems to keep itself rather too much aloof from the rest of the University. It appears to me that it might coöperate with the artists and craftsmen on the one hand and with the structural and concrete engineers on the other in the development of some autochthonous art industries. I was much interested in the attempts at new forms of mural decoration in mosaic, not entirely successful yet from an artistic point of view, but indicating a commendable spirit of enterprise and self-confidence.

Enterprise and self-confidence are characteristic of the Illinois temperament and ought to be manifest even in a university. The Illinois student should be ambitious to do things for himself, not merely be content to read about them or think about them. It seemed to me that there are some indications of this disposition in both faculty and students. In my tour of the universities I found I could sometimes learn more about the spirit of an institution by being passively towed around than by striking out for myself. At Harvard my guide showed me the room in which the Prince of Wales had once slept; at Princeton the greatest treasure seemed to be a collection of Virgils in a locked case; in the University of California I was taken to the Greek theater; in the University of Illinois they pointed with pride to a smokeless chimney. I did not believe it was working until I went below and saw the coal going into the furnace, black, cheap fine stuff it was, such as clouds Chicago, but it came out of the top in a state of innocuous oxidation. The school of engineering at the University of Michigan has a high reputation, but somehow I do not feel the same confi-

dence in it as in that of Illinois, because it had one of the smokiest chimneys I ever saw.

I like the way the students put their heart into their work in the University of Illinois. Their studies are to them not a thing apart from their real life, but a part of it. They take pride in their profession; they put sentiment in it and get amusement out of it. In the engineering laboratory I saw a Brown & Sharpe automatic gear cutter, bearing a brass tablet stating that it was given to the University as a memorial to an engineering student who died soon after graduation, C. L. Adams, of the Class of '96. Now this is better from either the sentimental or the practical point of view than if the thousand dollars had been put into a marble shaft off on the hillside or in a monumental drinking fountain that does not work. There would be nothing about these to remind one of the young man whose career was stopped at its commencement. But this machine is a true memorial; it is something that he himself would have taken pride in; it is in the noisy, busy shop, the scene of his activities; it is used by his schoolmates, and is in a very real sense a perpetuation of his influence and personality.

It is said one does not know a foreign language until he dreams in it. It might likewise be said that nobody really gets hold of a science until he plays with it. That is what the Illinois boys do with their electricity. I presume that the Princeton or Pennsylvania boys could beat them at a comic opera, for they can give one that is almost as good—or as bad—as the real thing. But I am sure that Princeton or Pennsylvania has nothing like the electrical show given annually at the University of Illinois. Three floors of the electrical engineering building are devoted to it, fitted up with booths where all sorts of queer things are to be seen and felt, more things than are dreamed of in any natural philosophy. There are model electric railways in operation, demonstrations of wireless telegraphy and Röntgen rays; an electric incubator (chickens only); a model kitchen, where the happy housewife has nothing to do all day but press buttons; a handy safe-boring outfit, a great time-saver for burglars; and a mysterious

"House of a Thousand Sensations," which would make a fortune on Coney Island. For weeks in advance the students work night and day in wiring the booths and devising new apparatus.

Something of the same professional pride crops out in the student pageants on circus day and other festive occasions, as it does in the Universities of Michigan and Missouri. There is developing a trade symbolism that shows a tendency to take artistic as well as grotesque forms. This is promising, because it reminds one of the spirit of the medieval guilds out of which the art of the Renaissance took its rise. The tourist in an Italian gallery, whose idea of art is something as far removed as possible from "trade," gets a painful shock when he discovers that the statue or picture he is told to admire owes its origin to the woolweavers' union. But our commercial and industrial conditions are becoming increasingly like those of the city republics of the Renaissance, and it would be strange if they did not bring in similar art forms as well as less desirable features of that civilization.

There are other student activities that I should like to describe if I had space, for many of them show an encouraging originality and spontaneity; the peanut banquets of the agricultural students; the maypole dance which is the women's pageant; the Wild West shows; the powwows of the Illini tribe—the stu-

dents are traditionally descendants of these Indians, and occasionally show it by an eruption of barbarism; the Spangentinans and Americans take part; the "Welcome to Spring," a simultaneous outburst of enthusiasm, unpremeditated in origin and incalculable in its manifestations, occurring on the first warm evening; and, last and perhaps most worthy of the attention of other State universities, the interscholastic athletic meet. In this the athletic youth of the high schools of Illinois come together in competition on the State University campus. At the Interscholastic meet of 1908 eighty-four schools were represented and the number of entries was nearly 400. Since each local champion is apt to be accompanied by several of his schoolmates, and all are royally entertained, they have a chance to become acquainted with the University under the most favorable auspices. The students from all parts of the State get to know one another, and the high school teachers who come with the delegations in many cases derive as much benefit from this association with each other and the University men as they do from a session of some formal conference. After the games come the student circus and a ball in the armory. The fraternities take advantage of the opportunity to pick their men and even to pledge them several years in advance of their matriculation. The rush line is being lowered year by year,



THE REGIMENT OF UNIVERSITY CADETS ON THE CAMPUS AT URBANA

so we may expect before long that every fraternity will have its cradle roll like some of the fashionable schools of the East.

There are no dormitories for either sex at the University of Illinois, and the fraternity houses are the principal social centers. There are thirteen fraternity and five sorority houses, and about a fifth of the student body is comprised in these organizations. The strength of the fraternities is remarkable when we consider that they were prohibited by law from 1881 to 1891. The Cosmopolitan Club of the University of Illinois is the first of the associations of foreign students to own a home, a \$10,000 building, housing twenty-five students and providing club rooms and a polyglot library. The largest foreign contingent at the University is the Filipinos, of whom there are twenty, more than in any other of the universities. I am reminded of the interest taken in Spanish-speaking students by seeing on my desk a pamphlet entitled *Escuela de Ingenieros y Administradores de Ferrocarriles de la Universidad de Illinois*. There is no general clubhouse for students, but they hope to have one soon. In the meantime the handsome new Y. M. C. A. building serves the purpose very well. This organization is the largest of its kind in the college world, having 900 young men enrolled in its Bible-study classes.

One influence on student character which should always be borne in mind in comparing a State university receiving the Morrill funds with the Eastern endowed universities, that is the military drills. Four words in the Morrill Act have brought it about that all over the country the educated agriculturists and engineers are the only classes to receive training as soldiers. This is ordinarily required only in the first two years, but those who show special proficiency usually remain in the cadet corps as officers and sometimes enter the militia or regular army afterward. They regard it as a point of honor to respond to any call for volunteers in a national crisis, very much as do the men who have been educated at West Point and then entered civil life. Their university training is not merely setting up exercises and the

manual of arms, but includes a comprehensive course in military science.

There is certainly something very impressive about the transformation scene which takes place at the drill hour, when at the sound of the bugle call the student drops his book and picks up a rifle. They come trooping into the big armory from all directions, one from the Greek alcove, another from the forge, frat and barb, country or city bred, some of them very unsoldierly material, careless in dress and slouchy in bearing. From the interior of the armory come the sounds of scurrying feet on the smooth floor, a rattle of arms, a rapid roll call, and suddenly there pours out from the arched doorway a column of cadets, wheeling by fours into the street, erect, trim and uniformed. Company after company salute the colors, an endless column it seems, for there are 1,200 cadets and 100 officers in this university regiment, with a military band of seventy pieces. And this transformation of a crowd of miscellaneous individuals into one human machine is effected automatically. The students do it themselves. The professors are not there to criticise and mark them. The commandant has, apparently, nothing to do but review the regiment.

As peace-loving laymen we all piously hope that these rifles will never be aimed at anything but a target. Still we must all realize that this training is not entirely useless, altho it may never be used. The psychological effect is doubtless more important than the physical. The man educated in a State university has a unity of loyalty that no other gets. His college spirit, his State pride and his patriotism are inextricably commingled, for they have grown up together. When a Princeton man gives the Princeton yell he is not hurraing for New Jersey. But when an Illinois student yells "Illinois," he means the campus, the State and the country altogether. It is a football game and a Fourth of July rolled into one. His alma mater is his motherland. If he serves his country on the battlefield he marches under the same flag and bears on his cap the same initial as when he was a student.

Coeducational universities give a much more differentiated education to the two



PRODUCTS OF THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

sexes than do segregated universities. The students of Princeton and Vassar pursue much the same studies in much the same way. The difference between them is chiefly geographical. The young men and women of Illinois, altho on the same campus, get a very different sort of training in some respects, and more adapted to the different spheres which are assigned to them in after life by our civilization. One of the most valuable features of the coeducational system, but one often overlooked, is its flexibility and automatic adjustment to changing conditions of occupation and taste. The differentiation of employment which prevails at any given period seems to that generation normal and eternal, but history shows that the boundary line between the spheres of man and woman is shifting constantly. The authorities of a coeducational institution do not have to act as a boundary commission. They are not obliged to determine, or, more properly speaking, to decide, in advance what it is proper for men or for women to know and to do. This relieves the educators from a great deal of embarrassment, because after they have made a decision they cannot enforce it, for the social forces which ultimately determine these things are without their control. In a society whose industrial conditions are mutating as rapidly as ours the maintenance of an equilibrium in a curriculum is as delicate and as necessary as in an aeroplane.

Let us imagine, for example, that in the next thirty years cooking should become exclusively a masculine occupation, as in its higher branches it is now; also that architectural decoration should at the same time go over to the women.

That would involve, if any educational preparation is to be given for these professions, the establishment of a department of cooking at Princeton and of wall painting at Vassar. The idea of it is so shocking and absurd that such action would not be taken, if at all, for a generation after it began to be needed. But in the University of Illinois it would merely mean that one or two erratic or far-sighted boys would now be going over to the household science laboratory and a few girls would venture into the architectural atelier. Nothing more serious would happen to them than that they would incur the ridicule of their own sex and the contempt of the other. This is quite natural and indeed proper, if not carried so far as to be a serious deterrent. It is the reacting force of the gyroscope which keeps our social system from wobbling. Conservatism, like a gyroscope, strongly resists a sudden and disturbing impulse, but is powerless against a persistent force, however slight. A man or woman who wanders far out of the beaten path is presumably either a genius or a fool, and the chances are, of course, largely in favor of the latter. In the assumed case a woman who stuck to cooking in the next generation would be regarded as unwomanly and men who persisted in painting frescoes as effeminate.

A philosopher from Mars who attempted to assign to the sexes their respective duties with proper regard to their capacities as showed by their achievements would certainly never hit upon the culinary art as a feminine vocation. There have been great women mathematicians, poets, artists and warriors, but never in the history of the world

a great woman cook, I mean in the creative or artistic sense. The authorities of the University of Illinois, in establishing a department of household science, however, do not make any assumption as to woman's culinary capacity, nor, on the other hand, is it fair to accuse them of the design of chaining woman to a cook stove forever, as some advanced women think. They simply recognize the existing fact that most women are occupied with household administration in after life and that this occupation, like any other, needs to be intellectualized by science and idealized by art. The woman's colleges are on the contrary still mostly forcing upon their students a masculine education, one taken over bodily from the men's colleges some time ago, and one which the men themselves are largely abandoning wherever they can. It may, nevertheless, be the best possible form of education for both men and women, but no educator has the right to assume such dictatorial powers. The chief defect in women, to my mind, is they have too often in the course of history been content to dress themselves in the cast-off mental clothing of the men.

The work in the household department of the University of Illinois comprises both research and practical applications. I found in the food laboratory of the woman's building a doctor of philosophy of the University of Chicago, who was working on the pectins, a subject of great physiological and moral importance to our domestic life. She had found out the reason why jelly sometimes does not jell. Now the temper of many housewives and the happiness of many homes has been wrecked on that very thing, all for lack of a little litmus paper. But this ancient difficulty disappears at the first touch of applied science.

Of the practical work of this department I must mention the experimental house. This is a house of the ordinary type which is put into the hands of each successive class to make over. They have to plan its arrangement, sanitation, furnishing, color-scheme, and equipment for housekeeping with regard to expense, convenience, durability and artistic fitness. Part of the house is provided with all the modern conveniences, and the other part for a contrast fitted up in

the old-fashioned style with all the ancient inconveniences. That is, these modern girls are being systematically trained to look down on their grandmothers. But perhaps that is the aim of all true education. There are some practical advantages in knowing both the old and the new ways of housekeeping and the differences between them. For example, if one of these domestic science women marries a husband who objects to her newfangled cooking and demands "pies like mother used to make," she will not weep or talk back. She will simply make him some and see how he likes them.

The domestic science work is, however, a new thing here and not yet so well housed and equipped as in the agricultural school of the University of Minnesota. On the side of art and craftsmanship it is far excelled by the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

In the College of Literature and Arts the women slightly outnumber the men (399 to 364 in 1908), but the proportion of men is increasing. In the College of Science the men strongly predominate (229 to 47) and in engineering and most of the other professional schools, except literary and music, they have practically a monopoly. In the University as a whole the proportion of men to women is about four to one.

Military science required of the young men and domestic science offered to the young women are only two instances among many of the recognition given by coeducational institutions in general to the distinctive needs of the two sexes. It is a curious fact—which ought to be a warning to all of us to avoid *a priori* dogmatism—that the effect of coeducation is not to masculinize the young women, as was at first supposed, but rather the opposite. There is a noticeable tendency to exaggerate what are held to be feminine qualities. Many of the girls overdress. They wear too big hats and too fine clothes to school and affect a dependent and admiring attitude toward the opposite sex. On the other hand, the boys are apt to adopt an exaggerated masculinity, even in extreme cases to take pride in being boisterous and uncouth. I am told by instructors in the women's gymnasiums of State universities that it

is impossible to get the girls there to take an interest in athletics, especially in the organization and competition of their teams, as they do in the women's colleges. This induced polarity of disposition is, in my opinion, a wholesome thing, tho it has its amusing and sometimes even its objectionable aspects. I am not convinced that the girls ought to play basket-ball. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that one reason why they do not play basket-ball with enthusiasm is because the boys they associate with can play it and similar games so much better.

On the other hand, the exclusively masculine colleges often show a tendency toward femininity. Their dormitory rooms and fraternity houses are more luxurious and tasteful than those of the State universities as a rule. Anybody looking at the garments, adornments and furniture displayed by the Harvard Co-op., many of them styles designed exclusively for its trade, might think at first glance that he had wandered into the woman's section of a department store. Then, too, some of the amateur actors show great delight in dressing up in women's clothes in their college theatricals and take feminine parts with surprising aptitude. In coeducational institutions they are not so apt to go in for this sort of masquerading except in a spirit of pure grotesquery.

I do not know any reason why the women should have a monopoly of good

manners, delicate taste, nice things and bright colors, and I do not mean to imply that there is anything objectionable in the touches of femininity that occasionally appear in the monastic colleges, but merely to say that in the presence of a strong feminine element they would not be so likely to appear. Our idea of what mental and moral qualities are characteristically masculine or feminine is, of course, conventional. Part of these characteristics are natural, part acquired and part affected. Since we cannot distinguish between them we must accept the conventional view and at the same time give it freedom to change. I might mention here that the University of Illinois is exceptional in having three women on its Board of Trustees.

This university is hard to define because its growth in students and faculty has been so rapid that it has not yet "found itself." Dr. T. J. Burrill, who has been a professor in the institution from its beginning, gave it the impulse toward becoming a true university in 1893 when he presided over it during an interregnum. Under the succeeding administration of President Draper it made great progress, and now, under President James, it is being transformed into an institution worthy of its position as the head of the educational system of one of the richest and most populous States of the Union.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Strike-Riot in Pennsylvania

BY THE REV. LYMAN EDWYN DAVIS

PASTOR OF GRACE CHURCH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MCKEES ROCKS is one of the industrial suburbs of Pittsburgh, situated on the Ohio River, and separated from Pittsburgh proper by Chartiers Creek. Schoenville, adjoining McKees Rocks, is the site of the Pressed Steel Car Company, employing under ordinary conditions some five thousand men, about 60 per cent. of whom are foreigners.

For the past six weeks the workmen at

this plant, charging many grievances against their employers, have sustained a strike which, last Sunday night, came to its natural climax in the form of a bloody riot. The veritable battle was fought at O'Donovan's Bridge, and the death list comprises eight men, while others are lying mortally wounded in various hospitals.

In the original controversy, public sentiment was unqualifiedly with the strik-



PLANT OF THE PRESSED STEEL CAR

ers, and hardly a voice has been raised in any quarter in behalf of the car company. But the industrial and humanitarian elements of the question have been so obscured by the emerging violence of the past few days, that a demand for the suppression of the spirit of anarchy has displaced every other sentiment.

And whatever may be the original merits of the strike, whatever the reservations of sympathy with which the verdict may be written, it must be said that the immediate human responsibility for the riot of Sunday night rests upon the strikers. The deputy sheriff who was the first official killed cannot be held entirely blameless. He was a blustering fellow, as remarkable for indiscretion as for valor. But his only offense at the time of his death was his refusal to leave the street car at O'Donovan's Bridge, when all the presumed strike-breakers were forcibly ejected. Indeed, this attack at the bridge was merely a symptom of the general anarchy which prevailed that night in the whole zone of influence affected by the strike, save only in the places where dominating groups of officers or soldiers happened to be located.

Who is responsible? The matter of authority in such emergencies is too much distributed for immediate efficiency. Schoenville is located in Stowe Township, but the influence of the strike extends over into the borough of McKees Rocks, with many lines of sympathetic influence extending into the city of Pittsburgh; and all these are in Allegheny County, and in the State of Pennsyl-

vania, and within the jurisdiction, however remotely exercised, of the Federal Government. In certain phases of this emergency, a natural question arises as to which authority of the many shall interpose and assume responsibility. Shall it be the constables of Stowe Township or the policemen of McKees Rocks, or the sheriff of Allegheny County, or the State constabulary, or the Federal authorities? Of course, when the crisis comes all of these will unite for the restoration of order. But at the inception of the trouble, who is responsible?

The violence of last Sunday night was so clearly foreseen and predicted by the general public that it ought to have been foreseen and prevented by those authorities who had finally assumed the responsibility. The sheriff of Allegheny County says that he is in touch with the situation. The authorities have been in touch with the situation when they should have been in command of the situation.

Since last Wednesday evening the conditions at Schoenville were already so aggravated that the authorities should have multiplied at once the forces of law and order. On that evening the street cars crossing O'Donovan's Bridge were stopped and all passengers were subjected to the harshest inquisition, and all those who did not give a satisfactory account of themselves were forcibly ejected, and many of them taken as prisoners to the headquarters of the strikers. Many acts of violence accompanied these inquisitions; and among the injured was



COMPANY AT SCHOENVILLE, PA.

one of the foreign women, who was afterward spirited away and could not be found to give whatever testimony might have been in her knowledge. Such conditions prevailed, with increasing virulence, from Wednesday until Sunday. During all that period, a veritable reign of anarchy extended over Schoenville and the foreign quarters of McKees Rocks. In the daytime the troopers were enabled to control whatever situation might signal them; but at night, and specifically the last two nights preceeding the riot, they remained within the plant of the Pressed Steel Car Company. They were praised in some quarters for this discretion, the ambiguous tribute being based upon the fact that false alarms had often been raised, and that the troopers showed their wisdom in not responding to the supposed allurements of the strikers. It is very natural that the firing of promiscuous shots and volleys thruout the strike zone were calculated to confuse the judgment of officers and troopers.

But the simple fact is, that the troopers remained within the works because their numbers were totally inadequate to command the general situation. They were the prisoners of the situation which they were supposed to command. Another troop has arrived today, and the whole region is under perfect control. Pittsburgh as a city is as self-poised as London. In days of calm, the city marks time, and in days of confusion, the city keeps step, in a manner equal to that of any industrial community in all the

world. In ordinary conditions 250,000 men find manual employment within the precincts of Greater Pittsburgh; and the rebound from the late industrial depression is so great that already 225,000 men have found situations here. Under these circumstances Pittsburgh is naturally very sensitive to the unhappy conditions prevailing at Schoenville, feeling very keenly whatever reflection is thereby made upon the good name of this metropolitan community. And the city can justly disavow all responsibility in the matter; and while the original sympathy of the town was clearly with the strikers, all voices unite in demanding first of all the full restoration of authority in the disturbed district. Accompanying this sentiment there is a growing conviction that the matter of immediate authority and responsibility in such emergencies as this should be clearly defined, and that all secondary authorities should be immediately subservient to whatever is pronounced supreme at the critical moment. From Wednesday night onward, not to speak of any earlier period, street cars were stopped every night with all impunity; boats on the river were fired upon; trains on the Fort Wayne Railroad on the opposite side of the river were picketed; women and children were terrorized, and every possible danger-signal was flaunted in the eyes of the whole community. Everybody knew and everybody declared what the result was bound to be.

What is the natural answer to such a criticism? It is the answer common to

all industrial conflicts in our country. "If we increased the armed force at the works of the company in the controversy, then the people would say that the authorities have in a manner entered into partnership with the company, and thereby also prejudice the original case of the strikers."

In a word, the shadow of the ballot-box falls upon all too many of the official acts of those who are called upon to preserve the order of the community. It is time to eliminate every other consideration but that of the preservation of order, with such a condition of the social fabric in every community as will preju-

years, have undoubtedly been wronged in manifold ways by their employers. These foreigners perhaps are somewhat under the average of intelligence, even for the countries they represent, and this fact has invited the exploitation of those who entertain no principles against such a method. And while the managers and officers of the company may have been themselves innocent of intentional tyranny, tyrants have certainly been abroad among the workmen at Schoenville. It is a universal principle of law that the wrong you do thru the agency of another is done by yourself; and the bosses and other subordinates of the company have



GATHERING OF STRIKERS WITH THEIR FAMILIES AT INDIAN MOUND, WHEELS ROCKS

dice no man's interest and limit no man's equal rights and privileges.

What of the industrial responsibility for this strike? What of the original grievances of the thousands of men employed at Schoenville? It is a big question, replete as all such questions are with a thousand qualifying reservations. But it can only be said that the sentiment of the community, based on settled convictions, and those convictions growing out of the long record of the Pressed Steel Car Company, are entirely with the men. Of the 7,000 employees, about 60 per cent. are foreigners; and these foreigners, on the cumulative testimony of many

years, have undoubtedly been wronged in manifold ways by their employers. These foreigners perhaps are somewhat under the average of intelligence, even for the countries they represent, and this fact has invited the exploitation of those who entertain no principles against such a method. And while the managers and officers of the company may have been themselves innocent of intentional tyranny, tyrants have certainly been abroad among the workmen at Schoenville. It is a universal principle of law that the wrong you do thru the agency of another is done by yourself; and the bosses and other subordinates of the company have

I saw the strikers from Schoenville marching, three thousand strong, thru the streets of Pittsburgh, following to his grave one of their fallen comrades. On board the "President Lincoln," crossing the Atlantic this summer, I saw an equal number of foreigners filing past the

medical line at the New York Quarantine Station. The same impression was made upon me as vividly in the one instance as in the other. It was the impression that a vast ignorant but innocent throng was coming into the possession of what they esteemed to be their own. I saw viciousness in not a single face, either of the throng in Pittsburgh or of the strong multitude on shipboard. But this I saw; the despair of the Old World in every single face lighted up by the awakening hope of the New World.

What then is the psychological situation at Schoenville? It is simply despair creeping in again, where hope had come to shine. These men may be very ignorant; they may be heartlessly exploit-

ed; they may be the victims of conspiracy in a squire's court, in order to filch money from them by a pretended compromise. They may be treated often as brutes rather than men. But, they know very clearly the supreme object of their immigration to America. They have come not alone for liberty, but especially for liberty to seek prosperity. And, if this prosperity is not phenomenal, they immediately conclude that somebody is cheating them. Whether they are justified in their complaint in this instance or not, all the frenzy of their native temperament is added to their disappointed hopes in the prosecution of this eventful controversy with the Pressed Steel Car Company at Schoenville. Who is responsible?

PITTSBURGH, PA.



The Task of the Forest Service

BY OVERTON W. PRICE

[The reputed acquisition of so large a percentage of the water power of the country by a few strong combinations gives timeliness to the present article by the Associate Forester of the United States.—EDITOR.]

A LITTLE more than ten years ago Gifford Pinchot took charge of the Government forest work. Up to then, the duties of the Division of Forestry lay mainly in compiling forest data and statistics, its usefulness was necessarily narrow, and its discontinuance in contemplation. The work employed ten persons, of whom two were professional foresters.

The Forest Service now administers the National Forests, whose aggregate area is about the same as Texas and Ohio combined, and whose money value is more than twice that of the total equipment of the Army and Navy. It furnishes the chief source of information and assistance to private forest owners and users, who wish to practise forestry. Its force numbers about 3,000, of whom 250 are professional foresters.

This great machine is administered under a policy which has the approval and the coöperation of the American people. It is not an impractical policy constructed by theorists—by those who

sometimes hit the bystander instead of the bullseye, because they have not learned the use of the gun with which they shoot. Nor is it a foreign policy, expected to meet conditions under which it was not constructed. The policy of the Forest Service makes no fetish of the forest. It urges no destructive upheaval in economic conditions. But when the line is plain between the use of the National Forests or any of their resources, for the permanent benefit of many, or for the temporary benefit of a few, the Forest Service encourages use by the many and prevents its monopoly by the few.

There are two planks in the platform of the Forest Service. They are these:

To ensure thru public ownership and administration the fullest permanent use of those forests which are essential to the public welfare.

To teach American citizens how to make the best use of forests in private hands and of their product, by finding out and telling them how.

The 104,500,000 acres of National

Forests stand for the first plank. They conserve most of the water and one-third of the timber of the West. This national heritage, whose measurable material resources are worth more than two billions of dollars, is being administered by the

personal courage, fiber, and devotion. The Forest Rangers are the backbone of the service. Were it not for them, the National Forests would soon be forests no longer. And as each of these public servants comes to lay down his tools for



THE FOREST AND ITS SOIL CONSUMED BY FIRE.

There are many million acres like this in the United States alone. All the privately owned forests in the United States could be protected from fire at a yearly cost of one Dreadnought.

Forest Service in the best permanent interest of all the people. At an average cost for protection of about one-fifth of a cent per acre, the damage by fire on National Forests for the last three years has been, per million acres, about 3 per cent. of that on private forest lands. In these three years, the use of the National Forests by the people has more than doubled. In 1908, so great were the demands of the people's business, that an average of only about one-fifth of the time of the Forest Rangers could be given to fire patrol. This was the equivalent of all the time of one man for the patrol of 580,000 acres, an area half the size of the State of Delaware.

From Arizona to the Canadian border, and from California to Minnesota and Arkansas, the Forest Rangers have done their duty. This has meant unrelenting effort, usually under frontier conditions. There is no more exacting work than fire patrol; and short of war, nothing makes greater claims than fire fighting upon

younger hands to pick up, he will leave behind him, in the vigorous, unscarred forests of his district, a valuable heritage to the community and the honorable record of a trust fulfilled.

The protection of the National Forests from fire is incidental only to the development of their fullest permanent use. This use is limited only so far as is needed to insure the permanence of the forest and to keep it in satisfactory condition. Last year 1,500,000 cattle and horses and 7,500,000 sheep and goats grazed within National Forests, or 12 and 21 per cent. respectively of the range stock of the West. Nearly 400,000,000 feet of mature timber was sold and cut, or enough to build 25,000 ordinary frame houses. More than 130,000,000 feet more was given away to settlers for firewood and other home uses. All this timber was cut and logged conservatively, to the improvement of the condition of the forest. Under such management a forest produces wood forever.

For a man can handle his forest in three different ways, just as he can handle money in three different ways, and the same is true of a nation. He can destroy his forest by wasteful logging and the fire which follows it, just as he can squander money until it is all gone. He can protect his forest adequately from fire or other injury, but fail to harvest its crop, just as he can lock up money in a safe and let it lie there protected from loss, but unproductive and useless. Or he can handle his forest rightly and profit by the interest without impairing the capital, like the man who invests money safely and well.

There is nothing intricate about the

have shed seed enough to start young trees to make another forest. Remember always that the sapling will make a valuable tree some day if it is not injured, just as a boy will make a wage earner if he has his chance. Keep fire out of the forest because it is worse than the axe in careless hands, for the fire consumes everything, young trees and old, and the forest soil as well. Waste nothing. These are the principles under which logging is done in the National Forests. The result is to make of them a factory as well as a storehouse of wood.

But the usefulness of the National Forests does not end with producing timber and grass. Their still larger value to



HOW THE FOREST COMES BACK ON THE OLD BURNS

Within National Forests and now protected from fire.

principles or the practice of forestry. It has its own careful, skilled methods based on study comparatively recent in this country, but which in other countries began hundreds of years ago. To describe these methods would fill many pages, and it takes trained men to apply them. But in the last analysis, forestry is common sense, scientifically applied. Cut the mature trees, but do not cut them until they

the nation is in conserving stream-flow. These mountain forests are to the streams of the West what the storage battery is to the wire—the source of energy in reserve. Without forests to check the run-offs, streams fluctuate or even go dry for part of the year; but those streams which rise in well forested watersheds maintain a comparatively even flow.

The Reclamation Service, when its task is finished, will have turned 50,000,000 acres of desert into fertile farm land, dotted with homes. Under its director, Frederick Haynes Newell, whose achievement is national and enduring, this work, unparalleled in scope, is going successfully forward. The story of what has been done by the men of the Reclamation Service, in the face of engineering difficulties historic in their magnitude, has yet to be adequately written. But for the permanent success of its work, the Reclamation Service must depend not merely upon its reservoirs and dams, but upon the thoroness with which the Forest Service does its duty. The preservation of the National Forests is vital to the fulfillment of the national irrigation policy.

In the conservation of water used for the development of power thru electricity, as well as for irrigation, lies another great function of the National Forests, whose importance is only beginning to be generally realized. In the regulation of the development of this power within Na-

tional Forests, thru the leasing of power sites without passage of title to the user, thru a charge for the occupancy and use of these sites, and thru rigid provisions against combination and monopoly, the Forest Service is effectively safeguarding, within National Forests, the interests of the American people, whose property these water powers are. Herein lies the greatest public service which the Forest Service is rendering. The standing timber in the National Forests, which is alone sufficient if it were cut clean to meet all the needs of the nation for ten years, is of less value than the sites for the development of water power, whose usefulness these forests conserve. The complete destruction of this timber by fire would be far less grave than for the power sites within National Forests to pass into unregulated corporate ownership or control.

The power of the immediate future is water power. The trust of the immediate future is the power trust, if nation, State or citizen fail to do their utmost. In



A FOREST WARDEN PUTTING OUT A GROUND FIRE WITH A WET SADDLE BLANKET
 (REPRODUCED FROM THE 1918 YEAR BOOK OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS)

some regions this trust is already firmly entrenched. In others, it is in the making. In every region it is spreading, strengthening, acquiring, where men need power to work for them and water runs down hill. To say there are no combinations to control water powers is to be of them, or to be misinformed.

The following are passages from the

total now in use. Further evidence of a very strong nature as to additional intercorporate relations, furnished by the bureau, leads me to the conclusion that this total should be increased to 24 per cent.; and still other evidence, though less conclusive, nevertheless affords reasonable ground for enlarging this estimate by 9 per cent. additional. In other words, it is probable that these thirteen concerns directly or indirectly control developed water power and advantageous power sites



A FOREST RANGER MOVING CAMP

Over a trail built by the Forest Service. The forest rangers' average district is nearly fifteen miles one way, or about 125,000 acres. The Service has built 12,000 miles of trails in National Forests.

special message of President Roosevelt of January 15, 1909, to the House of Representatives, transmitting a vetoed bill to construct a dam across James River, in Stone County, Mo.:

"The total water power now in use by power plants in the United States is estimated by the Bureau of the Census and the Geological Survey as 5,300,000 horse power. Information collected by the Bureau of Corporations shows that thirteen large concerns, of which the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company are most important, now hold water-power installations and advantageous power sites aggregating about 1,046,000 horse power, where the control by these concerns is practically admitted. This is a quantity equal to over 19 per cent. of the

equal to more than 33 per cent. of the total water power now in use. This astonishing consolidation has taken place practically within the last five years. The movement is still in its infancy, and unless it is controlled the history of the oil industry will be repeated in the hydro-electric power industry, with results far more oppressive and disastrous for the people. It is true that the great bulk of our potential water power is as yet undeveloped, but the sites which are now controlled by combinations are those which offer the greatest advantages and therefore hold a strategic position. This is certain to be strengthened by the increasing demand for power and the extension of long-distance electrical transmission.

"It is, in my opinion, relatively unimportant for us to know whether or not the promoters of this particular project are affiliated with

any of these great corporations. If we make an unconditional grant to this grantee, our control over it ceases. He, or any purchaser from him, will be free to sell his rights to any one of them at pleasure. The time to attach conditions and prevent monopoly is when a grant is made.

"The great corporations are acting with foresight, singleness of purpose, and vigor to control the water powers of the country. They pay no attention to State boundaries and are not interested in the constitutional law affecting navigable streams except as it affords what has been aptly called a 'twilight zone,' where they may find a convenient refuge from any regulation whatever by the public, whether thru the National or the State governments. It is significant that they are opposing the control of water power on the Desplaines River by the State of Illinois with equal vigor and with like arguments to those with which they oppose the National Government pursuing the policy I advocate. Their attitude is the same with reference to their projects upon the mountain streams of the West, where the jurisdiction of the Federal Government as the owner of the public lands and national forests is not open to question."

"I repeat the words with which I concluded my message vetoing the Rainy River bill:

"In place of the present haphazard policy of permanently alienating valuable public prop-

erty we should substitute a definite policy along the following lines:

"First There should be a limited or carefully guarded grant in the nature of an option or opportunity afforded within reasonable time for development of plans and for execution of the project.

"Second. Such a grant or concession should be accompanied in the act making the grant by a provision expressly making it the duty of a designated official to annul the grant if the work is not begun or plans are not carried out in accordance with the authority granted.

"Third. It should also be the duty of some designated official to see to it that in approving the plans the maximum development of the navigation and power is assured, or at least that in making the plans these may not be so developed as ultimately to interfere with the better utilization of the water or complete development of the power.

"Fourth. There should be a license fee or charge which, tho small or nominal at the outset, can in the future be adjusted so as to secure a control in the interest of the public.

"Fifth. Provision should be made for the termination of the grant or privilege at a definite time, leaving to future generations the power or authority to renew or extend the concession in accordance with the conditions which may prevail at that time."

"Further reflection suggests a sixth condition, viz.:



CONSERVATIVE CUTTING IN A NATIONAL FOREST.

After the brush has all hauled out the piled brush will be burned, to lessen fire risk.



TROPHIES OF THE HUNT.

Last year the killing of predatory animals in National Forests by hunters employed by the Forest Service prevented losses which would have exceeded the amount paid in grazing fees.

"The license should be forfeited upon proof that the licensee has joined in any conspiracy or unlawful combination in restraint of trade, as is provided for grants of coal lands in Alaska by the act of May 28, 1908.

"I will sign no bill granting a privilege of this character which does not contain the substance of these conditions."

"I esteem it my duty to use every endeavor to prevent this growing monopoly, the most threatening which has ever appeared, from being fastened upon the people of this nation."

The message transmits a report by the Commissioner of Corporations, Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, who gives specifically, by names, localities and developed horse powers, the chief existing concentrations of water power in the United States. This message, with the above report, is essential to the student of the water power question. And that every American citizen should be, for his own as well as for the public welfare.

In addition to their resources of water, wood and grass, the National Forests serve a host of minor uses of great importance to the settlers who live in and near them, and to the development of the communities in which they lie. A total of about ten thousand permits for these minor uses have been granted, involving the occupancy of National Forest land or the use of other resources, of which

more than a half were without charge.

This vast and increasing business is handled by the officers of the Forest Service, who are the servants of the people, in the interest first of all of the small man. The timber and the grass the National Forests produce cost a fair price to the lumberman and the stockman. For the occupancy and use of the power sites which the National Forests contain, the power companies pay a moderate charge. The settler gets forage free for his milch cattle, wood free for fuel and farm uses, and water without charge to irrigate his farm.

The Forest Service is not charged with the regulation of corporations. But it is charged with the right care of a vast public property. It sees to it that the yield from this property, the water, the wood, and the grass, goes first to those who need it most—to the home builders. For every permit granted to a man to graze 1,000 head of stock or more, the Forest Service has granted ten permits to small owners to graze their little bunches of sheep and cattle. For every large sale of timber, it has made twenty small sales to feed the little sawmills upon which the frontier communities depend.

The National Forests are to the West what coal is to the engine. The Forest

Service is the stoker. There is coal enough in the bunkers to keep a full head of steam thruout the run, if it is not wasted. If it be wasted, the engine will soon slow down for lack of fuel. The nation has only recently employed a trained stoker. Had it not been for the National Forests and their conservative management, much less of the people's property would have been saved.

The inadequate means for enforcing our public land laws, as well as the substance of the laws themselves, have not and do not fully protect the public lands from waste or theft. Men have said that one-third of the Western public domain has passed into wrong hands or to wrong uses, under color of public land laws loosely framed and inadequately applied. But accurate statistics are not needed to make the facts plain. It is our common knowledge and our common disgrace, that the public domain has melted greatly under the heat of individual and corporate greed.

The National Forests contain an important part of what is left. They are mountain forests which grow not only grass and timber, but which feed the streams which generate power and with which the farmer must replace the rain, where rain is lacking. Rightly used, these forests will aid for all time in the building and in the maintenance of homes. Wrongly used, their grass and timber crop would inevitably fail and the streams find in them an enemy instead of a friend. Costly experience has proved that thru public ownership and management only can this national heritage be held in trust.

The second plank in the platform of the Forest Service can be written more briefly—the education of the American people in practical forestry.

Thus to bring about the right use of forests covering one-fourth of this country is a large order. But it is an order which this nation urgently needs filled. The Forest Service has been at work upon it for ten years. These are a few of the questions it is asked, and is answering:

"I have a woodland," says the farmer. "It is in poor shape because I have taken no care of it. What can I do to make it yield more? Wood used to be plentiful and cheap around here and I thought it would be always. But now I need every stick I can raise."

More than a million farmers need that kind of information. This country contains 200,000,000 acres in farmers' woodlots, a much larger area than the German Empire. Most of it is yielding very little. Much of it does not yield enough to pay taxes. All of it can be made to yield profitably firewood or fence posts and wood for other uses on the farm.

This is another kind of question:

"We have a hundred thousand acres of timber land," says the lumber company. "Come and study it and tell us how you think we ought to handle it. In the old days we would have skinned it, and moved on. But times are not what they used to be. Timberland is scarce and it comes high—and we have got so much money tied up in our saw mill and the rest of our plant, that we must have timber to work on, straight along."

The men who need that question answered own four-fifths of the standing timber in the United States. Upon them mainly depend the permanence and the adequacy of our national timber supply. At present, forestry is practised on much less than 1 per cent. of the timber tracts privately owned.

Or another farmer may say:

"I pay a good deal more for fence posts than I used to pay, but they don't last any longer in the ground. Can you tell me how to treat them with some preservative so that they will last longer? I've heard that is worth trying—but I want to know all about it; just how to do it, and how much it costs, and what results I can expect."

Or another company may say:

"We are not in the lumber business. We are in the railroad business. We buy timber to use, we don't produce it. It takes several million ties each year to keep our present tracks repaired, and for the new ones we are constructing. They cost a lot of money to buy and put in the track, and they rot out in a few years. If we could make them last two or three times as long, it would save us some thing. How shall we set about it?"

There are about 700,000,000 ties in railroad tracks in the United States. If all were preservatively treated, it would mean a saving to the railroads of about \$16,000,000 a year. But a still larger saving to the country would come in lessening the drain upon the forests.

These questions cannot all be answered at once, for the trained men of the service cannot read the answers out of books. It takes thoro field work and laboratory work to get them. But once gotten, these answers go not only to the men who asked the questions, but as nearly as

possible to all whom they can benefit. This is accomplished by correspondence, thru Government publications, but mainly thru the daily and periodic press. The newspapers have done more to put useful information collected by the Forest Service before the American people than any other agency. Last year knowledge about the forest and its use collected by the Forest Service was distributed without one cent paid for space in 265,000,000 copies of newspapers and periodicals. To have put this information before the same number of people thru Government publications would have cost more than the total appropriation of the Forest Service for that year. The actual cost to the Government of preparing this material and furnishing it for use by the press, is about ten thousand dollars a year. Beyond the enormous saving in money, the distribution of this material thru the public press instead of thru official documents sets it promptly before the American people, to whom it belongs.

There follow further reasons, taken largely from the report of the National Conservation Commission, which show how urgent is the need for educational work in forestry, based on trained study:

We take from our forests each year, not counting the loss by fire, three and one-half times their yearly growth. For forty years, forest fires have each year destroyed not less than \$50,000,000 worth of timber. Our waste of wood in the forest and the mill is one-third of what we use. And, by careless cutting and fire, the capacity of forests in private hands to produce their like again is being constantly reduced or even totally destroyed. The condition of the world supply of tim-

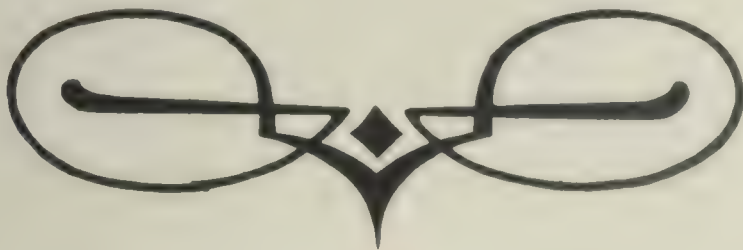
ber makes us already dependent upon what we produce. From this on, we must grow our own supply or go without.

On the other side are these great facts:

By reasonable thrift we can produce a constant timber supply beyond our present need, and with it conserve the usefulness of our streams for irrigation, water supply, navigation and power. Under right management private forests will yield over four times as much as now. We can reduce waste in the woods as well as in the mill, with present as well as future profit. Preservative treatment will reduce by one-fifth the quantity of timber used in the water or in the ground. Forest fires on private lands can be practically stopped, at a total cost each year of one-fifth the value of the standing timber burned. We shall inevitably suffer for timber to meet our needs until our forests have had time to grow again. But if we act vigorously and at once, and only then, we shall escape permanent timber scarcity.

The task is plain. Under its great leader, the Forest Service has set itself to fulfil it. It has made a good beginning in material achievement. But a still larger national asset which its work has helped greatly to create is a wholesome public sentiment toward the use of the forest. That sentiment will never die, because it is founded on knowledge. The work of the service has laid the foundations of a structure of forest conservation which will endure. They are foresight, self-restraint and thrift for man and nation, in the enjoyment of a natural resource which man and nation hold in trust.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Literature

Telling the Whole Story

THERE is no longer any question about it. The life-long novel has come again into popularity. This does not mean that the episodic novel which has for a generation been popular will disappear, for the reading public is widening in all directions. It is therefore omnivorous. The detective novel revives—and stays. The historical novel revives—and stays. The mystical romance revives—and stays.

So we have sometimes among the six best sellers half a dozen types of fiction which are not really rivals any more than the sale of potatoes competes with the sale of ice cream. It was apparently William De Morgan who, by that rash venture, "Joseph Vance," disclosed the fact that there was a public which was not satisfied by the narrow field of current fiction, but wanted "to see life clearly and see it whole." This is confirmed by the success of his later books and many others of the same type, most conspicuously "Tono-Bungay." H. G. Wells

has always shown himself sensitive to changes in popular taste while retaining his individuality and views, and his adoption of the new form in place of the short story, the Utopian vision and the scientific romance in which he had made his name, is especially significant. Until the rise of this new movement the general trend in fiction was toward the short-story type, whatever the length, the crisp, dramatic, vivid style, dealing with a few characters in a single situation. The curtain rose and dropped at the tinkle of the bell, and if the stage at times

held more than three or four players they were mere supernumeraries and rarely stepped into the limelight. But the dramatic view of life is not the only one or the truest. Its art is inevitably artificial because real life is infinitely complicated and continuous and no cross-section of it can do it justice. And it is not possible to get a true picture of life or even of a life, by reading a large number of such novels, because the episodes they select

are not fair samples. They are not the ordinary but the extraordinary incidents, usually the single brief period of falling in love, or latterly, a financial or political adventure, the climax of a career ending—or to express it more accurately, cut off—at an instant of triumphant optimism.

Quite the opposite of the episodic story, long and short, is this new form of fiction, or rather revived form, for it harks back to Dickens and Thackeray. It professes to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. This is an impossibility,

since selection, elimination and exaggeration are unavoidable in all forms of art. But it comes nearer to telling the whole story than the other form, and attracts a different, probably a superior class of readers. Some men like chess problems, given a situation to work out the few inevitable moves leading to the mate. Others prefer to play the game for themselves, thru all its shifts and changes, even tho most of its plots come to naught and the moves which promise to bring about a dramatic climax turn out to be tame and futile. The lat-



WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.
Author of "A Certain Rich Man."

ter class of chess players will like this latter kind of novels.

Two excellent examples of the whole-life novels come to us at once from men five thousand miles apart, Kansas and England; White's *A Certain Rich Man*, and Bennett's *The Old Wives' Tale*.^{*} They are of nearly the same age, a little over forty, and both are journalists who have got their training by writing the episodic short story which originated in journalism. Mr. Bennett is the author of that witty play, satirizing his old profession, "What the Public Wants."

Mr. White was the poet laureate of his class when he was in the University of Kansas. He was doing Riley things then, and doing them very well, too. We have "The Ol' Wood Pump" in our scrap-box yet. But he ruined his career—in the opinion of the professors—by resigning from his class before graduation day and going into journalism, or, rather, the newspaper business, it was called then. Strange to say he has stuck to it ever since in spite of all temptations to come to New York City, where authors average one to a block and earn a precarious living by washing each other's dirty linen in public. In Kansas, however, the average is not more than one author to a township, and less than that in the arid region west of the Hundredth Meridian. But by sticking to his native heath Mr. White has made the *Emporia Gazette* as well known as some New York periodicals we could mention. He has also been able to produce this book, which is a historical novel of the genuine sort because it deals with the characters and scenes that the author knows by living among them. As for the war and "bleeding Kansas" of the earlier days when it was the battleground of pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces, he was born with the understanding and the feeling of them like every other Kansas boy of the time. But curiously enough he fails to see, or at least to impart, the romance and the inspiration of this great conflict. He describes it correctly enough, but mostly its seamy side, the brutality and corruption of the jayhawkers, the sordidness of the motives of enlisting

soldiers. All his enthusiasm and idealization are reserved for the fight of his own generation, the conflict with capitalism. It may be remembered that Upton Sinclair, in a book written with a similar aim tho not to be compared with this in literary art, "The Metropolis," gives a prolog in a Grand Army hall as a starting point.

No such vivid and veritistic picture of Western life has before appeared. The people are like the people we know and the book has the charm of an old album, wherein the stiff and old-fashioned photographs seem alive to us because we knew and loved the originals when we were children. Its accuracy is unimpeachable. Every detail is in its place like a Belasco stage setting. It is also true in the higher sense. It shows by what selfishness, trickery and oppression a great financier may make his fortune and how his own character hardens in the process.

Mr. White has proved by this that he can run a marathon as well as sprint. This novel is not merely a short story long drawn out, or a series of sketches. It has an underlying unity. The chief artistic defect is in his handling of the transitions back and forth in time. His alternations of anticipation and retrospection are jerky and confusing, not delicately modulated like those of Du Maurier, De Morgan and the unknown author of "Margarita's Soul."

One inherent disadvantage of novels of this kind is the painful impression produced by watching the people we have become acquainted with grow old and die. As we get toward the end of the book we feel like saying as many an old person has said, "It seems as if everybody was dying nowadays." The presence of a rising generation does not satisfy us because we do not know them so well. We are willing to see Legree killed off and even Little Eva, but not everybody in the story. This may be a vitiated taste due to reading romances of youth and beauty. But many chronic novel readers will not like the new realism on that account. Before they purchase a book they will look to see if it bears a label on the slip cover similar to that on a box of rat poison, "They don't die in the book."

^{*}A CERTAIN RICH MAN. By William Allen White. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.
THE OLD WIVES' TALE. By Arnold Bennett. New York: G. H. Doran Co. \$1.50.

This objection—if it be an objection—applies more to *The Old Wives' Tale* than to the book under discussion because Mr. White is inspired with an ethical purpose, while Mr. Bennett has no apparent object except to present a picture of human nature as it is. This he does, pitilessly, vividly and carefully, without caricature but with a mordant satirical touch. It is a solid chunk of reality, a character study in three dimensions. The book was published in England about two years ago under the title of "The Grim Smile of the Five Towns," rather more appropriate than the present title, for it concerns itself almost as much with the fortunes of the rest of the townspeople as with the two women who grow from light-hearted youth to a sad old age in the course of the book. Some of its scenes are disagreeable, but never salacious. The life Mr. Bennett describes is prosaic, even during the Paris Commune, but it is nevertheless intensely interesting because of the author has the uncanny power to turn ordinary people inside out so we can see what they think of themselves. People are always interesting to themselves.



Fictional Aftermath

THE first of the autumn novels are treading on the heels of the straggling rearguard of the summer's generous output; a new season of activity, opening up before us, calls for a final gleaning of the one that is passing. Light entertainment in books it has furnished forth in abundance; the old (and nowadays a novel published three months ago is often old) will probably prove quite worthy to stand by the new that are to succeed them on our shelves, the quality of the bulk of current fiction varies so little from season to season, from year to year. Sufficient it is unto its purpose, which is entertainment for the fleeting hour, without thought of the literary judgment of posterity, tho always with hopes of inclusion in the lists of "best sellers."

In the dozen or so novels here before us, there is a little of everything—of purpose and irresponsibility, of frank invention and painstaking observation of

human nature and the ways with it of human life, of things that have been and are passing, or are, or never will be—a little of all the materials that go to the making of the products of the home art-industry that the writing of fiction has become. The historical novel lifts its head here and there—the "real article" and its many derivatives, tales of what has as yet but imperfectly passed into the historic past; the picaresque tale in its modern disguises, and realism, the realism of the here and now, with, amid much seriousness, a leaven of humor.

Spain—decadent Spain—is to the fore in this fiction, as it is in the day's news, with a novel whose purpose is far greater than its performance, a sermon for Spaniards, in which there is nothing new or startling to the alert civilization behind which the country has been lagging since Philip II died, leaving his unfinished life work of turning back the hands of time doomed to failure. *The Shadow of the Cathedral*: the title is significant enough to be allowed to stand without comment. To the shadow of the cathedral of Toledo, with its legacy of past power and riches and history and art returns the Spaniard who has lived in France and Germany, who has been touched by the modern spirit, who has swung from one extreme to the other, from stagnant conservatism and the Carlist cause to anarchism, a man marked by the police of many countries. Here he observes and preaches and exhorts his author's mouthpiece, but in vain; neither from the top nor from the bottom is reform to be hoped for; Spain sleeps still her age-long sleep in the shadow. A serious book this, with a most serious patriotic purpose, which has caused it to be translated into the principal tongues of civilization, a book notable, also, for its descriptions of the cathedrals, its splendid past, its obscure present, for its frank review of Spanish history as the world sees it. A picture and a sermon, but not a clarion call: the heavy hand of Spanish fatalism rests on these pages. This study of contemporary Spain is a historical novel in the wider sense of the word.

THE SHADOW OF THE CATHEDRAL. By FERNAND
CORTES. Translated from the Spanish by Mrs.
W. J. G. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.
1900.

Antonio,² by Ernest Oldmeadow, is a striking effort of the imagination, sustained to the end. Its time and place make it historic—the Portugal of the third decade of the last century—but its interest is human, of today and tomorrow, as of yesterday. The author passes lightly over the confusing historic events of that time; it suffices for his purpose to lead his reader thru the quarrels of absolutists and constitutionalists to the suppression of the religious orders and the closing of the monasteries. Antonio, the monk set adrift, has but one aim in life: to buy back the monastery from which he has been driven, and to say mass in its abandoned chapel. He goes out into the world to earn the money he needs for his purpose, he returns and buys the vineyard of his house, saving, scraping, ever approaching nearer to his aim, and then—the English woman enters his life, and tempts him from his allegiance: the struggle between the man and the monk, between love and consecration is on.

More directly historic is S. R. Crockett's *The Men of the Mountain*,³ whose scene is laid on the French-Swiss frontier in the days of 1871, with an excursion into the Paris of the Commune. The book is a pot-boiler, the evident effort it has cost its author to put it together fatiguing the reader.

Contemporary history is found again in *The End of the Road*,⁴ a story of the South Africa that was before the Boer War, of the retreat of the transport rider before the mining engineer, of the invasion of the veldt by the railway—of the lure of the open and the tyranny of the town—and of the coming of the white woman to the frontier which is the province of men, whom she tempts from freedom, and lures back to the bonds they had left behind them. It is the Anglo-Saxon's South Africa already, not the Boer's, who figures but little in these pages. The story the book tells has been lived over and over again on this continent; it now is South Africa's turn, and Australia's: the end of the road of the foretrekkers.

The commuter's wife has sought wider literary fields since she found her first inspiration in her suburban garden. In *Poppea of the Post Office*⁵ she gives us another full-fledged novel, in which there is nothing that is strikingly original—neither plot, characters, nor setting—and nothing that interferes with a placid interest. The early chapters are the best, with their pictures of a New England village in Civil War days; for the rest, there have been many foundlings left on doorsteps in fiction, and their virtues and beauty and sorrows and adventures have filled many books. Poppea is another of a goodly company, quite lovable and beautiful, of course, and, equally of course, the mystery of her parentage does not remain unrevealed.

Pseudo-history without any sense of historic responsibility will be found in Mr. Charles Lowe's *The Prince's Pranks*,⁶ a book that is written without a grain of literary talent, and depends upon its incidents to entertain. These incidents all grow from the supposed unconventionality of the German Emperor, who, in the days of his youth, is supposed to have gone slumming in London during Queen Victoria's golden jubilee, and to have discovered and frustrated an anarchist plot to blow up the royal procession in the course of its progress from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey. There is certainly inventiveness in this; the story has also an easy air of familiarity with the characteristics and ways of exalted personages.

Happy Hawkins,⁷ by Robert Alexander Wason, is a sort of apotheosis of cowboy life, dialect, adventures, chivalry, humor, hardships and all. The racy dialect grows on one, providing he read only a chapter or so at a time, so does the humor very often, and some of the adventures and 'scapes are as gory and narrow as one can possibly desire. Of course, this cowboy, a master among men, has a tender heart, whose queen is a little girl called Barbara, her growth from childhood to womanhood giving unity to a plot that roams all over the West—Wy-

²ANTONIO. By Ernest Oldmeadow. New York: The Century Co. \$1.50.

³THE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN. By S. R. Crockett. Illus. New York: Harper & Bros. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁴THE END OF THE ROAD. By Stanley Portal Hyatt. Illus. D. Appleton & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁵POPPEA OF THE POST OFFICE. By Mabel Ogden Herrick. With illustrations by the author. New York: The Macmillan Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁶THE PRINCE'S PRANKS. By Charles Lowe. New York: John Lane. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁷HAPPY HAWKINS. By Robert Alexander Wason. Illus. Small, Maynard & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

oming, Texas, Nevada, California and Montana. A readable story.

The "old man"—meaning father—is a character that has come to stay for some time in our current fiction. We all know his prototype—the self-made merchant. Here he is again, in *The Making of Bobby Burnit*,⁹ by George Randolph Chester. He dies at the very beginning of the book, but he is its hero nonetheless, guiding Bobby in a series of letters, left by him with shrewd foreknowledge to be delivered to the young men at certain crises in his career. Bobby is placed in full control of the old man's business,



A. T. QUILLER-COUCH.
Author of "True Tilda."

and with a certain amount of money to pay the cost of his early experiences, but the bulk of his fortune is not to be handed over to him until after he has proved his ability to take care of it. Bobby starts in blithely, and proves an "easy thing" for a number of designing gentlemen, quite willing to sell him experience for cash. He ends by running a newspaper, and making a success of an aggressive reform campaign. The appositeness of his father's letters, always ready for him at the proper moment,

their keen prevision and homely practical wisdom, are very amusing.

Here's the Zenda *motiv-cum*—American hero once more, but happily without fighting, and derring-do. A small German municipality—before the founding of the new empire—a young American consul who has served in our Civil War, a princess who has been stolen in her infancy and found again after she has reached young womanhood, a mutual attraction between these two, a marriage arranged for reasons of state, a pocket-Bismarck, a ruling prince in disguise, and *The Goose Girl*,¹⁰ these are the ingredients of Harold MacGrath's story of that name, a German-American veteran being added to their number. The genre is beginning to show signs of wear, the mechanism of its romance is beginning to creak; it is time for the invention of something new.

Mr. A. T. Quiller-Couch is not at his best in *True Tilda*,¹⁰ a sort of picaresque extravaganza of contemporary England, its heroine being a girl acrobat who rescues a boy from an orphan asylum "run" by a reverend ogre, the pursuing villain of the plot. Tilda has a clue to the secret of the orphan boy's birth, learned from a dying woman in a hospital, and together they set out to find the bush on which grew his strawberry mark—which, in this case, is a tattoo mark on his shoulder. Nor should we forget the dog that used to perform with her in the wandering circus which left her behind after she had hurt herself. The dog waited for her until she got better. And so these three wander away on their quest, ever hiding from the parson, meeting many eccentric characters on their way—a couple of strolling players, bargemen, farmers and others—helped by them, and helping them in turn.

A friendly, optimistic realism is the great merit of a volume of sketches, linked together by a slight plot and the unity of their characters, published under the title of *Pa Eliotinger's Folks*.¹¹ Miss Bessie R. Hoover, whose first book this is, has a happy knack of writing dialogue

⁹The Making of Bobby Burnit. By George Randolph Chester. Dime Edition. Mottel Co. 1910. \$1.50.

¹⁰True Tilda. By A. T. Quiller-Couch. Charles Scribner's Sons. 1910. \$1.50.

¹¹Pa Eliotinger's Folks. By Bessie R. Hoover. Dime Edition. Mottel & Bros. 1910. \$1.00.

¹²The Making of Bobby Burnit. By George Randolph Chester. Dime Edition. Mottel Co. 1910. \$1.50.

that, while serving to the full her purpose of exposition of character and circumstance and plot, yet remains perfectly natural. It is a tale of the humble—of a workingman's family, a large family, whose "little mother" is Opal, a child kept busy all day looking after the affairs of her mother's household, and of her married sister's household as well—of the everyday occurrences of narrow lives, of the response to them of different temperaments, of troubles and pleasures, disappointments and hopes, all made worth while by understanding sympathy. These chapters were ideally adapted to serial publication, but one is glad to have them in book form—a modest, slight little book, but worth while.

There is good work in the ten stories by Mr. Charles Belmont Davis, collected from the pages of various periodicals under the title of *The Lodger Overhead and Others*.¹² The note of maturity struck in all of them is, perhaps, occasionally a little *voulu*, the attitude of the man who, having seen much of life, has learned to reflect, perhaps a little deliberate, but the effect is there—a tolerant understanding reaching just far enough below the surface to interest, and to establish a sympathetic relation with, the reader who, too, has lived and seen and reflected, and to impress deeply the young before whom life yet lies, a book opened only at its earliest pages.

Literary Notes

...Volume IV of the Schaff-Herzog *Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge* (Funk & Wagnalls) appears in due season. It is very full in biography, and embraces men still living. Of the more important titles we note "Egypt," "Esther," "Ezekiel," "Ezra," "Fundamental Doctrines," "Faith," "Gnosticism," "Galilee," "St. Francis," "Eschatology," "Episcopacy," "Easter," "Church of England," "Edwards," and "Eastern Church." Of course it is impossible for so ponderous a work to be quite up with the last fact, which accounts for representing *The New York Review* as still advocating progressive Catholicism, and the discovery of the Jewish temple in Egypt not mentioned under "Ezra." We shall expect it under "Sanballat."

...Those who are interested in the development of Upper Africa should find of value the *Third Report of the Wellcome Research Laboratories* at the Gordon Memorial College

of Khartoum (New York: Toga Publishing Company, \$5.) This Report presents the observations of a local staff of scientific men, and deals with medical, ethnological, agricultural and other scientific subjects. Much space is given to the trypanosome of sleeping sickness and to other parasites of man and the lower animals. Of especial interest, medically as well as ethnologically, is the chapter on the "Medical Practices and Superstitions of the People of Kordofan." The Report is abundantly illustrated and well indexed.

Pebbles

"YOUR boy was just a little—er—wild when he was at college, wasn't he?"

"Oh, yes, he generally was a little wild at first. Couldn't get 'em over the plate, you know. But he always steadied down before the game was over."—*Chicago Tribune*.

AN Irishman caught smallpox, and was sent to the pesthouse. The doctor told him he could not recover, and asked him if the priest should be sent for. "No," the Irishman replied; "send for a Jewish rabbi. I don't want to expose one of my own faith."—*Atchison Globe*.

OUR FIVE FEET OF SUMMER BOOKS.

Nansen's "Farthest North."

William Winter's "Old Friends."

Whittier's "Snow Bound."

Mahaffy's "The Frieze of the Parthenon."

Saxe's "Nothing to Wear."

A. B. Frost's "American Types."—*New York Mail*.

IN THE DAYS OF THE AEROPLANE.

The movement to spread a safety net over Fifth avenue, to protect persons walking and driving thereon from being hit by lunch baskets and other objects dropped overboard by aeroplanists, has been gathering headway ever since the mayor's silk hat was jammed over his eyes by a squash falling from an unknown height.

The Maine farmers complain that the aeromobilists are now filling the skies in such vast numbers as completely to obscure the sun for five or six hours a day, with the result that the frost is not likely to get out of the ground before September.

The Legislatures of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and North Carolina are expected to pass drastic regulations forbidding and penalizing the atrocious sport, so fashionable among aeromotorists, of trolling for cows. Thirty-two cows were caught by passing air-cars two miles back of Mark Twain's home last Sunday, the tackle being a three-inch cable with an anchor baited with a bale of hay at the end of it.

The relief car has started from the Paris Life Saving Station for the rescue of three aeromotorist whose car burst on Friday night. The occupants immediately took to their parachutes, but, these being out of order, refused to fall, with the result that the travellers have been stranded eight miles up in the air ever since. It is expected that they will be got down in safety.—*Harper's Magazine*.

¹²THE LODGER OVERHEAD, AND OTHERS. By Charles Belmont Davis. Illus. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. \$1.50.

The Independent

Printed at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, CHARLES W. BOWEN
150 EIGHTH STREET - - - NEW YORK

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Our Religious Forces

WE give this week an abstract of the religious statistics of the country as compiled for 1906 by the Census Bureau. Compared with that of 1890, the only previous census of religious bodies, it shows gratifying growth. The religious forces in this country are not weakening, for all the trepidation some express over the spread of luxury and materialism, and the prevalence of criticism and skepticism. We are predominantly a religious people, probably the most actively religious people in the world. Out of a population of something over eighty millions there are 32,936,445 communicants, and a majority of the others are more loosely connected with the churches.

We judge that there has not been the same effort to collect independent statistics for this census as for that of 1890. The officials have gone to the denominational headquarters and sought aid there, accepting the statistics of those churches that carefully compile them, and getting the most trustworthy figures they can find for other churches. While the figures are not so exact as those for population they must come quite near enough

to the truth to be depended on for comparative purposes. The most remarkable increase appears in the Catholic Church, for which 6,241,708 members were reported in 1890, which have now nearly doubled to 12,079,142; but this is much below the twenty millions claimed. The statistics were collected under the direction of Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis. It must be remembered, however, that they are figured to include all baptized Catholics over eight years old, many of whom have no active relation to their Church. A priest lately published in a Catholic paper the account of his experience in soliciting aid from a company of Italian workmen. They jeered at him and sent him away penniless, while a company of Japanese in the same plant gave him substantial contributions.

This difference in the statistics will only partly explain the surprising majority of Catholic communicants in sixteen States. We expect it in Arizona and New Mexico, which are so largely Spanish, but even New England has apparently been captured by the Catholics, from Rhode Island, where 74 per cent. of the membership is reported as Catholics, to Maine, with 53 per cent. These are States where the native Protestant emigration has been replaced by an immense Irish and Canadian-French immigration. Nevertheless, we do not believe that there is one single State in the Union, unless it be New Mexico, in which the Catholic population predominates, notwithstanding tremendous immigration, and notwithstanding that over the larger part of the country French and Spanish settlements and possessions antedated that of the Protestant English.

The census recognizes the fact that the population of the country is overwhelmingly Christian, and that within Christianity, Protestantism and Catholicism are friendly rival forces seeking to possess the land. The later immigration has been mainly South European and Catholic, composed of those alien to our traditions and history. But while the parents do not much change, the children are in the melting-pot. Even the parents change. We see reports that those who accumulate property here and return to their own land are leaders in all progressive movements. Their children are in

the public schools, and grow up good Americans. Even the efforts to segregate them in parochial schools to keep them from mixing with other children are not of any great damage. They leave these schools after learning their prayers and catechism and go into the public schools; and that makes them good citizens without injuring them as Catholics. Those that get no more schooling after the fourth or fifth grade need not be counted. They will have no influence. The priests and the official Catholic press may try to force the children to remain in the parochial schools, but it is of no use. The parents will not have it so. The Federation of Catholic Societies passes its annual resolution demanding a division of the school funds, but one of the best of the journals, *The Catholic Citizen*, of Milwaukee, edited by a layman, shows the prevailing view of laymen. It says:

"The usual unwise resolution favoring a division of the school fund was indulged in. Perhaps it is better that this piece of folly was not widely advertised. That the endorsement of this proposition has caused no counter agitation as yet is no assurance that later on it may not furnish a weapon of argument and attack to an anti-Catholic movement. When such a movement recurs (as it is bound to) there will be the usual endeavor to blacklist Catholic teachers in the public schools (who must number some twenty thousand) and the usual attempt to elbow Catholics out of all voice in the matter of public education. We shall then hear more of the Catholic Federation and its resolutions. The thing will plague us. We shall have to suffer for the quixotic proclamation of some unwise churchmen. We say quixotic advisedly, for there is as little probability in this country of a division of the school fund as there is of a state church."

And it continues:

"Where zeal is untempered by wisdom, where loyalty is unaccompanied by intelligence, a good cause is sometimes endangered. Certain organizations cultivate an *esprit de corps*, which inculcates not discussion, but discipline, not investigation, but mere allegiance. Then while the organization is effective for action in emergencies, in the long run it proves unsatisfactory.

"It is not educative. It is not abreast with the times. It becomes a mere machine. Let its leadership fall into the hands of reactionaries or self-seekers or adepts in intrigue and its usefulness for all good purposes is past and gone. It is then in some sense the organized ignorance of the party or nationality or church under whose banner it assumes to enroll itself."

Protestants and Catholics are fellow-workers for religious faith. The old hostility has given place to more friendly rivalry. We do not anticipate another anti-Catholic movement unless unwisely provoked, and that is improbable. Protestants and Catholics have the same foe and the same Master. The danger to both comes from the eating ulcer of formalism and materialistic luxury and indifference to spiritual ideals. A passion for truth and a passion for righteousness will keep the Christian Church more and more the controlling force in the country.



Oliver Wendell Holmes

CAN it be that it is a hundred years since the ever youthful Autocrat of the Breakfast Table, the wise physician, the graceful poet, the boyish philosopher of common things, was born, and a decade and a half since he died? He seems one of the perennials that are always with us, he is so human, so full of all sympathy, so brotherly with us all, never the grandfatherly sage of patronizing wisdom.

Dr. Holmes was a favorite correspondent of *THE INDEPENDENT*. Again and again his poems made their appearance in our columns. He was one of that remarkable company of poets, Holmes, Longfellow, Lowell and Whittier, who made American letters known and honored all over the world. That was a wonderful period in English-speaking literary history to which we give the name of Victorian; and America gave her fair share of light to its brilliancy. We are now in the period of a darker aphelion, and not one American poet of present activity ranks with those who were contemporaries of our fathers. Have we lost the sense of sensuous and passionate beauty, and do our men of genius prefer to build bridges and dig canals and subways and operate railroads and corner millions? Is it better? What are the true values of life?

What we value Dr. Holmes for is his wide and lovable humanity. He was a learned man, a teacher of science, a scholar who knew the philosophies of things, but so were hundreds of other moderate men. He was also a man of the most

diverse sensibilities, who could unite pathos with humor in admirable combination, and controlled by perfect taste and kindness. He makes gracious fun of his "Unmarried Aunt," but no one loves her the less; in fact, we knew her ourselves and have loved her in the flesh before we knew her in verse. He was not witty like Hood and Saxe, but humor is infinitely better than verbal wit. Even his most rollicking youthful poems touched the higher vein. And when he left off the comic dance and put on the serious air of affection or patriotism, no American author could equal his "Aye, tear her tattered ensign down," or could like him pour the vitriol of scorn on the "Stay-at-Home Rangers":

"You, with the terrible, warlike mustaches,

Fit for a colonel or chief of a clan,
You with the waist made for sword-belt and
sashes,

Where are your shoulder-straps, sweet little
man?

"Bring him the buttonless garment of woman.

Cover his face lest it freckle or tan;
Must the Apron-String Guards on the Com-
mon,

That is the corps for the sweet little man!"

It was a surprise to the literary public when Dr. Holmes, known to it chiefly as the writer of humorous verse, burst out into the social wisdom of the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." Those papers, followed by the "Poet of the Breakfast Table," were the making of the *Atlantic Monthly*. They remain a permanent addition to American literature, equal to the best of the essays of Addison and Charles Lamb. Again we ask, What present-day author can compare with Holmes in those lighter fantasies of wisdom gamboling on the wings of mirth?

It is to the merit of the school of verse and prose to which Holmes belonged that not one of them ever penned a line to degrade character or asperse morals. May it be, can it be, that a lower ethical law, a weaker apprehension of the compulsive negative, accounts in part for a feebler, a more flabby and mushy literary output? And may it be that here also is part of the explanation why genius seeks the materialistic honors and rewards? Millionaires were few in Holmes's day. Now we see them in every directors' board, and, alas! their sons, "*Epicuri de grege porcos.*"

The Benzoate Question

THE Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments meeting at Denver has completely discredited the Wiley opinion that benzoate of soda is dangerous to use as a preservative. This is shown, not so much by the indorsement of the Board of Referees by a vote of 57 to 42, because that merely registers the opinion of those present, but by the discussion. The argument was practically all one way, the opponents of benzoate rarely attempting to defend the Wiley experiments, but contending that it was inadvisable to permit the use of any preservative; which is another question. Professor Chittenden, of Yale, summed up the conclusions of the referees in the following words:

"From our experiments only one logical conclusion seems possible, viz., that benzoate in small and large doses up to four grams a day is without deleterious effect upon the human system.

"I believe the evidence warrants the opinion that sodium benzoate is no more harmful than corresponding amounts of salt. Certainly huckleberries, cranberries, plums, prunes and other related fruits contain appreciable amounts of benzoate.

"The eating of a small quantity of huckleberries, raspberries or kindred berries is accompanied by the taking into the system of more benzoate than in the administration of three-tenths of a gram of sodium benzoate.

"In the light of our experiments it is difficult to say why benzoate in moderate amounts should be considered any more inimical to health than such a salt as sodium chloride."

Just a year ago we called attention to the fact that Dr. Wiley's sweeping condemnation of all the new preservatives was not justified by his own experiments. Without questioning the carefulness of his work or the accuracy of his published figures we showed that they were susceptible of quite a different interpretation; for example, the loss of weight was the chief evidence of the deleterious effects of the preservative, but, as we proved, the young men of the "poison squad" either gained weight or lost weight less rapidly when the preservative was added to their food than they did before. The reason why the papers of the country took the opposite view was because they considered only the circular issued by the department giving the general conclusions reached by Dr. Wiley, instead of examining the experi-

mental evidence on which these conclusions were supposed to be based. We hope our readers will regard this reference to the editorial of September 3, 1908, as pardonable, since THE INDEPENDENT was the only periodical to bring these facts to the attention of the public, and by taking this unpopular stand brought upon itself much odium.

The essential points of the question can be easily made plain to any one having an elementary knowledge of chemistry. There is a large class of organic substances known as the "aromatic compounds" because they give the flavor to most of our common spices and to many fruits. They can be more easily obtained, however, from fossil than from modern plants, and the cheapest source is coal tar. For that reason they are often called "coal tar products" or "benzene derivatives," since they contain the well known "benzene ring" of six carbon atoms or some similar structure. They have from the earliest ages been the most highly valued of food products, gifts worthy to be offered to kings and gods, and the search for them has been one of the chief motives of geographical discovery, leading to the conquest of India, the circumnavigation of the globe and the discovery of America.

As for their healthfulness, that has always been a debated question. Food purists, ancient and modern, have been inclined to condemn the use of spicy condiments of any kind as well as of salt. This opposition is, however, more because they lead to excessive eating and drinking than because of their inherent harmfulness. Used in excess the aromatic compounds may injure digestion, but their almost universal use for thousands of years in all countries must be regarded as strong evidence that they are not detrimental to health. Tropical races the world over add them to food in what seems to us unduly large amounts without harm and with apparent benefit. At any rate, to eliminate all the "ring compounds" from our food would be practically impossible.

Besides increasing the sapidty of food, the aromatic compounds have another advantage which has enhanced their popularity. They tend to prevent food from decaying by killing off the bacteria of putrefaction. Since the products of putre-

faction are mostly injurious and often violently poisonous (the so-called ptomaines), the aromatic preservatives have been of great service to the human race.

In recent years it has become customary to use some of these benzene or aromatic compounds in an isolated and purified form instead of in a mixture of all sorts of unknown substances, such as the spices with their woody fiber or smoke containing the stronger aromatics, carbolic acid in particular. The two compounds most commonly employed are benzoic and salicylic acids, or rather their salts, the benzoates and salicylates. Both occur in small quantity in common fruits or spices. Both are tasteless and odorless, which is an advantage in that they can be used in preserving fruits and meats without altering their flavor, and a disadvantage in that they may be employed in excessive quantities without the consumer being able to detect them by the taste.

The opposition to them has pursued three lines of argument; first, that they were unnecessary, as food could be preserved by icing, canning or drying without them; second, that they were demonstrably detrimental to health; third, that they enabled the manufacturer to pack refuse and decaying stuff. The first is undoubtedly true. All preservatives, old and new, can be dispensed with; not, however, without considerable inconvenience and expense to both manufacturer and consumer. On the second point, the experiments of Dr. Wiley appeared to show that these preservatives were harmful, but the more extensive and longer continued experiments of Remsen, Chittenden and Long, using doses nearly twice as great, show no deleterious effects in the use of benzoate. The harmlessness of salicylate has not been established by them, but Dr. Wiley's work is inconclusive in this as in the other case. As to the third point, Professor Long proved that rotting tomatoes could be made into palatable catsup by the use of spices, but not by the use of benzoate, for this is tasteless, being classed among the "aromatics" merely because of its composition.

As the matter stands now it appears that benzoate of soda is useful, is not harmful and is not so liable to be used to cover filthy manufacturing as its time-

tempered rivals, the aromatics of the spices and smoke. The matter may therefore be properly left to the public. There are not sufficient grounds for governmental prohibition. Let each person decide for himself. There are risks on both sides, but they are not equal. Nobody has ever been killed and it is doubtful if any one has ever had his digestion impaired by the use of benzoate as a preservative, while cases of sickness and death caused by food that has not been preserved are familiar to all of us.

We hope that Dr. Wiley will not resign on account of this reversal of his opinion by a court of appeals. He is an energetic public servant, and if in this case his zeal has gone beyond his discretion, well, 'tis a good fault and a rare one. There must be room in government departments for differences of opinion on difficult technical points.



The Ice Cap Man

DR. SLOSSON, whose article on "The University of Illinois" opens with an interesting summary of the distribution of various things—human and inhuman—between the glaciated and the non-glaciated areas of the United States, is wisely careful not to commit himself to any explanation of the curious figures that he has brought together. We shall not, on our part, rush in where he fears to tread; but it is always worth while "just to talk over" queer data of this kind, noting the various hypotheses that it suggests. By thus ruminating and criticising, discoveries sometimes are made.

The reader of Montesquieu's "Spirit of the Laws," on first turning over its pages, doubts if our later science has confirmed Montesquieu's ideas concerning the direct influence of soil and climate upon conduct and institutions. A modest acquaintance, however, with up-to-date monographic studies of the interrelation of environment and behavior prepares one to believe that Montesquieu's philosophy had a good deal in it. Investigations, for example, like Dr. Dexter's, of the effect of weather upon conduct, have shown that temperature and humidity have positive, definite and measurable effects in the realm of moral phenomena.

Nevertheless, it seems probable that the influence of even the meridional con-

sequences of physical conditions are more important factors in human affairs than the direct effects of soil and climate are. Land and weather not only harden and bronze us, or soften and sallow us, they also sort us out into kinds, one habitat attracting some of us, while a habitat of conspicuously different qualities gets others of us. This selective function of environment would seem to be worth looking into.

That the glaciated area in the United States should have such striking exhibits to offer, in contrast to the exhibits from the non-glaciated area, is a fact that certainly suggests a rather fundamental and far-reaching selective influence. The economic interpreters of history will not fail to make the most of the unequal land values of the two areas, as a probable cause. No one will think it worth while to deny, we suppose, that land worth \$75 an acre will in the long run draw and retain a more energetic, efficient and differentiated population than land which "stays put" at \$25 an acre. And given the more alert population, most of the other superiorities that Dr. Slosson identifies with the glaciated area seem somewhat a matter of course.

It won't do to forget, however, that a combination of climate (which in part caused, while in part it was caused by, the southern limit of the ice sheet) with the soil qualities produced by glaciation created a condition in this country which in a fateful way supplemented the action of climate on the nerves, and the action of land values in sorting men. It created habits, and institutions correlated with the habits. Dividing the national area roughly into the tobacco, cotton and sugar country on the one hand, and the grain, cattle, mine and water-power country on the other hand, it called for different kinds of activity. Slave labor was profitable in the one area, and not so advantageous in the other. Dependence on slave labor created habits—of thought, of behavior, of political association, which gave as definite a quality to social and to business life within the slave-holding area as the grinding ice cap gave to the soil within the area north of the terminal moraine. That quality once created was as positive a selective force as the price of land was.

Dr. Slosson has opened an entertain-

ing and perhaps an important field for investigation. Perhaps our comments have missed the element, the process, or the product, that further study will lay chief stress upon. We pass the problem on. Possibly there is or was a distinctive variety of *homo sapiens*—the Ice Cap Man. We are skeptical, but lest he arise to confront and confound us, we will not "in the existing state of knowledge" dogmatically deny him as a possibility.



Atoms of Light

It is customary for the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science to review in his opening address the progress of the last few years in his branch of science. This year the association meets on American soil, at Winnipeg, and the address is of unusual interest and timeliness because it gives an account of the revolutionary changes that are taking place in physics. The president, Prof. J. J. Thomson, of Cambridge, is one of the leaders of this revolution, a brilliant experimentalist and a daring theorizer.

The date and impulse of the beginning of the new movement in physics was the discovery of the Röntgen rays in 1895, which, he says, acted like the discovery of gold in an unexplored country. It opened the way to the exploration of a field of unsuspected wealth of new knowledge and to the radical reconstruction of some of our time-honored and fundamental conceptions. It opened up to us the atom, the *ne plus ultra* of the chemist, and showed within it a system of revolving bodies far more numerous and complicated than the solar system. Already our knowledge of these corpuscles, whose existence was unsuspected a dozen years ago, is greater than our knowledge of the molecules, and we can study them with much more facility because they carry charges of electricity which betray their presence in the minutest number. Three or four of them in a cubic centimeter can be detected while the smallest number of gas molecules which can be discerned with the spectroscope is about ten million million. Consequently Professor Thomson thinks it safe to conclude "that we shall obtain a knowledge of the ultimate structure of electricity before we arrive at a corre-

sponding degree of certainty with regard to the structure of matter."

The tendency of the times is to extend the atomic theory into new fields, to speak of atoms of electricity, of energy, of light, and of ether. The corpuscle, the smallest known particle of negative electricity, is only one seventeen hundredth the mass of the atom of hydrogen. The smallest unit of positive electricity on the other hand seems to be equal to the atom of hydrogen. It is possible, however, this positive particle may be a complex of many positive and negative particles and that the individual positive corpuscle when isolated as the negative one has been may prove to be equally minute.

The discovery of the enormous stores of energy compact in the atom in the form of the electrostatic potential energy of its negative corpuscles gives one a peculiar sensation. It is like finding out that there is a barrel of gold and a dynamite bomb in the cellar of the house. In every atom there must be at least one corpuscle and there may be thousands of them. But counting only one to an atom a gram of hydrogen would be capable of developing more heat than the burning of thirty-five tons of coal. Since energy is wealth we have everywhere enough to make us all rich "beyond the dreams of avarice" forever, but we have no way of unlocking this storehouse, and this is fortunate for us, since "if at any time an appreciable fraction were to get free the earth would explode and become a gaseous nebula." Professor Thomson, in compensation for our natural disappointment at being frightened off these preserves by such a terrifying spring-gun, reminds us that on every sunny acre 7,000 horse-power of radiant energy from our solar dynamo is going to waste and that it is neither impossible nor dangerous to utilize it.

It is interesting to see that our modern physicists show a disposition to adopt a corpuscular or emission theory of light not unlike the conception which Newton steadfastly and vainly defended against the undulatory theory. Professor Thomson reminds us that the crucial experiment between the two theories was the test made by Bennet in 1792 to determine if light exerted any pressure on a body when it struck it as it would if light con-

sisted of minute particles driven straight forward with great velocity. Bennet found no such pressure and the corpuscular theory was regarded as disproved. But it was later found that the undulatory theory also involved such a pressure, and recent experimenters have proved and measured it. As Professor Thomson says:

"It is perhaps fortunate that Bennet had not at his command more delicate apparatus. Had he discovered the pressure of light, it would have shaken confidence in the undulatory theory and checked that magnificent work at the beginning of the last century which so greatly increased our knowledge of optics."

Of course any modern form of the emission theory of light must account, as Newton's did not, for such phenomena as interference and polarization, which are so satisfactorily handled by the undulatory theory. That is, it must combine the best features of both. Professor Thomson shows that only an exceedingly small fraction of the ether is concerned in the forward movement of light, in other words "the wave front must be more analogous to bright specks on a dark ground than to a uniformly illuminated surface." He does not, however, go so far as Planck in regarding it as proved that radiant energy of all kinds has a unit or atomic structure, the color of the light depending on the size of these particles.

The discovery of the pressure of a beam of light has led to some startling conclusions. For example, what shall be done with Newton's law that action and reaction are equal. When a gun is fired the kick of the gun is balanced by the momentum of the projectile. When a reflector throws a beam of light into space, the kick of it is there all right but where is the projectile, if light is merely the undulation of an imponderable fluid? We may suppose that the light strikes some dark body out in space, transmits its impulse to that and Newton's law is satisfied, but it may be a long time before such a body is encountered and it may never be; at any rate a law that remains in a state of innocuous desuetude for several thousand years is not good for much. There are two ways of rationalizing the difficulty. Poincaré inclines toward giving up the law of action and reaction. Thomson prefers to calculate the mass of the ether carrying forward the light.

Newton's law of universal gravitation

is also threatened. Professor Thomson admits that he has a pendulum bob filled with uranium oxide in the Cavendish laboratory to see if a radio-active substance in losing its internal energy loses also in weight. All bodies giving off light and heat are, according to the modern theory, losing constantly in weight. The mass of a body is thus not a constant but dependent on many conditions, its potential energy, its heat, its elective charge, its motion thru space. From Professor Thomson's standpoint "potential energy" is merely a term to cover ignorance, for all energy turns out to be kinetic when we find out what it is, and all matter is electricity. To quote his own words:

"The most natural view to take, as a provisional hypotheosis, is that matter is just a collection of positive and negative units of electricity, and that the forces which hold atoms and molecules together, the properties which differentiate one kind of matter from another, all have their origin in the electrical forces exerted by positive and negative units of electricity, grouped together in different ways in the atoms of the different elements."

✧

Everybody is glad to know
Why Not? that the war is over and no
 body hurt, but immense
 courage displayed. This is the way it
 should be in all wars; not a drop of blood
 spilled, and the result determined by an
 umpire. Why not? Why has not some-
 body suggested this before? It reduces
 war to the equation of baseball or golf.
 Each side goes home happy and boastful
 and swaggering. The General in Chief
 assures us, and he is also the umpire,
 that not either side was defeated; neither
 the Blue nor the Red was whipt, but
 on the contrary both were victorious.
 This really is something new, and it
 brings fighting quite into line with mak-
 ing love; only there is not even a broken
 heart or a suicide. Meanwhile there are
 plenty of distinguished generals, and the
 army looks as nice after the battle as be-
 fore. We do not know whether drums
 and fifes were displaced with mandolins
 and jewsharps, but they might have been.
 The umpire gives great credit to the Gen-
 eral in charge of defense for his really
 "magnificent" tactics—Napoleonic, that
 concentrated his forces at just the right
 moment and saved Boston from being
 sacked. The General replies modestly
 that he only did his duty. The Reds

were "theoretically annihilated," and after "theoretical carnage" both parties started for home in a normal condition, one of them by cars covered with bunting, and the other by the Sound steamers. The whole country pulsates with pride, and sweethearts embrace their heroes. Why not, we repeat, why not? Why shall not navies circumnavigate the globe socially, and armies play at shooting each other? Only it does cost the poor people a big sum of money.



The Authors of the Socialistic Party

We look in *Americana* for history, chiefly, and rich illustrations, but occasionally it drops into prophesy, as in an article in the August number by Milton Baker. The subject is "The Outlook for the Socialist Party in the United States," and from it we learn some things we did not know before. The first page tells us:

"When one remembers that George Allen England, Eugene Wood, Upton Sinclair, Charles Edward Russel, Jack London, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ernest Poole and Edwin Markham are actual members of the Socialist party, it becomes evident that editors are 'at the mercy' of these writers, since their number includes the flower of American genius."

In that list of eight names are seven whom we have often welcomed as contributors, but that they "include the flower of American genius" may be questioned by some who give honor to other names. THE INDEPENDENT does not consider itself "at the mercy" of these eight Socialists, and if they were cut off would hope to find acceptable substitutes. We do not find them filling this or other magazines. The writer declares that "Socialism is the real issue of today," compared with which the tariff is "a toy for the amusement of politicians," and he must therefore explain how it is that the Socialist vote of 421,745 of 1908 was very little larger than that of 402,283 of 1904. His explanation is that Socialists voted for Mr. Bryan, "because his program is a step toward Socialism." But we have heard that said of both Roosevelt's program and Taft's. It may be true that "every sun sets on a stronger and more virulent Socialist party," and that "its growth is the greatest phenomenon in history," but the votes last year did not show the growing strength, however it may be, with the virulence.

The Pronunciation of Latin

This is mainly a school question, and yet in the Catholic Church Latin is preserved to a certain extent as a living language which all priests are, or should be, taught to speak. To them the question of the pronunciation is ever recurring. At the time of the Vatican Council the stenographers had no little difficulty from the varying national pronunciations. That of Germany is very different from that of France or England, and these from that of Italy. An effort is now making to persuade all priests to use the Italian pronunciation, but this is stoutly resented. A very scholarly English priest says it is of no practical use to learn to talk Latin for the sake of conversing with Italian ecclesiastics. It is much better to learn Italian, and "they talk it better than they do Latin." He says:

"I have a vivid memory of the sort of stuff they used to talk to us at the Gregoriana (*"Dico quod tu non debes uti hunc librum, quia non est permissum a Patre Professore"*), and it leaves me with the impression that real Italian is on the whole prettier."

That Gregorian Latin nearly equals what Philip II said to the States General of Holland, "*Non curo tuos privilegios.*" The old English pronunciation of Latin against which Milton inveighed so severely is already gone, except on the tongues of old men. The reformed pronunciation had been adopted in England a year ago in 550 out of 557 schools, and a similar prevalence is assured in this country.



Babies and Calves

The American Academy of Medicine has a committee on the prevention of infant mortality. It is startling to be told by them that by our Government "less has been done to give a baby a chance to grow up into healthy maturity than has been done for the average calf," since cattle are recognized as national assets and State and national laws require for them hygienic conditions. Yet it is figured that at birth a baby has a money value of \$90, at five years old of \$950, and at thirty \$4,100. It is estimated that 2,500,000 babies were born in the country last year, of whom 375,000 died, a money loss of \$3,375,000, which is worth saving. The United States Government spent \$4,427,800 last

to protect cattle from disease. In a similar line, at a meeting of the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments, Mr. Nathan Straus pressed the importance for the health of the public of seeing that the herds are protected against tuberculous diseases, or the milk is properly pasteurized. He says that according to the records of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, out of 24,784 applications of tuberculin to cattle there were only 397 errors of diagnosis, and he concludes:

"Your association can render no greater service to the public than by holding up the hands of the officers who are adopting the scientifically-justified policy of forbidding the sale of milk unless it comes from tuberculin-tested herds or has been properly pasteurized."

There are some sharp words which we regret to see between the *Epworth Herald*, Methodist, and the *Christian Endeavor World*. The Christian Endeavorers held an enthusiastic convention in St. Paul, and the *Christian Endeavor World* reported addresses and action taken expressing the hope that young Methodists of the Epworth League might some day federate with the Christian Endeavor, as they have done in China, as Epworth Leagues of Christian Endeavor. The *Epworth Herald* scouts the idea, says it is an "improbable and impossible hope," and that in suggesting it the leaders "mislead the young people who follow their banner," as the proposition is "sheer nonsense," that they are "simply meddling," and it concludes:

"And so, the proposal is to be made once more that we of the Epworth League allow ourselves to be smothered under that designation of 'the larger fellowship,' Epworth League of Christian Endeavor. We thought that this curious specimen had been sent to the taxidermist, and had been duly and decently set up in the Museum of Interdenominational Misfits and Castoffs. And so it had. It is unseemly, untimely, and unnecessary to drag it forth again and try to galvanize it once more into life. It is dead. Under the stimulating action of the batteries its enthusiastic sponsors may hope to revive the thing. But they are doomed to disappointment. The specimen is dead. So why not leave it in the museum? It looks better there."

The *Christian Endeavor World's* reply is that "the only charitable interpretation of statements made is that the author

of them is ignorant of the facts." It says that in Canada there is such federation, the Methodists having the Epworth Societies of Christian Endeavor, and that in Australia the Methodist young people are united with all other denominations in Christian Endeavor.* We think we can guess what the chief objection is. It is financial—the valuable publication business is involved.

It has been whispered about that Mr. Rockefeller has in mind to make a very large gift for the benefit of Western education in China, but no trustworthy information has been divulged. We only know that Prof. E. de W. Burton, of the New Testament Department in Chicago University, has been in the East for a year on this business, and that Prof. T. C. Chamberlin, of the same university, the geologist, followed him later. They have now just returned, but they are reticent as to plans proposed. They admit the expectation that the University of Chicago will establish a large branch university in the Far East, and that fellowships and courses by Chicago professors in the East are a part of the plan. We take this from a Japanese paper, and we observe that a New York paper prints the account *verbatim the next day as a "special cable message" from Tokio.*

In Germany they are all mad over Count Zeppelin's success in flying with a dirigible balloon from Lake Constance to Berlin. But they are away behind the times. The future is with no balloon, but with the heavier than air machine, the true airship, and that the French have, with America not behind. In five years the balloon will be in the scrap heap.

It appears from this week's contests that aeroplaning is a safer sport than automobiling. Nobody has been hurt at Rheims, where twenty-five aeroplanes were flying about, but in the automobile races at Indianapolis five people were killed and at Brighton Beach the score is one dead and five wounded. But the race was not interrupted.

INSURANCE

The National Convention of Insurance Commissioners

THE National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held their fortieth annual session at Colorado Springs last week. Insurance officials of thirty-five States responded to roll call, which is indicative of the estimation of the importance of the convention prevailing among the several States. Commissioner Benjamin F. Crouse, of Maryland, the retiring president of the convention, presided. Previous to adjournment the following officers were elected for the ensuing year, viz.: President, J. A. Hartigan, Minnesota; secretary, H. K. Cunningham, Montana. W. F. Hotchkiss, of New York, was elected on the executive committee. Mobile was selected as the meeting place in 1910.

So much has recently been said on the subject of the taxation of insurance companies from the companies' standpoint that it seems but fair to here give place to a notable address delivered at this convention by Commissioner Love, of Texas, who presented his discussion of "The Taxation of Insurance Companies" from the commissioner's standpoint. As will be seen, Commissioner Love does not consider that there is any more reason why life insurance should be excluded from taxation than real estate. He is, however, in favor of a uniform tax on gross premiums. He said in part as follows:

"Real estate of life insurance companies is undoubtedly taxed on the same basis as other property, but the property of life insurance companies other than real estate is not taxed as is other property. All taxes paid by life insurance companies of every kind are far less in amount than the taxes which would be paid by others owning property of equal value.

"It is difficult to contemplate the great life insurance interests of this country, with their thousands of millions of assets, their millions of surplus earnings, their high-salaried officers and managers and their enormous annual expenditures for the purpose of acquiring new patrons, as being in the same financial category as our churches, schools, cemeteries and institutions of public and private charity. It is difficult because it is impossible to do so logically. The life insurance business is a most beneficent business, but there are many others also, and beneficence must not be confounded with benevolence.

"Life insurance companies are great business institutions, not charities, and they are in no

way dependent upon or entitled to receive public or private voluntary contributions for their support; they are engaged in the negotiation of purely business contracts. They give nothing which has not been paid for at a fair price and they receive nothing except for a valuable consideration.

"The man who contributes his money year after year in life insurance premiums does perform a most worthy and commendable act in guarding his family from misery and want after he has passed away, but such an act can certainly be no more worthy or commendable than that of the man who devotes a portion of his earnings to the acquisition of a home for the purpose of guarding his family from misery and want during his life as well as after he has passed away, yet a very large proportion of all the taxes contributed in the American States are paid by reason of the ownership of the homes of the country, and these taxes have the direct effect either to increase the cost or to reduce the comfort and utility of the home; yet there has been no demand for any abrogation of these taxes.

"In order to prevent discrimination between policy-holders residing in different States, as nearly as it is practicable to do this, the rate of tax collected within each State should be the same. The average rate of tax now paid by the life insurance business of the country, while evidently less than that paid by the owners of property generally, whose property is listed for taxation, can be defended upon the ground that it is impossible for the owners of life insurance assets to evade taxation, while in the case of most other owners of personal property such evasion is easy and common.

"If, therefore, a uniform rate of gross premium taxation were agreed upon for all of the States which would yield approximately the same amount of tax now paid by life insurance companies of all kinds, for all State and local purposes, it is believed that the nearest possible approach to equality of taxation would be attained, and that no materially unfair tax burden would be imposed upon life insurance companies or their policy-holders.

"The movement to abolish life insurance taxation or to substantially reduce its present average rate must be a futile one. It cannot and, as I believe, it ought not, to succeed, but it is possible and highly desirable to get a general agreement upon a standard percentage of gross premium receipts which shall be contributed altogether, in all forms of taxes, licenses and fees, in each of the States.

"Such a movement could be supported upon grounds of justice and common sense and would appeal to the people and to their lawmakers. For its promotion appeals to false sentiment and endeavors to excite the tax-dodging cupidity of policy-holders would be unnecessary. It should be inaugurated by the insurance commissioners of the various States, who are part and parcel of their various State governments charged with the necessary, difficult and unpopular task of apportioning the burdens of taxation among the people and who are also the hired representatives of all the people of the State in insurance matters."

Bank Advertising

IN small towns, where there is but a single bank, those who wish to do any local banking business must needs go to this one bank, which, of course, does not need to advertise. In larger towns and in great cities where there is a multiplication of banking facilities, there is, of course, greater need for bank advertising. In an address on "Bank Advertising," delivered before the last annual convention of the California Bankers' Association, F. W. Ellsworth, of the First National Bank of Chicago, presented many interesting and pertinent facts relative to this subject. He said in part as follows:

"It is not so long ago that banks considered it undignified to solicit business in any way. Today the bank which has the same conception of the word, and refuses to exert itself to secure customers, is either standing still or losing ground, with the chances larger in favor of the latter condition.

"Undeniably, this is true, whether all bankers are pleased with the changed conditions or not. Exertion for new business may, indeed, become overexertion, and then the bank pays too dear for its whistle. But legitimate means of adding to a bank's business by advertising or other proper form of bidding for popular favor can be defended upon many grounds.

"Is it better, for example, for reputable savings banks to advertise their facilities for taking care of people's money, returning it when wanted with interest, or to allow the savings of the thrifty to be hidden away in the ground, in the unused stove or in various hiding places, to be lost, stolen or destroyed? Should the banks refrain from advertising while every ge-rich-quick scheme under the sun is trying to entice the people's money away from them? Shall the bucket shop be allowed to put forth its glaring announcements while the bank or bond dealer with safe and sound securities to sell keeps silent?

"Those who do not favor bank advertising must answer these questions affirmatively—but there are precious few such banks in the country.

"The bank, a beneficent institution, in its competition for the public's money, comes into conflict with schemes of all kinds, ranging from the hazardous and visionary to those which are swindles pure and simple. The promoters of these dangerous and dishonest schemes do not spare their use of printers' ink. It is their chief reliance. While the banks cannot, and should not, go to the same lengths in

advertising their business, they can at least place before the people in a clear, intelligible and attractive form the inducement which the bank offers in the way of safety and service. Then, if people lose or waste their money by putting it into foolish and reckless schemes, the banks will at least have offered them the choice.

"The growing popularity of banking, the wonderful development of savings accounts in particular, indicate that the educational advertising which has been done by the banks of late has begun to bear solid fruit."

Mr. Ellsworth's address dealt with a number of phases of bank advertising, and was especially valuable as representing the experiences of one identified with one of the largest and most successful banks of the country.

Most banks advertise their dividend notices and many set forth the fact that interest is allowed on daily balances when such is the case. The Bankers' Trust Company conducted an extensive advertising campaign when it brought out the American Bankers' Association travelers' cheque scheme, of which it was the designated depository, and, as Mr. Ellsworth pointed out, there are many legitimate avenues for bank advertising. A number of banks have found it profitable to exploit banking by mail in paid advertisements in magazines, by means of pamphlets and by advertising otherwise.

....This is an era of bank consolidation. One of the more recent moves in this direction is under consideration by the directors of the Commercial National and the Bankers' National of Chicago. As now proposed, the assets and business of the Bankers' National will be taken over by the Commercial National. The capital of the new bank will be \$7,000,000. Hon. George E. Roberts, sometime Director of the United States Mint and now president of the Commercial National, will be president of the new institution. Edward S. Lacey, ex-Comptroller of the Currency and now president of the Bankers' National, will be chairman of the board of directors of the consolidated bank.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909 No. 3171

Survey of the World

Secretary Ballinger
and Mr. Pinchot

There has been an immense amount of talk in the papers about the assumed quarrel between Secretary Ballinger and Forester Pinchot, but very little of the supposed difficulty has yet come to light, and no conclusion of the matter. A part of the trouble arose in the reports made to the President by Louis F. Glavis, a special agent of the land service, from which it was gathered that officials in the Interior Department were in league with corporations to hurry patents for very valuable coal lands in Alaska without giving opportunity to hear claims. The President directed Secretary Ballinger and several other high officials in the Department of the Interior to present to him full reports and this has been done. Information has been also given charging that the Interior Department is opening to entry lands which President Roosevelt had withdrawn for the purpose of protecting the rights of the people. Secretary Ballinger hastened on from the Pacific Coast and made investigation in Washington and is this week with the President. The Washington correspondents will have it that Mr. Pinchot is in danger of being removed on account of his efforts to prevent the water powers of the country going into the possession of a few large corporations, and in defiance of President Roosevelt's policy of putting large areas of forests under public control. Two papers on water powers, by W. M. Steuart and M. O. Leighton, give statistics as to the total amount of water power in the United States, developed and undeveloped. More than five and a third million horsepower

has been developed, the average per wheel being about 100 horsepower. There are ten powers of more than 40,000 horsepower, six of more than 60,000, and three of 100,000 or more. Pennsylvania has the greatest number—3,721—and New York is next, with 3,148. A conservative estimate of the undeveloped power is that, if all practicable storage sites were utilized and the water properly applied, there might be established eventually a total installation of at least 200,000,000 horsepower. The region offering the greatest possibilities of water power development is the northern Pacific, which includes the basin of Columbia and Sacramento rivers, the possibilities there being about one-third of those of the whole United States. The President has accepted the resignation of Mr. Ormsby McHarg, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He had made an attack on the policy of another Department of the Government which has charge of the conservation of forests and water supply. He had opposed its fundamental principles when he said that "the abundance of our forests is such that the alarmist statements as to the approaching exhaustion of supply are utterly unfounded." There are still great forests in Washington and in parts of the South, but they are being exploited by lumbermen in increasing numbers. Pennsylvania, once a solid forest from the Delaware to the Ohio line, has been almost denuded of its merchantable timber. The same is true of Ohio and Indiana. The great forests of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota originally contained a stand of about 350,000,000,000 feet of timber. The

president of the Mississippi Valley Lumbermen's Association reported that in 1902 there were 85,000,000,000 feet, or about one-fourth of this still left, and the cutting has continued vigorously ever since. Mr. McHarg accepted his present position for only six months, and will now retire. The President does not like public quarrels between officials.

Cabinet Affairs

Secretary Knox has added to the State Department the office of counselor, and Henry M. Hoyt, formerly Solicitor-General, has been selected for the post. He will deal with all the large legal questions which may arise, and will have especial supervision over the negotiation of treaties. The important Japanese treaty is to be entered into within the next two years, and Mr. Hoyt will devote himself largely to the framing of this measure and to preparing the preliminary foundation for the negotiations. International law will be the field of the counselor, and Secretary Knox feels that a long existing want in the department has been happily filled. There has also been organized the Far Eastern Bureau, which has for its object the fostering of trade with the East, and two men experienced in China and Japan have been called home to be in charge of it.—The reports sent to Postmaster-General Hitchcock indicate that the deficiency in the Post Office Department will amount to \$20,000,000, a much larger amount than ever before. He is investigating the ways to reduce this deficit. He learns that \$3,000,000 of it is in the registry service, where the complexity of the accounts seems responsible for much of the expense. The Postmaster-General thinks it can be simplified considerably without detriment to efficiency and safety. It is even reported that he considered the propriety of abolishing the money-order service, but an increase of the fee was decided on. It may be thought wise not to extend the expensive rural free delivery service at present.—The Post Office Department will issue September 20 50,000,000 two-cent stamps to commemorate the Hudson-Fulton celebration. It will give the Palisades and the Hudson River and the

"Clermont" sailing up the river, with an Indian in the foreground.—The Postmaster-General has awarded a contract for about 3,500,000,000 postal cards more ornate and decidedly superior to those now in use. They will be of better stock, less fuzzy, stronger and yet lighter. It is calculated that they will supply the want for four years.

New York Politics

In the pages of political news at this season considerable interest has been turned to the likelihood of fusion of all the elements to oppose the continued rule of Tammany. One large element is the Independence League, of which Mr. Hearst, proprietor of a series of popular daily papers in various cities, is the leader. At a meeting of the League's county committee last Friday, Mr. Hearst answered many questions, and among them whether he favored fusion, the majority of the committee being apparently opposed to it. He said that the Independence League would enter into no alliance with Tammany, nor with the Republican or any other party, unless it accepted the League's chief contention, that the city must own and control, but not necessarily operate, all future traction routes. Not even if Tammany should put up Judge Gaynor would the League support him without this pledge. It appears to be settled that Tammany will find all the opposition forces united at the coming city election. The executive committees of the Republican party of the city and county have past resolutions committing the party to fusion, and the Committee of One Hundred and other minor bodies are likely to follow suit. This will compel Tammany to put up its best candidates, perhaps Judge Gaynor and Mr. Jerome. But Judge Gaynor has issued a letter accepting an independent nomination without regard to party, and expects Tammany to endorse him, and to have the support of many Republicans. He is regarded as free from all obligations and desirous to serve simply the interests of the city.—Mr. Jerome has announced that he will be a candidate for his present office as District Attorney in this city. He will be nominated by petition, as in 1904, when, tho a candidate of no party, he

won the election against Tammany. It is supposed that Tammany will this time feel obliged to endorse his candidacy, as he is a great vote-getter, and Tammany's rejection of him at the last election was the great blunder of Charles J. Murphy as the leader of Tammany. But neither the Republican party nor the Committee of One Hundred is likely to endorse him.

—The president of the Boro of Brooklyn, Mr. Bird S. Coler, has presented to Governor Hughes charges against Mayor McClellan. He has not asked for Mayor McClellan's removal, for the interval before the expiration of the term of both of them is too short for the investigation. He charges Mayor McClellan with maliciously using his power of investigation of the conduct of Mr. Coler and other Brooklyn officials for his own political purposes, and without regard to fairness and justice.—The directory for Manhattan and the Bronx for 1909 contains 503,769 names, being 41,292 more than the previous year. The erection of four large buildings, such as the Hudson Terminal and the Singer Building, furnished 6,000 names.—The New York State Civil Service Commission has made a new ruling which attracts interest. It is announced that hereafter candidates must attain a general average of at least 60 per cent. in each subject of the written examination before receiving a rating for experience or personal qualifications. Experience will be rated on the statements submitted in the application. Personal qualifications will be rated on an oral examination to be held at a future date at places as convenient as possible for the attendance of those candidates who pass the written test. This is claimed to be a vindication of Governor Black's idea that a candidate should be rated 50 per cent. for "merit" and 50 per cent. for "fitness," his method of "taking the starch out" of the service. He secured such a law, and it was repealed under Governor Roosevelt.

Labor Unionism President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has been attending the International Union Congress, Paris, after completing a thorough study of European conditions. On Labor

Day he reviewed his studies and gave his results, and declared that the American Federation of Labor is the greatest strictly workingmen's movement in the world:

"Unlike the movement here in France, the American Federation is unimpeded by socialists, reformists and revolutionists, who are constantly stirring up internal strife. The American Federation always makes tomorrow a better day for the American workingman than he enjoyed today. Our goal is to give to the laborer the fullest enjoyment of the fruits of his labor. Three-fourths of the workmen in America today are enjoying an eight-hour working day, with Saturday half holidays in June, July and August. The task in America has been a hard one—harder than that of any other federation, for in America we have eight million negroes, 150,000 immigrants annually, and the most powerful capitalistic organization in the world."

Mr. Gompers declared that the labor unions asked no favors from the Government, desiring merely the right to combat for themselves for their inalienable rights. Speaking of the anti-military movement that has been instituted all over Europe by workingmen thruout their labor organizations, Mr. Gompers said he favored world-wide peace, and hoped the day would come when it would be possible. Until that time, however, he is not in favor of national disarmament. Mr. Gompers returns to this country to stand trial on his appeal from the jail sentence imposed on him by a Federal court in the District of Columbia.

Various Items The end of the McKees Rocks strike appears to be at hand. The executive committee of the strikers, thru the McKees Rocks Chamber of Commerce, offered to return to work on terms that amount to practically a surrender. The company received the terms, and sent answer that the matter would be discussed with individuals as they appeared at the information bureau of the plant. The strikers asked that all cars now in the plant unfinished be completed on the old scale of wages. They offered to continue work on contracts which the company made previous to the strike at the old scale of wages. After this is completed they ask that a new scale, based on the 1907 scale of wages, be put in force.

A New Jersey State law requires saloons, as well as other places of busi-

ness, to be closed on Sunday. But in Atlantic City the saloons have remained open. Governor Fort called the attention of the Mayor, Mr. Stoy, to his neglect to see that the law was observed, but he paid no attention to it and the saloons remained open. Then the Mayor was arrested on a charge of neglect of duty, and held in bail of \$5,000 provided by three leading men, two of them presidents of local banks. On news of his arrest the saloon keepers agreed to open again last Sunday and did so. The sentiment of the business men of the city appears to be with Mayor Stoy and to condemn his arrest. The president of the City Business League says that the best people regard the arrest of Mayor Stoy as an insult to the resort, quite unwarranted, and makes him a martyr. But the low gambling dives have been broken up.—First the Cunarder "Mauretania" cut down the time of passage from New York to Liverpool by two hours, and on Thursday last the "Lusitania" made the distance to New York in still shorter time, 4 days, 11 hours and 42 minutes, reaching her dock on the fourth day after starting, cutting the "Mauretania's" record by 2 hours and 56 minutes. She had most favorable weather except for half a gale on Wednesday night. The ship burned 1,100 tons of coal a day, costing \$16,000 for the trip.—The Alabama State Board of Health is much disturbed over the prevalence of the disease called pellagra in several counties, and they have no means of curing it. It prevails in certain countries in the Old World where the people depend much on maize for food, and is supposed to be caused by eating maize affected by mould.

The Discovery of the North Pole

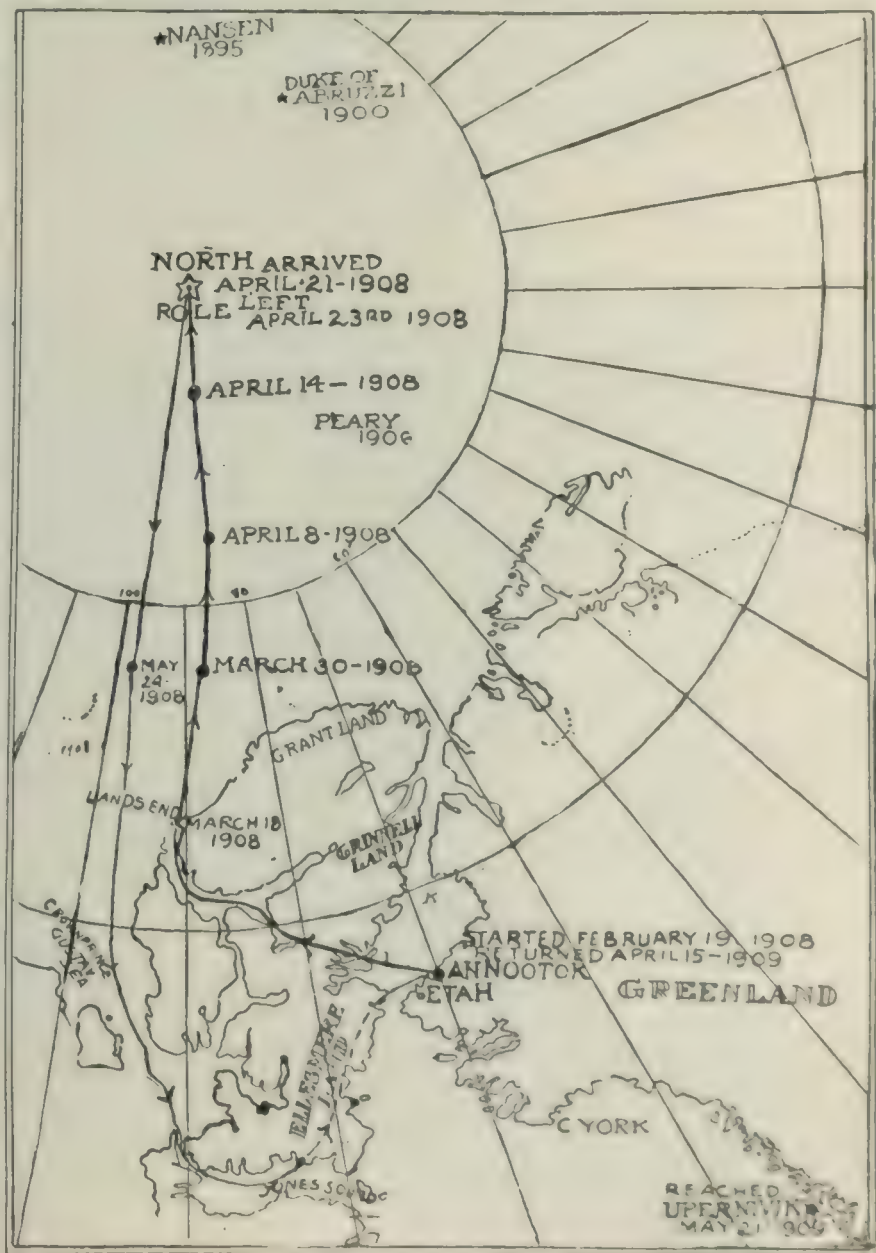
The long race for the Pole ended most sensationally this week by the almost simultaneous announcement from two Americans that they had independently reached the goal. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, a physician of Brooklyn, returned from the arctic regions by the Danish steamer "Hans Egede" and telegraphed from Lerwick that he had reached the North Pole on April 21, 1908. He was outfitted and taken north in the summer of 1907 by

John R. Bradley, of New York, in a fishing schooner of 111 tons equipped with a gasoline engine. The expedition was ostensibly for hunting big game, but provided with all the necessities for a dash for the pole by sledge. The Eskimos at Etah were found well supplied with dogs and walrus meat for them. Dr. Cook was left at Annootok (Annatok) on August 28, 1907, with provisions for three years and lodged in houses made of packing boxes. One white companion, Rudolf Francke, the German steward of the yacht "J. R. Bradley," remained with him until spring, when Dr. Cook sent him back and set out with Eskimos alone. He left Annootok February 29 with eleven men, the same number of sledges and 103 dogs. He crossed Ellesmere Land and went up Nansen Sound, striking north from Heiberg Island. By March 21 the last of the Eskimo had been sent back except two young men, Stuckshook and Ahwelsh, with twenty-three dogs. On March 30, in latitude 84 degrees 17 minutes, longitude 86 degrees 36 minutes, land was observed to the westward, but not explored. Beyond there was nothing but a sea of ice and no traces of life of any kind. The extreme cold caused young ice to form quickly, so remarkably high speed could be made at times. When the observations indicated that the pole had been reached a halt of two days was made before the return journey was begun. The American flag was hoisted and then left in a brass tube. The ice was broken and drifting and there was no evidence of any land. The return journey was long and arduous. Twenty miles a day were made at first, but below the 87th parallel the ice was drifting rapidly eastward and a storm set in lasting three weeks. On May 24, when the sky cleared so an observation could be made, they had reached the 84th parallel, near the 97th meridian. Rations were reduced, and open water and high screw ice cut them off from Nansen Sound. After twenty days in a fog they found themselves far down in Crown Prince Gustav's Sea, to the west of Heiberg Island. No depots could be found and no animals were seen until June 20, when a bear was shot in Ringnesland. They endeavored to reach the

whalers in Lancaster Sound, but had to take refuge in Jones Sound instead, where they past two months in an open boat ten miles from shore. The hundred bullets that they had started with had been reduced to fifteen and they had to use lassos, traps, bows and arrows and spears in hunting game, which, for lack of fuel, had often to be eaten raw. Musk ox was the chief reliance, but bear, fox, wolves and ducks also served for food, fuel and clothing. At Cape Spargo an underground den was prepared and there the three men remained until the sunrise of 1909. On February 18 they started for Annootok, and from there moved south to the Danish settlement of Upernavik, which was reached May 21, 1909.

Dr. Cook's announcement was so surprising to the world and disconcerting to the friends and backers of his rival, Commander Peary, that it was received with considerable incredulity and was denounced in some quarters as a hoax. The points that chiefly aroused skepticism were the unprecedented rapid time made by sledge over the ice to the pole, averaging about 15 miles a day; the long delay in returning to civilization after the feat was accomplished; the absence of any confirmation by other persons, for even the two Eskimos who accompanied him had remained at Etah; the refusal of Dr. Cook to give out details of his observations or show his original notes; and the supposed inadequacy of the means. But the explanation by Mr. Bradley that the expedition was carefully planned and sufficiently well equipped removed the last objection, and Dr. Cook's bearing under the severe cross-exam-

ination by the army of reporters at Copenhagen rather turned the tide of public opinion in his favor. He was received at Copenhagen with the wildest enthusiasm and given a succession of feasts as compensation for his long period of starvation and loneliness. The Danish scientists express their belief in his story and he was warmly received by the King of Denmark. He was at a public dinner in the Tivoli Casino, garlanded with pink roses, when word was received that Peary had returned. He expressed his gratification at Peary's triumph and his confidence that his own statements would now receive corroboration.



MAP SHOWING DR. COOK'S ROUTE TO THE POLE AND RETURN.
According to the *New York Herald*

Dr. Cook's Own Story From Lerwick, Shetland Islands, Dr. Cook cabled, on September 1, to the New York Herald the first full account of his discovery from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

After a prolonged fight against famine and frost we have at last succeeded in reaching the North Pole. A new highway, with an interesting strip of animated nature, has at last been explored. Big game haunts were located, which will delight the sportsman and extend the Eskimo horizon. Land has been discovered upon which rest the earth's northernmost rocks. A triangle of 30,000 square miles has been cut out of the terrestrial unknown.

The expedition was the outcome of a summer cruise in arctic seas. The yacht "Bradley" arrived at the limits of navigation in Smith Sound late in August, 1907. Here conditions were found favorable to launching a venture for the pole. John R. Bradley liberally supplied from the yacht suitable provisions for local use, and my own equipment for emergencies served well for every purpose of arctic travel.

We were now about 200 miles from the pole and the sled loads were reduced. One dog after another had gone into the stomachs of

the hungry survivors until the teams were considerably reduced, but there seemed to remain a sufficient balance of man and brute to push along into the heart of the mystery to which we had set ourselves. Beyond the eighty-sixth parallel the ice fields became more extensive and heavier, the crevices fewer and less troublesome, with little or no crushed ice thrown up as barriers.

From the eighty-seventh to the eighty-eighth, much to our surprise, came the indication of land ice. For two days we traveled over ice which resembled a glacial surface. The usual sea ice lines of demarkation were absent and there were no hummocks or deep crevices. There was, however no perceptible elevation and no positive sign of land or sea. Observations on the 14th gave latitude 88 degrees 21 minutes and longitude 95 degrees 52 minutes.

We were now less than one hundred miles from the pole. The pack was here more active, but the temperature remained below 40, cement together quickly the new crevices. Young ice spread on the narrow spaces of open water so rapidly that little delay was caused in crossing from one field to another. . . .

In the enforced effort every human strand was strained and at camping time there was no longer sufficient energy to erect a snow shelter, although the temperature still was very low. The silk tent was pressed into service and the chance proved successful.



EXPLORER ROBERT F. PEARY AND HIS ESKIMO DOGS



THE YACHT "ROOSEVELT"

Which carried Commander Robert E. Peary to the Arctic regions and has now brought him back. This photograph was taken near Etah in August, 1908, when the "Roosevelt" was caught in the ice floe.

Slowly but surely we neared the turning point. Good astronomical observations were daily procured to fix the advancing stages. The ice steadily improved, but still there was a depressing monotony of scene, and life had no pleasures, no spiritual recreation, nothing to relieve the steady physical drag of chronic fatigue.

But there came an end to this, as to all things. On April 21 the first corrected altitude of the sun gave 89 degrees 57 minutes 46 seconds.

The pole, therefore, was in sight. We advanced the fourteen seconds, made supplementary observations and prepared to stay long enough to permit a double round of observations. . . . At last, we had pierced the boreal center and the flag had been raised to the coveted breezes of the North Pole.

The day was April 21, 1908. The sun indicated local noon, but time was a negative problem, for here all meridians meet. With a step it was possible to go from one part of the globe to the opposite side. From the hour of midnight to that of midday the latitude was 90, the temperature 38 below zero and the barometer 29.83. North, east and west had vanished. It was south in every direction, but the compass pointing to the magnetic pole was as useful as ever.

Although overjoyed with the success of the conquest, our spirits began to descend on the following day. After all the observations had been taken with a careful study of the local conditions, a sense of intense loneliness came with the further scrutiny of the horizon. What

a cheerless spot to have aroused the ambition of man for so many ages. An endless field of purple snows. No life. No land. No spot to relieve the monotony of frost. We were the only pulsating creatures in a dead world of ice.

Peary Reaches the North Pole

On September 6 news was received from Indian Harbor, Labrador, that Commander Robert E. Peary had discovered the Pole on April 6, 1909. As we go to press no details have been given, for the despatches from Labrador are brief and some of them in cipher. His message to Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary and treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club, was merely "sun," which, according to his private code, meant "Pole reached. The 'Roosevelt' safe." He telegraphed his wife, "I have the D. O. P. and am well, love. All well. Will wire again from Chateau. Bert." Mrs. Peary explains that by "D. O. P." he meant the "darned old pole," "altho possibly the D may stand for a more drastic term." To the Associated Press he telegraphed: "Stars and Stripes nailed to the Pole," and to the New York Yacht Club:

"Steam yacht 'Roosevelt,' flying club burgee, has enabled me to add North Pole to club's other trophies."

For nearly three years Commander Peary has been engaged in Arctic exploration and this is his eighth expedition in the direction of the Pole. His greatest previous success was the attainment on April 21, 1906, when he broke the record by attaining a latitude of 87 degrees 6 minutes. He left New York on this present expedition on July 6, 1908, and sent his last message to the Navy Department from Etah on August 17, 1908. Here the "Roosevelt" landed also some supplies for Dr. Cook in anticipation of his return. Mr. Peary expected to begin his sledge work in February and to follow the north coast of Grantland as far west as Cape Columbia and then strike north. He probably took a more easterly course than Dr. Cook.

Foreign Notes This is a week of triumph in exploration. The Duke of the Abruzzi reached the highest point ever attained in mountain climbing by ascending one of the Himalayas, Mount Godwin-Austen, to an altitude of 24,600 feet above sea-level. He did not reach the summit, which is 3,650 feet higher. The Duke of the Abruzzi is a cousin of the King of Italy and one of the most successful of modern explorers. In 1897 he ascended Mount Elias in Alaska, 18,000 feet high. In 1900 he came within 241 miles of the North Pole. In 1906 he explored the Ruwenzori range in Africa, the famed "Mountains of the Moon."—The deposed Shah of Persia is now at the Russian Legation at Zerpzende. He has been forced to relinquish his estates in the Province of Azerbaijan to the State and will receive a pension of \$180,000 on condition of leaving the country. The Persian Government has banished a large number of the officials of the old régime and reactionary leaders, and, for the rest of its opponents, has issued a proclamation of general amnesty. General Liakhoff, the Russian officer who entered the service of the Shah and with his Cossacks overthrew the Persian Parliament, has returned to the Russian service and has been appointed colonel in a Blahystok regiment.—

In deference to a joint protest of the Powers Mulai Hafid, the Sultan of Morocco, has agreed to put a stop to the further torture of the followers of the Pretender whom he had captured.—No decisive movement against the Riffians has been undertaken by the Spanish in Morocco. Reinforcements in large number are being sent to Melilla. A novelty in Moroccan warfare, an armored automobile battery, is to be employed.—Francisco Ferrer, the Barcelona anarchist who was supposed to have been concerned in the attempt to assassinate the King of Spain on his wedding day, has been arrested for complicity in the recent riots in Catalonia. The state of siege in Barcelona has been raised.—The mutinous demonstration in the Greek army against princely rule has accomplished its aim. Crown Prince Constantine, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Prince Nicholas, Inspector-General of Artillery, have resigned their positions, and three other princes have asked for long leaves of absence. The new Premier, M. Mavromichalis, has promised a complete and satisfactory reorganization of the army in accord with the desires of the people.

The Swedish Strike The great Swedish strike was formally called off by the Labor Federation on September 6, the Government having assumed the task of arranging a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties. The strike was practically a failure, for although 285,700 men in almost all trades were out at one time the commercial and social life of the country was not paralyzed but only temporarily impeded. The railroad men voted against going out as a body, and the moderate and non-socialistic workingmen who were drawn into the movement at the start soon made terms with the employers and went back to work. The most remarkable feature of the strike was its peaceableness. There was very little violence or disorder. This is ascribed largely to the closing of the saloons, and the object lesson thus given to the country on the benefits of total abstinence has greatly strengthened the temperance movement.

The Dash to the Pole

BY HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN

[Mr. Bridgman, of the *Brooklyn Standard-Union*, has been for many years an authority on Arctic exploration. He was in command of two Peary exploring expeditions, and is secretary of the Peary Arctic Club.—EDITOR.]

THAT the two Poles, the world's greatest geographical prizes, which have tempted and daunted mankind from the beginning, should be gained within ten months of each other is a coincidence scarcely less remarkable than the achievement itself. That an American gains the North Pole the earlier appeals both to our patriotic pride and sense of the fitness of things, for it had been much the longest and most diligently sought, and while the Irishman in the Antarctic did not actually attain the coveted goal, he so far advanced his country's flag into the unknown, making

and competent scientific staff, who return loaded with data of the highest value, and with the definite determination of the place of the South Magnetic Pole. The announcement that the North Pole, that lure of the centuries, has actually been reached comes so suddenly and from a



DR. FREDERICK A. COOK,

Who claims to be the first to reach the North Pole.

such a brilliant and gallant fight against new and unforeseen obstacles, that by common consent he receives the highest geographical honors, and John Bull cheerfully pays the bills. Shackleton was accompanied, too, by a carefully selected



DR. COOK IN ARCTIC DRESS

quarter so unexpected that intelligent judgment on the fact is difficult. Naturally, writing for the public and forwarding his account by cable, only the personal and popular phases would be presented, and any statement of scientific results or data would be deferred. But Dr. Cook would probably not demand that scientific rank and weight should be given to his expedition. It was simply a duel with nature; man, stripped for the fight, encumbered only with the barest necessities, determined to make a life and death struggle for one thing only, the goal. But the world will ask that science, tho

not directly interested and served, shall verify the claim and shall attest the result. And, therefore, Dr. Cook will doubtless be only too willing to offer the

and without witnesses or testimony or corroboration. What Dr. Cook's achievement is worth must in the present juncture of affairs depend on each man's judg-



DR. COOK IN THE NORTH

data upon which the confirmation of his narrative will rest. Records, diaries, notebooks, locations, courses and all indicia so well known to explorers will be produced and placed with the archives, either in original or in duplicate, of the principal geographic societies of the world.

Had he by any possibility opened any of Peary's cairns at Cape Thomas Hubbard or Cape Columbia, or any of Sverdrup's in his Farthest Land and archipelago, the evidence would be conclusive and all the doubts forever silenced. Reading between the lines and dismissing at once for what they may be worth all the views, opinions and comments with which the papers are now so heavily burdened, the tale stands on tall by itself

ment. Responsible to no scientific society under no service discipline, he is the freest lance that ever entered the Arctic lists, and is exempted from all conditions of obligation and direct responsibility. Sir Clements Markham long ago criticised Peary's methods, and said that science cared little for a man following a dog sledge over the ice. It wants to know and measure currents, temperatures, depths and salinity, the electrical forces and all the other phenomena of Nature, that the laws with which men are familiar may be accurately determined, and in addition all the forms of animal and marine life may be studied. How much in any or all these departments Cook will contribute remains to be seen. It will not be forgotten that Peary took with him last

year a complete equipment from the United States Coast Survey and a special detail for observations which will give our Government unique and unquestioned pre-eminence in this field of research. Cook's narrative shows ample opportunities for complete studies of the Ellesmere land fauna, of the life which sustained his own, and may do much to supplement and enlarge the work of Sverdrup in this most remote, unpopulated and hitherto undisturbed region, apparently the best hunting ground in all the Arctic.

As to the bearing of Cook's work on the future of Arctic exploration Amundsen already gives answer, his transpolar expedition now fitting out in that veteran of the Arctic. Nansen's and Sverdrup's "Fram" will go right on and a year from now will be in the ice north of Siberia heading westward. For Amundsen, discoverer of the North Magnetic Pole, and Cook's Antarctic shipmate in the "Belgica," is but the forerunner of many who will carry on scientific work in the North. Dazzled it may be by distance, by the elusive pole no longer, for it will be necessary to attain it but once, the whole Polar basin is now opened up to intelligent and systematic study, where the laws of Nature may be learned, her processes observed, land and sea definitely delimited and the last unknown area eliminated from the map. Nations will collaborate and cooperate in this work, and the Polar regions—for the same process is going on in the Antarctic—will be definitely included in their proper place in the scientific world, and their books, sealed from the earlier ages, will be opened wide to all the world.

Maybe this is not the time nor place to intrude ethics or etiquette. Yet those who have followed Arctic matters do not forget that Peary made all this possible, and they reserve until the facts are known

their judgment. Eskimo had been trained by him, lands explored and seas charted, and only an unlucky delay of contractors, for which he was in no way responsible, kept him at home in the summer of 1907. Everybody knew the facts; that his work was unfinished, postponed, and the fitting out of the "Bradley" by



ON THE SUMMIT OF MT. MCKINLEY
Dr. Cook silhouetted against the Arctic sky.

stealth, equipped for field work and stores and supplies for inland and sea ice marches, while, of course, within the prescriptive rights of the owner, invite remark among men who respect honor and observe fair play.

Peary's plans were all as open as the day and all his countrymen

knew that fifteen years of dauntless and undaunted work in which he had accomplished many times more than all who had preceded him were to be crowned by one final attempt to reach the coveted goal of centuries. That his men, methods and reasonings should all be ap-

propriated and the long struggle finished before he had had his fair and final opportunity is a transaction upon which the American people will render just judgment when they know all the facts. And in the meantime the past is already secure. Patience and more light.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



St. Michael's Star

(A Hymn for Labor Day)

BY BLISS CARMAN

IN the pure solitude of dusk
One star is set to shine
Above the sundown's dying rose,
A lamp above a shrine.
It is the star of Michael lit
In the minster of the sun,
That every toiling hand may give
Thanks for the day's work done.

For when the almighty word went forth
To bid creation be,—
The glimmering star-tracks on the blue,
The tide-belts on the sea,—
Perfect as planned, from Michael's hand
The lasting hills arose,
Their bases on the poppled plain,
Their peaks in bannered snows.

Cedar and thorn and oak were born;
Green fiddleheads uncurled
In the spring woods; gold addertongues
Came forth to glad the world;—
The magic of the punctual seeds,
Each with its pregnant powers,
As the lord Michael fashioned them
To keep their days and hours.

Frail fins to ride the monstrous tide,
Soft wings to poise and gleam,
He formed the pageant tribe by tribe
As vivid as a dream.
And still must his beneficence
Renew, create, sustain,
The species of the good and true,
The alchemy of the rain.

Flourishing with God, the kindly seed
Yearns through the summer days
With the mute eloquence of flowers,
Its only means of praise.
At dusk and dawn the tranquil hills
Throb to the song of birds,
And all the dim blue silence thrills
To transport not of words.

For earth must breed to spirit's need,
Clay to the finer clay,
That soul thru sense find recompense
And rapture on her way.
And man, from dust and dreaming wrought,
To all things must impart
The trend and likeness of his thought,
The passion of his heart.

The love and lore he shall acquire
To word and deed must dare;
Resemblances to God his Sire
His voice and mien must bear.
His children's children shall portray
The skill which he bestows
On living; and what life must mean
His craftsman's instinct knows.

Line upon line and tone by tone,
The visioned form he gives
To sound and color, word and stone
Takes loveliness and lives.
He sees his project's soaring hope
Grow substance, and expand
To measure a diviner scope
Beneath his patient hand.

To pencil, brush, and burnisher
His wizardry he lends,
And to the care of lathe and loom
His secret he commends.
In hues and forms and cadences
New beauty he instils,
A brother by the right of craft
To Michael of the hills.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.

What Do the Newport Suffrage Meetings Mean?

BY IDA HUSTED HARPER

CHAIRMAN NATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE PRESS COMMITTEE

THE answer to the above question is far from unanimous. One excited advocate of the "cause" exclaimed at a public gathering, "How can we save our movement from the plutocrats?" and

things." But the *Baltimore Sun*, in a long editorial, declares: "If the Four Hundred are to enlist under the banner of woman suffrage, the country may be on the eve of a revolution which will



Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood, New York

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT AND THE REV. ANNA SHAW
TOGETHER AT NEWPORT

President Anna Howard Shaw replied, "Heretofore we have been very successful; they seemed never to have heard of it." The *Washington Star* says: "Danger lies that way. It would be better to meet in New York City in hired rooms and have the reports of the proceedings go out from a number on a business street where practical people are doing

shake the very foundations of our institutions." Possibly the majority of the leading papers have expressed an opinion on one side or the other. Individual suffragists have "viewed with alarm" or "seen with pride" according to their temperament. The principal suffrage paper, the *Woman's Journal*, approves, and its veteran editor, Henry B. Blackwell, came

down from Boston to attend the first meeting. Dr. Shaw, the national president, was a speaker, as was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, "last of the pioneers."

For a number of years the chief obstacle to woman suffrage has been not opposition but indifference. Few of the influential newspapers actually oppose it; they simply do not notice it. The large body of thinking women are not hostile to it; they are merely indifferent. Public sentiment in general can be aroused only by the newspapers. There has not been anything especially new or interesting in the suffrage movement, so they have left it alone and public opinion has stagnated. Women as a rule take up the activities that offer least resistance—first the church, then clubs, patriotic societies, and finally various kinds of civic work. Suffrage, for many obvious reasons, has been not only unpopular, but the way made as difficult as possible for those who espoused it. As a result women in the mass have directed their energies toward every other conceivable object and left the suffrage side-tracked. Consequently a vital necessity existed for giving the newspapers something to talk about, and

making suffrage popular enough for the average woman not to be afraid to favor it. Have the Newport meetings accomplished these two purposes?

On August 22 the *New York Herald*, a leading paper on two continents, contained two pages about the prospective meetings in Marble House, and the powerful *New York Times* had almost a page on Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont's plans to further the cause of woman suffrage. In the week preceding, the *New York* papers had published columns on these subjects; and the press associations had telegraphed about them to every newspaper in the country; in the two days following there was scarcely one that did not print notices of the forthcoming lectures at Marble House. On the days of the meetings all the large papers of New York and Boston had reporters and artists present and the Associated Press worked overtime. The next day after each, scores of big papers printed full pages, half pages and columns of reports with illustrations, and such headlines as Suffrage in a Palace; Triumph for Equal Rights; Social Leaders Flock to Study Suffrage; Equal Suf-



MARBLE HOUSE FACING BELLEVUE AVENUE. FRONT ELEVATION.

The building is of pure white marble from the Tuckahoe, N. Y., quarries.



Copyright, 1909, by J. Ruger, Newport, R. I.

MARBLE HOUSE FACING THE SEA. REAR ELEVATION.

Showing the sculpturing of Carrara marble.

frage the Slogan; Society Throngs Marble House to Hear the Suffragists; Woman Suffrage Party a Great Success. The accounts were dignified and accurate, the addresses given almost in full and predictions made as to the many city houses which would be opened for similar ones during the coming winter. Every paper in the United States published the press dispatches and many had editorial comment. The expenditure of thousands upon thousands of dollars could not have secured such advertising, and yet it was obtained without the payment of one dollar. In past years scores of suffrage meetings have been held far surpassing these because there were many able speakers instead of one, and they were wholly ignored by the press or ridiculed and misrepresented, while the devoted adherents of the cause were entirely without the means of influencing public sentiment in its favor.

It is upon women themselves that the effect of these successful meetings will be most apparent. Thousands of them in all parts of the country are thinking more seriously upon the suffrage question than ever before, but they have seen such ridicule and contempt heaped upon

its advocates that their reluctance even to investigate it is not in the least surprising. Their tendency to rush into whatever becomes fashionable is to be deplored, but just now the most important thing is to make the movement for woman suffrage respectable enough for them to come into it without being subjected to what has been endured by its supporters of the past two generations. No one can deny the vast influence which these Newport meetings will have toward that end on the women of all classes. They might injure a cause which depended on men for its support, but they will help it with women, and a great need of this movement today is for larger numbers of women to come openly and fearlessly into the ranks.

In the wide publicity they have gained, the approving comment they have evoked and the favorable impression they have made upon women, we must conclude that these Marble House meetings have been fully justified.

There is, however, another aspect of the question which demands consideration. With the fields growing ripe for the harvest the work for woman suffrage has been crippled on every hand by the

lack of funds to print and circulate literature, to send out speakers and organizers, to assist State campaigns, to do the thousand and one things absolutely necessary to the success of any movement. This one always has been confined to what is known as the middle classes, women of earnestness and energy but with small financial means. In some communities there have been a few with larger incomes, but none of great wealth. This is equally true of all reforms. Even under these circumstances it is astonishing how much money has been raised and how great a work has been done—steady, persistent, consecrated work, whose direct results are seen in the present advanced status of the question. The time has now come when it is imperative to have larger funds. Officers serving without salaries and struggling to make their living expenses by outside effort, the intermittent service of volunteer workers, are no longer sufficient for the vastly increasing demands. There must be obtained from some source a great deal of money for the strictly legitimate purposes essential to success. It is foolish to ignore or deny this fact.

Consider, for instance, the wage-earning women of the country. For many years after the movement for suffrage began there were practically no women working outside the home; now there are millions; they are recognized as an important economic factor and, thru their trade unions, they are becoming an immense power. Without any teaching except in the school of experience the majority of them have learned that women ought to have the vote. If properly organized and brought into relation with the officially constituted suffrage associations they would be a tremendous force. They have not themselves, however, the time or money to effect this organization, establish headquarters, hire halls, etc., and they must have the co-operation of other women who can supply what they lack. This is but one of many instances which show that the principal need of the woman suffrage movement at the present time is the money for the necessary work.

Last winter Mrs. Belmont, who had retired from social life because of a personal bereavement, found time to make

a study of this subject in which she had long had an academic interest. With the thoroughness and business acumen for which she is noted she asked some of the leaders to come and help her understand the situation. After one or two interviews she said, "Why are you not asking us wealthy women for money?"

"Because," was the answer, "we think that after you know the needs of the work you will not have to be asked."

"What do you want most just now?" was the next question, with the reply:

"Suitable headquarters in New York City, where the large newspapers, the press associations and many people of wealth and generosity are located." Within a week Mrs. Belmont had opened a separate bank account for this purpose, and the names of the men and women who, at her solicitation, have contributed toward it would be a revelation to the public. As a result there will be opened this month woman suffrage headquarters comprising an entire floor of nine rooms in a handsome new office building, 505 Fifth avenue, near Forty-second street. The National Association was invited to occupy five of these rooms at whatever rental it felt able to pay; two were offered to the New York State Association for which they will be at no expense whatever; two Mrs. Belmont has reserved for a society which she is forming for special work. The National Press Bureau will be located on this floor and its two rooms furnished by her. The private office of Dr. Shaw will be furnished by Mrs. William M. Ivins, and that of Mrs. Ella Hawley Crossett, State president, by Mrs. Henry Villard, only daughter of William Lloyd Garrison. Both of these ladies have given much assistance to the cause of woman suffrage for many years. The two associations will continue the work which they have been trying to do under less favorable conditions, and this, of course, without the slightest jurisdiction of any one outside.

As national and State work was now to be conducted in New York City on a large scale, Mrs. Belmont realized the necessity of interesting the men and women of this city who could give it the greatest impetus thru wealth and social power; hence the brave decision to have

those meetings at Marble House. It did require considerable courage, for it is said that not half a dozen members of this famous summer colony, made up almost wholly of New Yorkers, believed in woman suffrage or approved her advocacy of it. If every man's house is his castle surely every woman's house is her home and she is entitled to its privacy. It demanded a spirit of real sacrifice to throw open to the general public this one with its exquisite finishing and furnishing, taking the chances of a stormy day. The criticism of the five dollar tickets is unfounded, as the money was for suffrage work, and admission to the beautiful grounds and the lecture itself was only one dollar, which by no means covered the actual expenses. Nobody with less social influence could have brought those indifferent pleasure seekers to listen for two afternoons to the undiluted doctrine of woman suffrage. As a result some who were radically opposed declared themselves fully converted; some were interested to the point of saying they should certainly attend the lectures to be given in New York next winter; others at once offered their drawing rooms for these lectures, and still others made contributions of money before leaving the grounds. The permanent residents of Newport and the surrounding towns have been utterly dead on this

question in spite of the strenuous efforts of the Rhode Island Suffrage Association to arouse them, but they flocked to the Marble House lectures—500 the first day, 700 the second, according to the newspapers.

If it all should end here it would still have been quite worth while, but will it end here? "A mere society fad," say the scoffing; "a pretty diversion for a summer day." Let us wait till next summer before we try to answer. For the present there are the headquarters guaranteed for two years; four big mass meetings arranged for New York City and smaller ones too numerous to count; "suffrage centers" planned for all sections of the city; a campaign thruout the State; something more than a "thinking part" in the election of State Assemblymen; 2,000 women going to Albany for the "hearing" this winter instead of 1,000 as last session.

The greatest need just now is a live, aggressive suffrage newspaper, published in New York, independent in its policies and free from all control except that of the National Association. If this should materialize in the near future as the direct result of influences set to work at the Marble House meetings, would those who are decrying them accept it as a justification?

NEW YORK CITY



The Cross on the Hospital

BY EDWARD TALLMADGE ROOT

MANGLED or fevered or wan are its guests; and thru sunshine and rain,
Over the Inn of the Suffering gleameth the Symbol of Pain!

Here, with the kindness of Science, how deft are the fingers that move!
Over the House of the Merciful shineth the Symbol of Love.

Baffling our skill, ah, how many here draw their last agonized breath!
Over Life's ultimate Refuge there riseth the Symbol of Death.

Death? Yea; but Who, on the cross, gave His life, as a Victor Divine?
O'er this new Deed of the Christ, lo! there towereth the Conqueror's Sign!

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

A New Helicon Hall

BY UPTON SINCLAIR

VOLUME 1 OF "THE JUNGLE," ETC.

IT has been a trifle over three years since I published in THE INDEPENDENT an article entitled "A Home Colony," the result of which was the starting of the Helicon Hall experiment. Since we were burned out, many of our old members have written to me and urged me to start again; but I have so far withstood the temptation. For one thing, I found that the enterprise required the entire time of one man to run it; and that man ought not to be a person who is chafing inwardly because of novels and plays that he is being prevented from writing. My experience convinced me that a co-operative home is a practicable thing, and that some man will make it "go" before very long; but also it convinced me that I am not the man.

More important yet, my way of life has undergone a very radical change in the last two years; the domestic problem no longer presses upon me or my family. I shall explain this at some length, for the reason that it bears directly upon the new enterprise which I am undertaking.

It is the "servant problem" which will drive people into the co-operative homes; it was that problem which brought our "home-colonists" together. They were literary people, who could not afford hotel life and were too sensitive for boarding-house life. The novelty of Helicon Hall and its social opportunities attracted them; but more than anything else, they wanted their three meals cooked and the dishes washed, without their having the bother. And most of the energies of those who were running the colony—myself included—went to the ordering and serving of food, and the cleaning up afterward. We started out with a brave attempt to have no servants; but we soon found that the cooking was too hard a job for the college girl who had undertaken it, and that the college boys who agreed to scrape the pots and kettles did not scrape half as vigorously as they should have. So in the end we had to get regular servants, even though we

continued to try to treat them as "fellow-colonists."

That was one of our tragic insincerities. Another was the "simplicity" of our life. Itinerant journalists who happened in on our "bean day" made fun of our scanty *ménu*; but as a matter of fact, we served quite an elaborate table, and still without being able to satisfy every one. We were always in trouble because this or that cog of our *cuisine* machinery kept getting out of place; and I recall that on several occasions the colonists spent their time at our weekly meetings in discussing whether human beings could survive without soft boiled eggs on Sunday mornings.

After the fire, and the strain and worry caused by serious financial losses, I was in very bad health, and my wife in even worse. So for the first time in my life I began to pay serious attention to the question of diet. A good many of the members of the colony had been vegetarians before they came there; but we had served meat for the meat-eaters, and the result was that all the vegetarians had fallen from grace. Now, however, I became a vegetarian "for keeps"; living for the most part on the "germ-proof" food preparations of Dr. Kellogg, of the Battle Creek Sanitarium. That helped me some—but very little. Last fall I found myself in such a condition of nervous exhaustion that I went away by myself to California, vowing that I would not come back to my family and my friends until I had made myself a well man.

I got a little bungalow; and because I did not want to have to bother with a servant, and wanted to be alone at meal times, I took to eating food that did not have to be cooked. I could not get the prepared stuff I had been eating, but I was in a land of fruits and fresh vegetables, and so I lived on these. In this blind way, and quite without guidance, I stumbled on what I now know to be the greatest discovery of my life: the deadly

nature of the cooking process, which destroys the health-giving properties of foods, incites to gluttony, and is the cause of 95 per cent. of the diseases of the human race. Owen Meredith is author of the statement that "civilized man cannot live without cooks." It is my conviction that civilized man is dying because of cooks.

I used a kind of hard whole-wheat cracker; but for this, I ate no cooked food for five months. I lived on nuts, ripe olives, salad vegetables, and a variety of "the kindly fruits of the earth," both fresh and dried. I was indoors most of the time, for the climate was vile—it rained nearly every day all winter thru. And I worked harder than I had ever worked in my life before; and yet my troubles fell from me like a cast-off garment. My stomach ceased from growling, my sluggish intestines awoke, my nerves became calm, and my headaches were forgotten. I was a picture of radiant and rejoicing health. "I like to see you walk up the street," said a lady of my acquaintance. "You seem to be having such a fine time."

I started out for home again, and I began giving lectures and accepting invitations; and that meant "hospitality," and midnight suppers, and ice cream and cake and candy and all the rest. In two weeks I had a headache, in two more I had a cold, and in another I was lying in a hospital in Key West, Fla., with sunstroke and fever.

So, when I reached New York, I was ill; and my wife was ill also. And we came out here to Battle Creek, and put ourselves into the hands of Bernarr Macfadden, who understands these things. We took a fast—my wife went ten days with very little trouble, and I went twelve with no trouble at all. And so we are thoroly cleansed of all our ailments, and are on the "raw diet" again. We have put on ten or fifteen pounds of extra muscle, and are setting out for a lifetime of perfect health. And if anybody ever sees us putting cooked food into our mouths again, we will thank him to remind us.

In the beginning it was all blind experiment with me. But now I have a theory of it. We are descended from arboreal ancestors; and whoever saw a

fire in a tree? We have the teeth of a nut and fruit eating animal; we have a stomach of that size, and a colon intended for all sorts of waste—fibers, seeds and skins. And now we refine and concentrate our foods, eliminating all this waste; we cook them to make them soft and mushy so that they slip down without mastication; and we combine them in ten thousand artful ways to incite us to gluttony; and the result is that before we have filled our stomach-pouch and satisfied our chewing-impulse, we have taken into our system from three to four times as much nutriment as we need. The balance ferments and decays, and supports bacteria. I once had a count of one hundred and twenty billion to the ounce of intestinal contents, and my wife (after a siege of appendicitis) two hundred and seventy billions! The resulting poisons flood the system, and the upshot is some one of the countless "diseases" of which the medical books give the symptoms without hinting at the cause.

There is only one law of health—after you have fasted and got a new start. That is, to eat every food you eat in the state in which you find it in Nature, with no preparation whatever, save washing it clean. And any reader who has ever had anything to do with "domestic science," whether in a co-operative home or a private family, can imagine the change in one's life consequent upon the adopting of such a rule. For five months in California, I never saw a greasy dish; and all my housekeeping consisted in taking some things out of paper bags, washing them till they were shiny and gorgeously beautiful, and afterward rinsing off a couple of plates under a spigot. So now you can guess why my family is not making plans to set up another Helicon Hall.

Of all the problems which we had to solve there, there is but one which still presses upon us, and that is the problem of our little boy, now almost eight years old. We are still preoccupied literary folk, and the boy is still solitary, and missing the life we desire for him. Now and then we have to go to New York; and we do not consider a big city a place for a child. And in the country, he either plays alone, or else goes with companions who tempt him with cake and candy and

soda water, and all the rest of our civilized abominations. I was brought up on such things myself, and so was David; and when he sees them he craves them. On the other hand, when he is with us he never thinks of them but eats with perfect relish whatever natural food it put before him.

When I came back from California, David was having cooked vegetables and fruits, and bread and butter, and plenty of milk and eggs; and he was rather pale, and his tongue was coated and his breath was unclean. I put him on a diet of nuts and fruits exclusively, and in three days the bad symptoms had disappeared, and his cheeks were full of color. Thereafter he gained in weight at the rate of two pounds a month; until he began traveling about again, and visiting round, and eating white bread, and eggs, and other poison foods.

We did not solve the health problem at Helicon Hall, and perhaps we did not solve the servant problem. But there was one we did solve, as every one agreed without exception—the problem of the children. We had thirteen youngsters, and they had a little world all of their own; a place to sleep and a place to eat and a place to play. They learned to dress themselves and serve their own food. They played together and were blissfully happy all the day long. It was a little children's heaven; and David has never forgotten it—he talks about it and sighs for it even yet. And as for us, it was the one time in our lives when we were able to give our child what we considered he needed; and we can never be at peace again until we have it permanently. So we are going to start a new Helicon Hall, this time to be all "children's department"; we intend to organize a co-operative home for *boys*.

While I was in California I spent two months as the guest of Mrs. Dell H. Munger, who was living in Palo Alto, her eldest son being a senior at Stanford. This lady was a picture of superb and radiant health, and I was astonished to learn that for ten years and more she had been a bedridden sufferer from intestinal catarrhal and rheumatic disorders—having cured herself by a long fast. I interested her in my theory of raw foods, with the result that she and her family

adopted that way of life and thrived upon it—including her youngest child, a boy of David's age. I found in this lady a keen mind and an eager interest in all questions of vital importance. We talked about everything under the sun, and among other things about education; we found that we had each the same problem, and that we were absolutely at one in everything concerning the welfare of our children.

And when I came home and found David unoccupied and restless and discontented, I wrote to Mrs. Munger, with the result that she has agreed to come East and take charge of my proposed "Home Colony School." She has spent the greater part of her life upon a farm, where she managed a household and raised a family. For several years she was president and active manager of a bank in Indian Territory. Consequently I shall have now what I did not have at Helicon Hall—a person of business judgment and experience to whom I can entrust the full charge of the enterprise. As authors are uncomfortable folks to have in a house full of boys, my wife and I will get ourselves a cottage nearby; but we shall give all our spare time to the school, and we shall consider it as our home and as the home of our boy. Incidentally it will be the home of from six to twelve other boys, whose parents happen to be of the same way of thinking as ourselves.

We shall content ourselves with renting a building for the first year; after we have shown what can be done, we shall raise the capital and build upon a larger scale. We shall get a roomy house, with plenty of air and sunlight, and furnish it with the utmost simplicity. We shall be ready to start some time in October of the present year. Our school will probably run all the year round, with brief vacations.

Of all the ideals we shall set before ourselves, the first is that of perfect and permanent health. Not such health as boys generally have, with coated tongues always, and colds and stomach troubles now and then, and assorted "children's diseases" at intervals; not such health as is had by the average school child, who sits in a stuffy room all day and pores over books; nor such health as boys have

in boarding schools, where they are fed on meat and candy and pastry and cake, and so trained in self-indulgence, and prepared for cigarets and beer and smut. I mean health which is permanent and complete, defying all disease and all exposure; and which is conscious and deliberate, based upon a knowledge of the body and its laws, and an ideal of absolute self-mastery. We shall teach health as a religion, the necessary basis of all right feeling; and in our teaching we shall not forget sex health. We shall train our boys to the use of cold water and to vigorous exercise in the open air in all states of the weather. We shall guide them in games and contests, in base ball, swimming, skating and walking.

Personally I care very little about book-learning for young children. I believe that they should develop their bodies and learn thru the hand and eye. I would have gardening and nature-study, the latter while wandering about in the woods and fields collecting. I would have the children learn to sing beautiful songs and hear poetry and stories read aloud; I would have their minds filled with images of joy and beauty—with the myths and legends of all times, and with the noble deeds of men and women. There is scarcely a field of human knowledge which can not be thus made interesting to them, if presented by a person with a living imagination. For the rest, if they spend an hour or so every day in learning to read and write, I shall be satisfied with their education.

I consider the presence of servants demoralizing to every human being, but to children utterly ruinous. Children are natural democrats; and when we teach them the class lines, we begin their corruption. We shall teach our boys to take care of themselves, not only as a matter of economy, but as a matter of morals; to wash and dress themselves, to keep their rooms in order, and to prepare and

serve their own food. We shall have an abundance of the best food, and in sufficient variety; but we shall make it a rule not to serve more than four or five articles of food at one meal. We shall weigh our boys regularly and see that every one of them is gaining properly, and is looking and feeling at his best; and we will make regular reports, for the benefit of those parents who may be dubious about our diet.

Such a school as I propose can, of course, be conducted at far less cost than the ordinary boarding school. When we know how many boys are offered, we shall be able to set a definite price. It will be payable quarterly, in advance, and I think should not exceed \$25 or \$30 a month. The school will not be a money making affair, but a co-operative arrangement among the parents, to secure advantages for our children. Mrs. Munger will be paid a moderate compensation for her services. I will not receive anything, either now or at any future time. The price named will be figured to allow about 10 per cent. profit, which will be used, first to pay off the expenses incidental to the starting of the enterprise, and afterward to the extending of the work. I will pay for my boy just what the others pay. My interest in the plan is to show what can be done with children under proper conditions; and I feel certain that the idea will be taken up by others and carried out in larger undertakings.

I shall be glad to hear at once from parents and others who may be interested; and also from a teacher who would be interested in our way of life, and is competent to teach singing and nature subjects. For the present we desire boys between the ages of eight and ten. It will not take us very long to organize, and we shall set to work as soon as we have heard from a sufficient number of parents.

PAUL CRONIN, M.D.



The Negro in a Democracy

BY RAY STANNARD BAKER

[Mr. Baker is one of the best known magazine writers of the country and has devoted many years to the investigation of American social conditions, among them a study of the negro problem, given in his book, "Following the Color Line." He is now one of the editors of that progressive monthly, *The American Magazine*.—EDITOR.]

THE Supreme Court of the United States recently handed down what is likely to become one of the most important decisions in its history; that in the case of Berea College, of Kentucky. For the first time we have a definite decision of the United States Supreme Court upon the discrimination against negroes in the South. The majority of the court upholds the Kentucky law which forbids the co-education of white and colored people.

Of this decision Justice Harlan says in a minority opinion

"Have we become so inoculated with prejudice of race that an American Government, professedly based on the principles of freedom and charged with the protection of all citizens alike, can make distinction between such citizens in the matter of their association for innocent purposes simply because of their respective races? Further, if the lower court be right, then a State may make it a crime for white and colored persons to frequent the same market places at the same time, or appear in an assemblage of citizens convened to consider questions of a public or political nature in which all citizens, without regard to race, are equally interested. Many other illustrations might be given to show the mischievous, not to say cruel, character of the statute in question, and how inconsistent such legislation is with the great principle of the equality of citizens before the law."

By its decision the Supreme Court of the United States thus enters upon the problem of the limitation of democracy in America, and it upholds, tho guardedly and in a limited sense, the position of the South on the negro question.

And the position of the South is one of unbelief in a democracy which includes both white and colored people.

Once while I was traveling in Georgia I fell into an argument with a thoughtful man whom I was visiting upon the future of the negro in America. He said to me:

"Our experience with the negro here in the South since the war convinces us that after all the democracy of which our

forefathers dreamed is an impossibility. There is and can be no equality between negroes and white men, and we might as well admit it."

He went on to review the familiar assertions concerning the masses of negroes in the South; their dense ignorance, their irresponsibility, their vices and crimes. "We are meeting these conditions," he said, "by frank legislation which looks to the limitation of democracy. Politically we have the disfranchisement laws, socially we have the 'Jim Crow' laws. We see here in the South that while democracy is possible for white men, it is impossible for white and colored men together. We have no unkind feeling for the negroes. We are quite willing that they should build up a democracy of their own, if they can, but it must be apart from our white democracy."

In these remarks my friend express the sincere conviction not only of the Southern white people, but of many Northern white people as well. Indeed, there prevails in the land a vital new concern in the limitations of democracy, express now in the decision of the United States Supreme Court to which I have referred. A large number of people, like those in the South, believe that we are trying to extend the limits of democracy too far; on the other hand, no small number of people believe that we have never gone far enough; that democracy, like Christianity, has never really been tried.

Let us not be confused, in this discussion, by statute book democracy. Democracy is not law, not customs, nor institutions. Democracy is a *spirit*. And if that spirit does not prevail among our people, should we retain laws on the statute books which we do not intend to obey? The white South has never believed in giving the vote to the negro; it has never believed that the negro

should possess real civil rights; its law books, so far as the spirit of the white South is concerned, have been full of lies. Distrust of the laws in this particular, habitual disobedience wherever the negro is concerned, has spread until it has affected every human relationship. Men resort to personal vengeance instead of seeking the courts. The "unwritten law" is more potent than the written law, nightriders burn and kill and hang without punishment.

Travel in the South and you will find, as I found, most of the ablest and truest men urging the limitation of the franchise laws as applied to the negro, and commending the separation of the races in cars, schools, railroad stations and the like. They feel that the laws should conform to the facts in the case; that men do not become democratic because democratic laws are on the statute books.

No, we must go deeper than statute-book democracy. We must apply our tests not to the written laws or customs; we must make inquiry concerning the spirit which underlies them.

The South does not now believe and never has believed in a democracy which applies to every man regardless of race, religion or condition. But neither does the North. Undoubtedly the North possesses more of the democratic spirit than the South; and yet, studying the growth of negro communities in Northern cities, I am convinced that if we had anything like the proportion of negroes that the South struggles with, we should also find ourselves developing a spirit not unlike that of the South. Lynchings, mob-law, discrimination, prejudice, are not unknown today in the North. I found discrimination and separation growing even in Boston, and I could not find that mob-law in Springfield, Ohio, was any less ferocious than in Huntsfield, Alabama. The same spirit which drives the man with the colored face out of certain counties in Indiana is found burning negro colleges in Texas.

We of the North do not, most of us, believe in any real sense in a democracy which includes black men as well as white men.

If there were enough colored voters in New York to carry the city, or even to exercise a balance of power, and they

all voted one ticket as they do in the South, disfranchisement would immediately become an important issue. As it is, we are contented to disfranchise most of our negro voters at every election by bribery. Let us be willing to face the truth, and not cast stones at our Southern neighbors. The plain fact is, most of us in the North do not believe in any real democracy as between white and colored men. Nor do we believe in it among our own white people, for we are divided into warring classes and societies. Nor does the negro on his part believe in it, for no line among white people is more strictly drawn than the line, in some localities, between the mulatto and his black brother. I have known negroes as intolerably aristocratic in their prejudices as any white men I have had the pleasure of meeting.

The point I am making here is that the *spirit* of democracy, which, after all, is the only thing that really counts, is not exhausted with exercise anywhere in this land. We have made a little relative progress toward democracy; we have expressed its shining ideal in some of our institutions, but for the most part the human heart of us is woefully aristocratic, ungenerous, prejudiced, and it expresses its haughtiness not only in the South, where the negro suffers most, but in the North, where we employ swarms of underpaid women and children, and build selfish palaces out of the labor of wretched foreigners. We have no stones to cast at the South. This is our problem, too. I have heard much talk against the passage of the disfranchisement and "Jim Crow" laws, in the South, but I cannot consider them without feeling that whatever else they may express, they also constitute a genuine protest against the lie of the law. The Supreme Court decision in the Berea College case has been attacked in some quarters, but does it not represent the real view of the mass of American citizens? In Chicago, in St. Paul, in Boston, white parents do not often want their children to sit in schools where many negroes attend. This is the plain truth.

But a tremendous endowment of power follows any effort to arrive at the real truth of things. Thus the discussion in the South regarding the limitation of

democracy on the statute books has opened the question as to where, having begun to limit, the line shall henceforth be drawn. If you study the political campaigns in the South, if you read the proceedings of the recent legislatures of Southern States, you will discover that, however blindly, the discussions have turned upon these questions:

How many colored men can be cut off from participation in the political rights of the democracy? How many seats at the rear of the car shall the negroes occupy? At what door shall the negro enter the railroad station? Shall negroes be confined in the same prisons with white men, or take the oath with their hands on the same Bible, or be buried in the same cemeteries? How many parts of white blood shall admit a negro to real participation in the democracy? What occupation must negroes pursue in the democracy? Some would compel them all to be servants, others would admit them as small business men but not as professional men, others still would let them practise medicine *if* they practise only among their own people.

All these discussions may seem amusingly trivial to the outsider who cannot understand that they are, after all, profoundly and fundamentally educative.

Think what a tremendous experimental laboratory in applied democracy is this South of ours! A whole people trying to draw an elusive line between some men who belong and some who do not! In each legislature, in each campaign, the line wavers, is broken down at some point, is newly drawn. Some awful event like the Atlanta riot comes along and the best white men and the best negroes, who have never come together or known one another, are irresistibly forced into common effort. A white man says: "I did not know there were any such intelligent negroes in the country." Another asks: "After all, are we not brothers?"

Or some man arises—a liberator, like Booker T. Washington—who will not be classified, who breaks thru many lines. "What shall be done with such a man?" these campaigners and legislators ask themselves. "He serves the South. He is useful to all of us. How can we legislate such a man out of the democracy?"

But can we let him in and keep out the dark-skinned man who follows close behind?"

So these Southern men are concerning themselves with real questions; they are being driven onward by the tremendous logic of events. They will see sooner, perhaps, than we see the utter absurdity and impossibility of limiting a democracy. It must either be democracy or else a caste system or graded aristocracy, which, if it is forced, will petrify our civilization as it has petrified that of India. Once an attempt is made to draw lines and it is discovered that the whole attention of the people is centered, as it is today in the South, on drawing and re-drawing the lines—to let a few more in or to keep a few more out. So we shall discover in time and by painful experience that if the negro does not fit into our present sort of democracy, it is not the negro who is wrong, but the democracy. The final test of any democracy is its humblest citizen.

Science has taught us that every atom is necessary to every other atom in the universe. It is also teaching us that every human being is necessary to every other human being; that there can be no real democracy which leaves any one out. Emerson says, somewhere: "To science there is no poison; to botany no weed; to chemistry no dirt." To this we may add: "To democracy, no negro."

Let me not be misunderstood. Some people think that democracy means that men must necessarily eat together, or marry one another, or indulge in some other curious ritualistic proof of equality. A dinner-table is made the test of the philosophy of government and civilization! Could anything be more trivial? Let me emphasize again that democracy is not a code of social laws: democracy is a *spirit*.

No word has been more misunderstood in this connection than the word equality. The equality of men, the superiority or inferiority of men—what do they mean? I never yet have seen any two men who were equal in any outward particular whatsoever. I have met white men and white women and black men and yellow men, and lawyers and plumbers and artists and preachers and street cleaners, but I have never yet been assured of any

superiority or inferiority. I don't know how that is to be settled. Surely not at a dinner-table or by different seats in the same car!

There is just one sort of equality that we can finally recognize, and that is the spiritual equality of efficiency. Does a man do his unselfish best at his job? If he does, he is the equal of any man on earth; he belongs here; he is a necessary person, for that is the sort of equality of men which is meant by democracy.

I have seen in the South the black man serving the white man, but I have seen in the South a reluctance on the part of the white man to return that service. I have heard the familiar argument, the divine right argument, that God in his wisdom made a special people who are white in color to live easily, fare softly, sleep quietly, while another people who are dark colored do all the hard work and suffer in ignorance. But democracy on its way downward is curiously unobservant of special privileges, however bolstered by appeals to divine law; it does not believe that one man or a group of men has a monopoly of God's gifts or his smiles; for democracy looks humbly for efficiency and when it finds the man who is a good servant it makes *him* the ruler and hero. No, the place of the negro in the democracy is the place he can fill most efficiently.

Thus the spirit of democracy is the spirit of common effort and sympathy between different sorts of people. In its essence it is intensely religious, and it is the only thing that will finally solve the negro question in the South. I have heard absurd talk of exportation, segregation, extermination—quack remedies every one, the mere temporizing with which delays the cure.

What I say here is not visionary. I do not believe that men can be made over by sudden revolutions. The human soul does not change quickly. It must meet sorry experiences and go through the travail of thought. I wish I had some exciting or sensational remedy to propose. I might stir people to enthusiasm; but I have no such exciting message. I have only to offer certain more or less platitudinous suggestions: that we cannot look for laws to accomplish what the spirit back of them does not warrant.

The spirit of true democracy is faint in this country; and it is not surprising that the United States Supreme Court should express what the people feel. What we need is a revival of the *spirit* of democracy, both South and North. How can this be attained? Again only by old-fashioned remedies: I mean by education and the passionate preaching of the religion of service.

Hearing these commonplace things suggested, some of us grow weary; the way seems so long and so hard. What we really need is new fervor in our work along these lines. It is not enough to believe; there must burn behind that belief the true fire of faith. If I have any message to deliver today it lies in the reinforcement of our conviction that these old remedies are the true remedies.

But by education I do not mean that sort of training which means soft hands and an ability to spend money; but the training which means hard hands and the production of some good thing. And not for negroes only would I commend that kind of education, but for white boys and girls as well. The trouble with most of the education of white people in the country today is that it trains men away from the common life, not into it. I have visited scores of colleges in the South and I have seen none where the work meant as much in the development of democracy as that at Hampton, Tuskegee and other schools of that type.

One of the finest tendencies I know of in the North today is the effort to introduce instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts in the common schools. Let us have farming and Greek and stock-raising and philosophy taught side by side in all the schools! All are necessary in a democratic state and no one of them should be held in contempt.

It is curious once a man (any man, white or black) learns to do his job well how he somehow finds himself in a democratic relationship with other men. I remember asking a prominent white citizen of a town in central Georgia if he knew anything about Tuskegee. He said:

"Yes, I had a rather curious experience last fall. I was building a hotel and couldn't get any one to do the plastering as I wanted it done. One day I saw two negro plasterers at work in a new house

that a friend of mine was building. I watched them for an hour. They seemed to know their trade. I invited them to come over and see me. They came, took the contract for my work, hired a white man to carry mortar at a dollar a day, and when they got thru it was the best job of plastering in town. I found that they had learned their trade at Tuskegee. They averaged four dollars a day each in wages. We tried to get them to locate in our town, but they went back to school."

When I was in Mississippi a prominent white banker showed me his business letter heads.

"Good job, isn't it?" he said. "A negro printer did it. He wrote to me asking if he might bid on my work. I replied that altho I had known him a long time I couldn't give him the job merely because he was a negro. He

told me to forget his color and said that if he couldn't do as good a job and do it as cheap as any white man, he didn't want it. I let him try. Now he does all of our printing."

It seems to me that these little stories contain the germ of the new truth, the new democracy, in which a man shall be judged by what he can do. The wisest leaders in the South, both white and black, are turning aside from the old noisy ways of the agitator and are getting down to the work of education, doing real things in a real world.

What we need today is not less democracy, but more democracy. We need the constant re-assertion of the validity of the highest ideals of democracy: the sort of democracy which leaves no man out. That must be our religion from now on.

NEW YORK CITY.



Senator Aldrich

BY WILLARD FRENCH

OUT of the smoke and dust of the tariff fight every one, from the President down, has emerged more or less perplexed and uncertain as to just "where he is at," and convinced that the most important part of the fight lies yet before him—explanatory and apologetic. Constituents do not seem so enthusiastically with them as they thought. Democrats and Republicans, insurgents and insurged, all are finding that they lost something of the proper perspective at close range, in the heat of the conflict, and are chiefly concerned, just now, in efforts to convert those for whom they thought they were fighting—all but one. Just one of the six hundred combatants knew before the start exactly where he would finish and came out of the fight precisely as he expected—just one: Nelson W. Aldrich—the most disliked and the best abused of all participants in the fray.

Senator Aldrich has been muck-raked from the cradle up, assailed, arraigned and denounced—with more or less fire

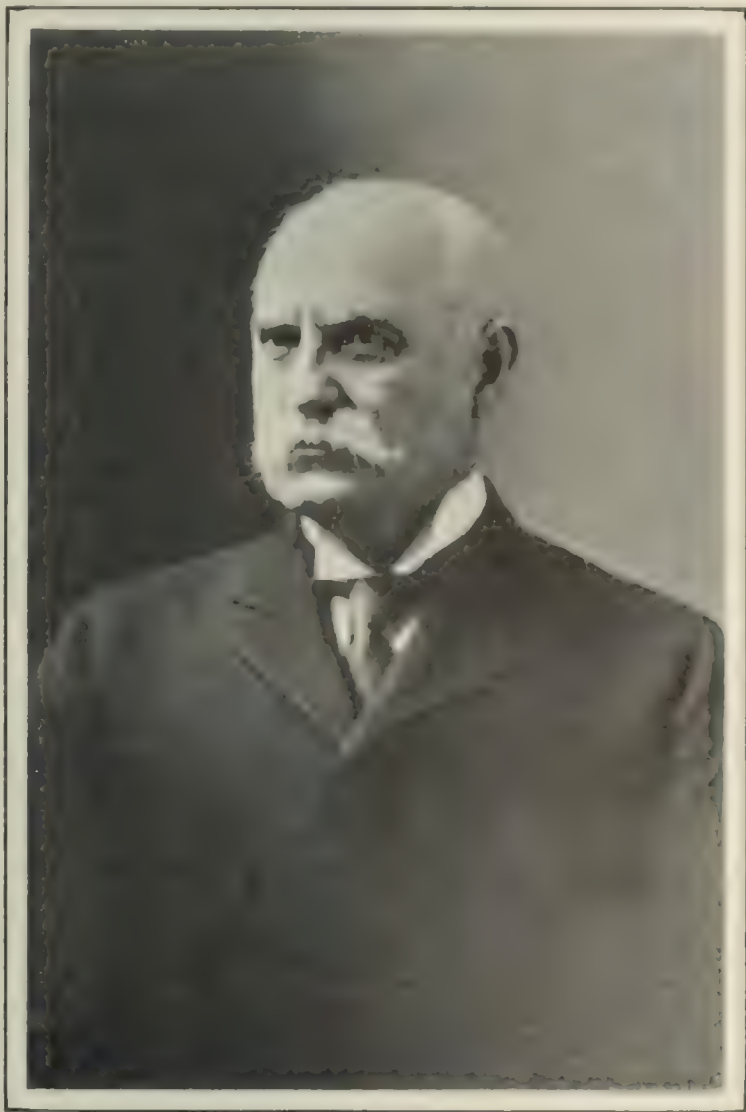
for so much smoke—but he has never explained or apologized—and he never will. He undertook tariff revision knowing perfectly well that he was distinctly "it" and practically all there was to it. He knew that he would be personally denounced, the country over, for whatever there was in the tariff that any one disliked. He knew the platform, pledged for revision downward, and the President's campaign promises, all for revision downward. He went at the revision with the quiet assurance which is Aldrich, and from start to finish he revised *upward*—upward, no matter what any one may say to the contrary—upward in all features where the upward pleasantly affected the great "interests" of the country, and downward where the downward was innocuous or agreeable. More gently than the often quoted railway magnate, concerning "the public," because he is by nature more gentle, Aldrich remarked of the people: "The consumer be—obliterated." And in spite of President, progressives, Demo-

crats, platform and promises, he revised the way he wanted to, passed the bill thru both Houses, saw it signed by the President, and left at once for his magnificent summer home at Warwick Neck, R. I., with a genial smile upon his lips, a merry twinkle in his eye, and the very best of good feeling in his heart toward every living human being on the earth.

The most disliked and the best abused citizen of the United States to-day, with enemies galore—the vast majority among them—Aldrich is no man's enemy. Bitterness and hatred are absolutely foreign to his nature. Papa Cannon is vindictive. He punishes insurgents in more ways than one. The quality of the man is all that counts in Aldrich's estimates. He does not care a straw what that man may have said or done against him, even on the floor of the Senate. He is always friendly toward every one—only he is more friendly toward some than toward others—and if any human being ever followed faithfully the instincts of friendship for people and principles, with his eyes shut to all conflicting considerations, that man is Aldrich. He knows as well as you that the world at large hates him, and better than you that to attempt to reform it would be hopeless. He could not reform himself, when what he is is the result of his sincere and earnest convictions, whatever others may think and say. He scrupulously avoids newspapers and magazines that he may not read the ugly things they say of him, and if you call his attention to any of them he simply smiles—he has one of the pleasantest smiles extant—and turns your attention to something else. He never loses his temper or sends a single vindictive compliment toward his detractors. He is exquisitely polite. He can be gently sarcastic. He is often courteously cutting—but he never loses his temper. During the last months of tariff revision,

while he was assailed and battered by press and public, and most of all by his fellow members on the floor of the Senate, the question was on every tongue: "How does Aldrich keep from getting mad?"

Well, how does he? And how can he do all the rest that he does? Simply because he is Aldrich. Be he good, bad, or indif—no, he could not be indiffer-



Copyright, 1909, by Clinedinst, Washington, D. C.
NELSON W. ALDRICH
Senator from Rhode Island

ent in anything—be it good or be it bad in him it is *facile princeps*. He is a man without a peer and he knows it. As tho it were a new discovery it is heralded against Aldrich that he is a plutocrat—as well patent the announcement that a white man is white. It exudes from every pore of the man. Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, etc. Aldrich achieved plutocracy. Along the

path by which he came there are many little incidents in which muck-rakers revel; but, whether they have the right or wrong of it, Aldrich today is an unostentatious, earnest, honest plutocrat. His associations and affiliations are plutocratic. His friendships and principles are plutocratic. When he frames his financial bill, two years hence, he will not only favor a central national bank, but one that will strengthen the power of the national banks, especially the national reserve banks. He can't help it. It is his honest conviction. On the other hand, his marvelously keen common sense is a balance wheel which his detractors fail to appreciate. It is noteworthy, too, that among his staunchest followers and most consistent admirers in the Senate are men as far as possible from plutocratic tendencies, and so far as general legislation is concerned there is very little which ever dangerously appeals to plutocratic tendencies. It only indicates the general trend of legislative and political positions which Aldrich naturally takes, favoring the great financial interests of the country, as, in his honest opinion, the best course for national and party prosperity.

Aldrich is often spoken of as the leader of the Senate, but a leader he is not. A leader is followed because he is popular. Aldrich is not popular. A leader is the foremost fighter. Aldrich is not a fighter—not like Foraker, for example, who would stand by his guns the more fiercely and ferociously as his chances of success grew less. Aldrich keeps a sharp eye on the enemy and many a time he has beaten a graceful retreat, only to appear again with the same bill under another dress—or after some of the opposition had been quietly converted behind the scenes—and carry it to success. His currency bill, in the last Congress, was lost. Aldrich was beaten. Another bill was sent over from the House. When it was presented to the Senate, Aldrich rose, in his inimitably quiet way, and offered an amendment striking out all after the first clause of the bill and substituting what was really his own old bill. The only difference was that in the meantime he had "found the votes"—that is a favorite expression of his—and the amendment was carried

supported in conference, with a few trivial changes which made no difference, and became a law.

Neither is Aldrich a stand-patter, like Cannon, with whom he is so often classed. It is a mistake. Even in their control and dictation they are as different as daylight and darkness. Aldrich is the very essence of delicacy and diplomatic design. He stands pat on nothing. He knows what he wants. He goes for it by every means and method at his command. "Unscrupulous" is a word that is often used concerning him by those whom he has vanquished; but when it is intended to convey a charge of fraud or deception it is emphatically the wrong word to apply to Senator Aldrich in any of his legislative dealings which have come under my observation—and I have watched him very closely for the last half-dozen years, at least. Unscrupulous he is if the word means looking out for the interests he advocates and letting others look out for theirs. He steps where the best interest of measures he favors indicates and others must look to it for themselves that their toes are not trodden on.

A leader he is not. A stand-patter he is not. But what he is is a manipulator and organizer, a keen-eyed, marvelously shrewd, farseeing manager of men and things: level headed, imperturbable, unmagnetic, but a man of marvelously clear, cold, domineering, executive ability. He knows what he wants and he gets all he can of it. His invariable calmness and good nature are not artificial. Nothing disturbs him. When the tariff fight waged its fiercest and he was made the target for every blow, he would quietly slip away from the Senate, if a set speech was under way and there was no chance of a vote, go over to the new office building, where the Finance Committee has an elaborate array of rooms, shut himself in the one devoted to his individual use, quietly lie down and take a nap. In the prostrating heat, when the end was at last positively in view, I came upon the Senator looking as cool and fresh as if he were on the deck of his yacht. I said to him:

"You must be very tired, Senator, and glad that adjournment is fixed."

"No, indeed, I am not tired," he said

pleasantly. "I shall be glad, for the business interests of the country, to have the tariff matter settled; and it is growing a little monotonous; but I am not tired," and he was not. There was not a man in the Senate but looked more fagged. Then when the end came and he started for his beautiful Warwick it was precisely the same as when he took a nap. He directed his clerks not to forward to him any mail except what was strictly personal. He left the whole business behind him, and if I am sure of anything I am sure that he immediately forgot all about it as thoroly as he would forget a winter suit when he turned to a spring wardrobe.

But to judge from this that Aldrich is in any way indifferent or indolent is the greatest mistake that could be made. No man upon the floor of the Senate is better informed. He is a walking cyclopedia. No man is more alert or quicker or keener in debate. He is a parliamentarian to the tips of his fingers; a politician dyed in the wool, a statesman without fear or friendships. When things were looking dark for him in the Senate and every one seemed up in arms, when the rumor of insurgent support from the White House gained ground, and, according to gossip, Crane brought him the startling news that the last poll showed a possible majority of two against the bill, Aldrich slipped quietly away and up to the White House. In an hour he was back again, calm and smiling. What he said to the President of course is not officially knowable, but it was something like this: "You must keep your hands off or you will disrupt the party and rouse an antagonism which will be more disastrous at the polls than it will be to the bill. The success or failure of the bill is only a question of finding the votes. So far I have found them. The others will win if they find them. It is a dangerous policy for a Republican President to antagonize the majority of his party by open advocacy of measures which can only be carried by a few insurgents aided by Democratic votes."

The following votes showed the same old majority—from eight to a dozen—which Aldrich held from the beginning to the end, with very few exceptions.

Nevertheless, Aldrich left for Warwick not in the least elated, knowing, as he knew from the beginning, that he was the best disliked and the best abused American at large, still shrugging his shoulders and smiling, and when a friend ventured to suggest an explanation, a defense, or an apology, always making the same reply, "What's the use?"

And for the other fellow, too, What's the use? You may hate Aldrich and you may hit him, but you can't hurt him. For public opinion he cares not a straw. He is as firmly founded in Rhode Island as the eternal hills. They may not love him. They may not worship him. But they know that the interests of the State are better off in his hands than they could possibly be in any other—and so they are. He is as firmly founded in the Senate. Insurgents may insurg, ranters may rant, earnest and sincere progressives may progress to the limit, but except what Aldrich voluntarily yields to them they will not receive; neither will they displace him till he voluntarily retires—which now seems probable in 1911. Moreover, it is safe to say that the one thing which will prevent his retirement at the end of the present term—if anything prevents it—will be the demands of his colleagues, absolutely insisting that he remain. They will demand it, because it will be so obvious, little tho many of them love him, that there is not in the Senate or the country a man who can fill his place. Some individual Senators think themselves perfectly adequate and capable; but no other Senator thinks so of them. No one can be suggested who would not have an overwhelming majority in opposition. But there must be some one at the head.

For every combination, corporation, club, there is a dictator. Neither anarchy nor nihilism could be without a controlling czar, and centralization of power is the cause and effect of successful dictatorship. The Senate has always had a dictator and always will have one, and the man best fitted for the position will hold it, in time if he remains in the body long enough to make the club. Aldrich is not what he is by any accident or political chicanery. He came to the Senate nearly twenty-eight years ago

from four years' service in the House, and before that he had served conspicuously in his State Legislature. It is the judgment of a lifetime, of his constituents, and the judgment of more than a quarter of a century of his Senatorial colleagues—weightier than the snapshot conclusions of muck-rakers—which has placed him where he is. He has reached the position of autocrat and dictator by the slow process of promotion accorded him by his colleagues, because he was the man for the place. He is as indifferent to opinions in the Senate as out of it. Measures are what he considers and votes are what he counts. If he advocates a measure which you favor you will kneel at his feet and acknowledge that he is the greatest of living statesmen—if not, you will join the progressives and say all of the other things you can think of. Either way you will be more than half right. But not Clay or Calhoun, Benton, Douglas or Fessenden, not even Webster with his gigantic brain and matchless eloquence, ever possessed the power in the United States Senate which today rests with Nelson Wilmarth Aldrich. And yet, in that hot-bed of legal ability, he is not a lawyer—*sub rosa*, he is not even much of a scholar. He prefers the reports of the Fall River mills to classic literature, and commercial interests to signaling Mars. He seldom argues on the floor of the Senate, but those who say he does not speak because he can't are wide of the mark. They have forgotten times in history when occasions required him and he rose to them, grappling the greatest men in the House and the Senate and winning out every time. They have forgotten the time he tangled Spooner, only three years back, and the times he has forced Bailey from the field. Aldrich can speak when he wants to, but he rare-

ly wants to. He is better satisfied quietly to dominate.

He thinks, moves, acts, speaks with the nervous alertness of a busy business man—which is precisely what he is: always erect, always smiling, always with the self-reliant grace of one who thoroly understands himself. His hair and mustache are white, his high forehead is bald—but they do not carry a sense of age. He will not be seventy till 1911. He is rich beyond counting, irrefragably a gentleman, quiet, unobtrusive, always courteous, never cordial or particularly friendly to the world at large. In business he never takes any one into his confidence—least of all newspaper reporters. He is not at all fond of society—beyond the society of his home, which, with his absolutely charming wife and seven or eight sons and daughters, has been something closely approaching the ideal, and betrays the secret of the inimitable good nature and the ready smile which are so distinctly Aldrich. He is fond of bridge, fond of yachting, fond of being let alone, fond of Warwick Neck. But I believe, if the truth were told—a truth which possibly Aldrich himself does not fully appreciate—he is fonder still of being the target for anathemas, the center of the field, the autocrat of the Senate. No man on earth is better posted on principles and policies of finance than Aldrich, and he has an ambition, before retiring, to couple his name with Alexander Hamilton, in a bill which shall place our currency and banking system upon a scientific basis, a model for the world—which it is not today. Beyond that no aspiration, no ambition, no excuse but the innate and inherent love of it, could account for Aldrich being what he is, the best disliked and the best abused man in America.

WILLIAM S. DICK



The European Idea of the American Girl

BY RUTH CRANSTON

[Miss Cranston, after her graduation at the Women's College, of Baltimore, a year or so has been traveling over Europe by herself and we imagine, therefore, that she has had good opportunities to collect data for the following article. She is a daughter of Bishop Cranston, of the Methodist Church.—EDITOR.]

TRUTHFUL analysis of the present attitude of Europeans toward the American girl of today involves some surprise, more indignation, and still more uncomfortable query; that the present idea should exist, that it should be so deep-rooted, and whether or not it is justified, are the questions which present themselves to the consideration of every thinking person who is brought into any intimacy with European culture. It is contact with the foreign viewpoint which alone furnishes further reason for adding to the enormous accumulation of manuscript dealing with the American girl. Already she has been so over-written, so literally overdrawn, so over-exalted, that some excuse is due for bringing her once more into the limelight. To turn a new perspective upon the national idol—a perspective which lays bare its woodenness under all the brave gilt array, and which, tho partially misdirected, is yet so novel to the popular American idea as to shame patriotic prejudice—that is the purpose of the present discussion. To give a clear, if necessarily general idea of how the modern American girl appears to the mass of Europeans, and to show how that idea originated, in how far it is justified, and how it can be uprooted, may perhaps bring enlightenment not only to the fondly deluded American public, but also to the meek American parent. True, this last has made no strenuous objection to the present bureaucracy of youth which undisputed rules American life; perhaps to educate the parent is the really urgent reform, and one which might be effected by forcing upon him outside criticism of his daughter's personality. Those people who see her where, because "no one knows me," she is most natural—rather when only she is natural—are surely more competent to judge her than those

whose vision has been warped thru near-sightedness.

I think that in that brief phrase, "No one knows me," lies the explanation of the status of the American girl in Europe—at least, action based on such an assurance is apt to count as derogatory evidence in the summing up of a national character. And while the difference between the popular European conclusion and actual truth is appreciable, it is a difference merely of proportion. "The American girl is a well-groomed, assertive, totally illiterate composition of good looks and bad manners," said a diplomat who has lapses of frankness. "She is an evolution of all that great wealth and self-effacing parents with no grandfathers could combine to produce. With none of the European girl's fresh innocence, she has an ignorance of all affairs outside herself which amounts to an exaggeration of the European girl's lack of sophistry. She has all the hardness of a woman of the world, with none of the charm or real intelligence which cloaks most worldly women's bald knowledge. She is simply the disconcerting product of a hybrid civilization." There you have the common European estimate in sum! Chafe at it, argue it, work yourself into a rage over it—it is all the same; any one who has traveled abroad with even one eye and ear in commission will testify that it is there, and that it is by this time deep-rooted. The reason for its development lies in the development of the American girl during the last fifteen years; for fifteen years ago both she and her rating were of a different value than now. Then she had not abused the fine opportunities of which opportunity was beginning to be prodigal, then she had not turned higher education into an excuse for primary frolic and subsequent ego-

men, then she had not sold herself by the dozen to impecunious and invariably contemptuous nobility, then she had not made of her freedom a stepping-stone to audacity, nor of her camaraderie an excuse for adventure. If we look at the whole question fairly, if we are sincere enough to go back to original causes, we cannot help confessing that the American girl has worked out her own fall from cosmopolitan grace, has by her own ridiculous arrogance torn her pedestal from under her, so that she can only regain it by a much longer progress of re-creating world opinion.

At present there are continuously thousands of girls on the Continent—studying, traveling, working at various professions, and just drifting. The last class, while notably the most dangerous, is fortunately in the minority, while the large proportion of girls abroad come chaperoned by mothers or older women, supposedly competent to look after them. The actual amount of protection afforded by these chaperones is, however, a questionable quantity; not only are American girls notoriously impatient of all restraint or advice, but American mothers, aunts and older friends are not always so conscious of their responsibility as could be desired. In the first place, neither they nor their charges have, as a rule, the faintest idea of European customs and institutions. Coming abroad for a few months or a year, they take no trouble to find out what the Romans will expect of them in Rome; hence it is small wonder that they commit blunders which are regarded by Europeans at first as humorous, later as vulgar. In the same light that a New Yorker would see an apparently well-educated foreigner who showed marked predilection for the dance halls of the Tenderloin does the cultured European see those hosts of Americans who manifest unbounded fascination for Maxim's or the Moulin Rouge, or any other of those favorite baits for tourists, to which no decent European girl would be taken under any circumstances. That chaperones not only countenance but approve such expeditions is the first of American incomprehensibilities to foreigners. That the girls themselves have a desire to look upon mere filth, have moreover a curiosity about it which is nothing short of

morbid, is bound to lower them for all time in the eyes of a world unblinded by patriotic loyalty. When they are not uncompromisingly labeled as degenerates, and as such relegated to a lower sphere of society, they are laughed at as silly pleasure-seekers, with no force of character and little sense.

In a large Italian *pension* I chanced to overhear two conversations which bore out this point only too clearly. The first dialogue was between a carefully (?) chaperoned Boston girl and an Italian officer, and if space permitted, would be reproduced here as one of the most artistic bits of shallow flirtation ever accomplished in that line. At any rate, the general impression gathered from the conversation, which took place in a public writing-room, in the presence of two entire strangers, was that the lieutenant spent each of the twenty-four shining hours in ardent adoration at the shrine of "la bella Americana," and that no infernal torture or heavenly bliss could ever erase her image from his heart. There was more of it, but that was the substance, and it evidently tickled the jaded conceit of Miss Boston mightily. A few minutes after she had left the room her conquest was joined by another Latin, to whom he gave a synopsis of the interview, in graphic, amused Italian, concluding: "They are all alike, these American girls; a little ingenuity, a little flattery, and you have them! They are all the same."

With the shamed sense of belonging to a class in disgrace, I asked a girl who had lived in Italy twenty years just what was the extent of that opinion. She looked at me a moment, half disgustedly, half indignantly, then she said tersely: "From one end of the Continent to the other! American girls are held as playthings, empty-headed little geese, whose mothers have no better sense than they."

After all, who could wonder at it? Relying on their nationality to carry them thru the forbidden places, they have reduced to a tawdry instrument that fine birthright which should have served as an aid to self-denial. But it is characteristic of the modern American girl's training that it leaves her so completely self-conscious that she has no consciousness left for community feeling, no realization of others outside of I. The pa-

triotism which moves her to wear a small satin flag on her coat lapel leaves her unstirred when it comes to sacrificing personal inclination to national reputation. If it were not cowardly it would be marvelous, the way she has seized upon every institution, every principle, every fetish of the nation as tools for the satisfaction of her egotism. Of course, she has been abetted always by doting parents and tactful acquaintances, but still she has always been capable of managing her own campaign—that is one of her greatest faults, over-capability. That is one reason for the European criticism of her manners, because she manages any older person with whom she happens to be in contact in such a way as to leave the impression that *she* is the important factor, the real meaning of things.

This is especially the case with girls traveling alone with their mothers or chaperones. When they are bunched together in schools or in parties, individuals have less scope to wield the executive. Nevertheless they do not fail to add their full quota to American unpopularity. One Frenchwoman told me that in the last three years the Continent has been overrun with so-called "traveling schools," made up of one or two dozen attractive, ignorant girls from newly rich families, and conducted by women whose own culture is of the near-refined type. With hundreds of such specimens at large over the country, is it any wonder that Americans in general, and American girls in particular, are ticketed crude and illiterate, and shut hopelessly out of the best European circles?

Turning to the student class of expatriates, we have cause for less pity and more shame. In America thousands of girls study art and music in large cities, away from home, but only very rarely does one of them degenerate as do the mass of girl students abroad. I have the testimony not only of Europeans, but of any number of American men and women, that the average student—or at least one out of every three—who comes over perfectly self-respecting, and with all the principles incident to careful home training, has at the end of six months developed into an unconventional, lax-minded, if not completely immoral creature. The existence of this state of affairs is brought keenly home

to the girl who happens to be the exception; while the easy argument, "Oh, an American girl can do *anything*," is enough of itself to humiliate every one of the species. Yet this idea is seized upon as an excuse for any sort of an escapade, and by men as well as girls, for inevitable with the degeneration of American girls abroad comes the co-degeneration of American men. With their ideals of their own countrywomen swept away, they seem to have nothing left to fall back on. This one fact should pull the heedless girl student up short. She says she has just as much right to smoke, to drink absinthe, to frequent *risqué* restaurants, as the man whose equal she is. Perhaps, yet the question of "right" is as much distorted as it is disputed by women all over the world today. As long as the American girl continues to assert and to grasp, as long as she maintains her present position of the eternal recipient, so long will she fail to appreciate that she is destroying the immortality of her so-called rights by refusing to give of their benefits, by cheapening them into mere excuses for weakness.

To believe in the right to do as she pleases, to fly in the face of world-old custom with a flippancy which precludes all suggestion of sincere social reform, means also that she comes out of the situation with her reputation a bit threadbare for her flight, and with her fine edges dulled by careless rather than intelligent contact with the world. This idea of fond parents that their daughters are being "polished off" in Europe is a great joke among foreigners, who can never understand, in the first place, how the daughters were allowed to come. That they do come, and in ever-increasing hordes, gives them constantly greater power to model European opinion; and this they are accomplishing not wisely, but so much too well that it is doubtful if their work can ever be undone. Here is a large student class, strangely demoralized by new environment into ultra-unconventional Bohemians; here is also a large class of indiscriminating tourists, eager to see everything, no matter of what color; here are dozens of misnamed schools, founded without regard to the first principles of education—really, one can hardly take exception to the

European prejudice against American crudity, to the European antagonism to the American girl.

I have completely passed over the numbers of professional young women and the adventuresses who yearly flood the Continental capitals. The former class has its own peculiarities and its own genius, both of which combine to gain for it a judgment independent of nationality. While of the latter, the less said the better; it is made up of a pitiable collection of aimless drifters, seeking nothing higher than the comforts of a parasitic existence, and who can hardly be classed as Americans, so cosmopolitan is their existence. There is enough cause for dismay if we confine our attention to the American girl *en masse*—to which, be it understood, there are not a few fine exceptions. The writer pleads the very highest patriotism in presenting the present exposition of a class to which she herself belongs. Not out of prudery or any sense of superiority has her conviction developed—surely nothing is more despicable than the expatriate who is barely out of sight of his own land when he begins to constitute himself as censor of it by reason of his cosmopolitanism—but rather has it been the painful evolution of observation and intimacy with Europeans of all countries during years of foreign travel. And it must be borne in mind by all indignant patriots who read these unpleasant truths that they deal always with the *average* girl, who nevertheless may not impossibly be your favorite exception!

That the entire degeneration of the American girl's reputation abroad has been as unnecessary as it has been deplorable makes it all the more reason why it should now be brought to her realization. If she could be imprest with the fact of the existence of other customs, other conventionalities than those of her own nation, with the fact that recognition is due the institutions of the people of one's residence—if not as a matter of good manners, then as a matter of diplomacy—she would have the first syllable of the commendrum called the way out. Her natural cleverness, even tho' maimed by abuse, should teach her that the reason of her unpopularity abroad will eventually be the reason of her downfall from the pedestal at home.

If she is actuated only by the desire to retain her supremacy—the lowest of all motives of reform—it is time for her to X-ray her present position; if she hopes ever to re-establish herself in the place she held in Europe two decades ago, it is time and long past time to start healing past breaches. For the sake of the many genuine American girls whose graciousness and culture are overlooked thru the arrogance and audacity of the mass, for the sake of maintaining the dignity of the enviable status of women in America, for the paramount sake of real patriotism, doesn't it seem time that the idol should be dethroned at least for overhauling?

If we get back to original causes, we must confess that it is a nation's worship which has spoiled the American girl. Fifteen years ago she was so unusual, so charming in her unobtrusive independence, so brilliant in her self-reliant yet modest womanhood, that her superiority over the *jeune fille* of the Old World turned the nation's head. Consequently, in characteristic American fashion, and with no thought of the reaction on her individuality, she was petted and praised from the front sheets of the Sunday papers straight thru profusely illustrated magazines and "art" calendars to the padded pages of the latest novel. Literally, today, she can hardly pick up any sort of reading matter without being cloyantly flattered in the most barefaced manner. A few months of this sort of exaltation and a child becomes unbearable; over a dozen years of it and a young woman becomes not only that, but pitiable. The only counteraction for the mistake is to let her feel her limitations. If for five months the American press would turn its attention to the American mother, or, better still, the American father, it would leaven present distorted sentiment amazingly. Singular indeed has been the relegation of the American parent to the position of provider and onlooker, while the nation has throbbed and toiled and circled round its orbit for the younger generation, particularly the feminine contingent. With the exception of a dozen or so semi-ironical verses which appear annually, with the regularity of panamas and bathing suits, precious little is said about the drudgery of the American father. When he fails in

business, or is convicted of graft, society sighs compassionately over the scourging of his poor wife and daughters. Always the women, and usually the younger women!

I confess I do not see that the present dominion of the weaker sex in the United States is so vastly superior to the supremacy of the stronger in the Old World. At least the offspring of the new civilization are no more satisfactory; they need educating on a radically different plan from that now in practice. But first, American parents need educating. All of their self-assertion seems to have dwindled out of the finger tips of the hands reached so often into their pockets for more allowance for Maud, or a new motor car for George. To use the vernacular of the unappreciative recipients of all this sacrifice, let Maud and George hustle for themselves for a while. No race or class or individual ever was the worse for being severely snubbed; if it is worth anything, it turns around on itself and thinks. If it isn't, it stays put. In many colleges there is a system of rushing Freshmen till they are spoiled into egotism, then of absolutely ignoring them till finally their verdant rawness is worked into mellow upper classhood. The wisdom of such a system is naturally a matter of dispute, but the necessity of following out the sequence once it is started cannot be argued. If the American people have, to the best of their ability, succeeded in rushing the American girl into egotism, they surely owe it to her now to "rub it in" that she is spoiled and miseducated and ungracious, by simply ignoring her save as any ordinary member of society. Only by this process will her really wonderful energies be controlled into organized, common sense, working power; only this way can her own values, her own perspective, be so toned as to change her individuality and the world's estimate of her.

Such a reform is surely worth while from an objective point of view—the present European idea of our girls is of itself humiliation sufficient to prove that — but it is still more worth while from a subjective standpoint. For while the opinion of the world counts much in the formation of character, the opinion of

one's best self counts more, and a best self that is forever negative in its criticism soon loses influence. The American girl's unpopularity with Europeans has been largely a matter of the disintegration of her own self-respect into an aggressive flightiness which the genuine honesty of her nature could not consistently countenance. Give her something positive as a foundation for introspection, some definite quality of character on which to base the future of her individuality, and she will make of it a finer thing than any product of flattery and superlative praise. Nothing can be more deadening to the growth of any creature than to cry its perfection when it is only a quarter of the way upon its evolution; if our girls had any of the true philosophy of life's several ages, if they had been brought to recognize the entire superiority of seventy over seventeen, they would lose much of the arrogance for which Europeans criticise them, at the same time acquiring a much happier and more serene conception of life for themselves.

In whatever light the problem is regarded, a prompt revolution insists upon its expediency. For the reason that the European idea is so firmly rooted, that the American fathers have been shoved out of their rightful place, above all for the reason of her own cheapened womanhood, should the American girl make use of her really splendid sincerity, and come to her senses. No girl in the world has had her advantages and her opportunities, no girl in the world has a larger share of native cleverness and clear-sightedness. To have everything and then misuse it! Surely her future spells something finer than careless degeneration, surely it holds for her a wider influence than petty tyranny over her own country, a broader womanliness than is compassed by the lax code of egotistical heedlessness. But the next decade must prove it, for her great chance is vanishing; if she does not hurry to grasp it, it will soon be out of sight. To assert something better than her independence, to raise on high some more worthy fetish than her own conceit, is the mission of the American girl who is a true American.

A Great Work on Peace

IN our review of Professor Hull's volume on the "Two Hague Conferences" last December, we said:

"Professor Hull has given us an admirable commentary and summary of the Conferences, but the philosophy of the Conferences, showing their place in history, and the part they are to play in federating the world is yet to be written."

In the two ponderous volumes before us Professor Scott has amply supplied the want. As Professor of International Law in various great universities before he became Solicitor of the State Department, as editor of the *American Journal of International Law*, as technical delegate to the Second Hague Conference, and as an active and sincere worker in the American peace movement, no man could have a better equipment for the task. His work has more than fulfilled expectations. It shows not only the precision and balance of the scholar, the force of the statesman, but even the vision of the prophet. The work is monumental. It places the author in the very front rank of living publicists.

In the first volume the author traces in detail the history of the peace movement down to the First Hague Conference, "the Magna Charta of International Law," and then devotes the bulk of his space to the two great conferences. After several chapters on "the next steps" to be taken by the future conferences as well as by the governments and peoples of the world in their journey toward universal peace he concludes the volume with an admirable appendix of some forty original documents, all milestones in the history of that movement, whose aim is to substitute law for war. In the second volume Professor Scott has collected all the official documents pertaining to the First and Second Hague Conferences, from the Czar's famous rescript down thru the full texts of both

conferences to the American delegations' final report to the State Department.

The reader must not suppose, however, that the work is predominantly historical. While the text unfolds in historical sequence, there is hardly a page unilluminated by critical comment or the tracing of analogies between the law of individuals and the law of nations. The work is interpretive and philosophical rather than historical.

Professor Scott is at his best in those chapters where he makes such comparisons as those between the trial by battle and modern warfare, common law and international law, the Court in Article IX of the Articles of Confederation of 1781 and the Hague Court, the United States and the united nations. He says the world has seen three types of international conference:

(1) The conference at the end of war to arrange for terms of peace, (2) the conference called in times of peace to humanize and regulate future war, and (3) the conference meeting in time of peace to prevent war by eliminating its probable causes, namely by arbitration.

Arbitration, too, in international law has its counterpart in common law. We quote him in full here as this is the first time, we believe, that the analogy has been so clearly expounded:

"There are three stages in the development of the Roman judicial system (1) the private litigant submitted his controversy to an arbiter of his own choice . . . (2) the magistrate or judge chosen from an official list or panel is preferred to a citizen arbitrator; (3) the administration of justice is regarded as the duty and therefore the right of the state, and a judicial system is prepared for and imposed upon the citizen.

"Is not the same unconscious development seen in the growth of arbitration between States? As independent beings they chose arbitrators, the Pope in times past, a foreign sovereign in modern times; the consciousness of the defects of this system in which the individual case is decided, but continuity of decision is wholly lacking has led to the second stage, which dates from the first Conference, namely, the appointment by international action of a panel of judges from whom the judges forming the temporary tribunal are chosen. We stand upon the very threshold of the third and final development when the

"The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907." By James M. Scott. Columbia University. The Hague Peace Conference, Vol. I, pp. 1-100. The Hague Peace Conference, Vol. II, pp. 101-200. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1911.

nations as a whole determine that international justice is the province of the international community and constitute a court of international justice to which litigant States may resort in conflicts of importance. The foundations of this international tribunal are already laid; its organization, its jurisdiction, its procedure have been determined, and we only await the appointment of judges in order to establish the court of arbitral justice, in which the nations of the world may obtain justice as easily and readily as private suitors in national courts of justice."

When Professor Scott comes to the discussion of the Hague Conferences he is not afraid to look forward to the probability of their turning from diplomatic into truly legislative bodies—that is into the international parliament. As to the judicial branch of the future world organization it is enough to say that he is the leading living advocate of the establishment of a permanent world court founded on the model of the United States Supreme Court. And in the committee of diplomats charged by the Second Hague Conference with the task of collecting the various proposals to be submitted to the Third Conference about 1915, he almost sees the germs of the international executive. The significance of all this is realized when it is remembered that Professor Scott has not only come to these conclusions as a student of international law, but as a practical diplomat and statesman. His belief in the "Americanization of the World" is, of course, not a new idea. THE INDEPENDENT and others have frequently pointed it out these past ten years. But for a member of the Hague Conference, the technical adviser of the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, to hold such progressive opinions proves that the truth is being perceived in high places and the world is moving.

We have no space to comment extensively on Professor Scott's discussion of the work and significance of the two conferences. His exposition of them is exhaustive and authoritative. He has ever brought to light many new facts, hitherto unknown to the general public. In no matter of essential importance do we think him in error. Still we venture to point out a few trifling sins of commission and omission. While repeatedly praising Mr. Holls for the great work he did in the First Hague Conference, Pro-

fessor Scott leaves the impression by quoting from Dr. Zorn (page 75) that Mr. Holls did not deserve the credit of making Germany reverse her opposition to the Hague Court in the dark days at the First Conference when he was sent to Berlin for the purpose by Andrew D. White. Before he died Mr. Holls told the present reviewer the part he played in that memorable mission. When Mr. Holls arrived at the foreign office at Berlin and had presented his strong letter from Dr. White, he was shown a memorandum in regard to the hypothetical Hague Court that had been referred to the Kaiser and across which the Kaiser had written in his imperial hand the short and ugly word "*Nein.*" Then Mr. Holls recalled to the foreign office the promise that had been given him on his previous visit to Berlin, namely that Germany would not oppose any court proposition provided that England and the United States could jointly agree upon one, and he added, "Of course Germany can change her mind and repudiate the pledge to the United States she made thru me, but if Germany does so she must give her reasons to the world publicly and from the floor of the conference. If Germany opposes the creation of the court secretly and indirectly the United States will consider it an unfriendly act." When this statement was taken to the Emperor, all opposition to the court on the part of Germany ceased. It showed perhaps undue "nerve," but it worked.

Professor Scott also gives Sir Julian Pauncefote the credit of being the father of the idea of the Hague Court. No doubt Sir Julian deserves unstinted praise for his initiative in connection with that great result of the First Conference. Still this leaves out of account the work of the American delegation which was centered in Mr. Holls, who undoubtedly got his inspiration from the famous resolution of the New York State Bar Association in the nineties calling on the President of the United States to convocate a Congress of Nations to constitute an international court.

Professor Scott also handles with gloves Captain Mahan, of our delegation, who generally took the unprogressive stand whenever opportunity offered at the First Conference, while he contents

himself with saying nothing evil of the British delegation at the Second Conference when their fellow countryman, William T. Stead, characterized as "the greatest set of incompetents who ever achieved an unmitigated failure." Professor Scott also fails to give Triana, of Colombia; any mention when he speaks of the eminent South American delegates, and he ranks Señor Barbosa's lofty address on "The Equality of Sovereign States," which we published in THE INDEPENDENT of January 9, 1908, and called the "most notable single effort emanating from the conference," below Renault's technical debate on "Compulsory Arbitration," which in cold type at least does not seem especially noteworthy.

On page 316 Professor Scott justifies the decision of the Hague Court in the Venezuela case for awarding preferential payment to the blockading Powers "if Venezuela consented to the preferential treatment." The "if" saves his face. Still the professor must know that Venezuela never granted any preferential treatment to the blockading or any other Powers as the credentials and letters of the American Minister at Venezuela and his subsequent protest against the award clearly show.

Professor Scott also fails (page 348) to explain fully why the United States delegation took no part in the early discussion of compulsory arbitration at the Second Conference. If rumor can be credited, the real reason was that the delegation was estopped by the authorities at Washington, and it was only after the cables were brought into play that the President could be persuaded to reverse himself and let the delegation go ahead. But then it was too late, Germany had won the day and compulsory arbitration was lost, all except the abstract principle and what was contained in the Porter proposition.

In speaking of "The Federation of the World" which is already in existence by the fact of the Hague Court and the recurring Hague Conferences just as the American States were already federated when the Continental Court was provided for and the Articles of Confederation were signed, Professor Scott says:

"We shall undoubtedly create various insti-

tutions to satisfy our international needs, and if the federation of the world be an international need, no doubt it will come. As yet the unaided vision fails to discover it."

This from the man who has pointed out as no one else the striking analogy between the forty-four United States and the forty-four United Nations.

These are about all the criticisms we can find to make in the volumes before us. Their virtues cannot be compressed in a book review. Every library should purchase them, all progressive clergymen and educators, and certainly all peace workers should read them, and last but not least those diplomats and journalists and others who seem to be congenitally incapacitated from appreciating the peace movement should be compelled by law to read them for half an hour after each meal.

H. H.



The Garden Yard

The Garden Yard,* in spite of being a book of decided value, has an amateur flavor. The introduction by Mr. Nelson expresses very compactly and urgently his ideas of association and coöperation. He is undoubtedly right, and we shall all come to see it by and by. He describes the work of Mr. Hall, our author, as boiled-down experience; but when he tells us that a cobbler or clerk or typographer can take this book, and with his tennis-made muscle and his trade accuracy, "can make a bare living on the land the first year, a good living the second year, and start a bank account the third year," we doubt it. The writer of these notes has gone thru this mill, and has learned the lesson of patience. It will not do to urge people out of the city onto the land with any such expectation as getting a bank account by the third year. It needs a whole lot of other things besides muscle and ability to keep accounts, and it needs a good deal more than capital and zeal and energy. Every spot on Mother Earth is different from every other locality, and the man who puts his faith in this mother has got to learn what to plant, as well as how to plant it. We recognize the fact that they will do a

*THE GARDEN YARD. A Handbook of Intensive Farming. By BERNARD HALL. With an Introduction by N. O. NELSON, and a Revision by H. W. C. LONG. Wash. of Rural New Yorker. Philadelphia: David McKay. \$1.00.

great deal better if they have Mr. Nelson's advice and Mr. Hall's book. Unquestionably also they will do well to take up Mr. Nelson's proposition, with which our readers are familiar: he will furnish the money to pay for all the land that a city colony will need, and let them begin paying the cost price of it at the end of five years, and finish in ten, with four per cent. interest. He only requires that they shall have the agreed number, and are able to provide the working equipment for making improvements. He adds, however, that he has run across a good many empty-handed folk, whose instincts are dependent on other people. These people should hire out until they learn farm work and life, and then establish themselves later on property of their own. His idea of moving to the country in colonies is well considered. It needs a good deal of character as well as cash to make a good farmer.

However, Mr. Hall's enthusiasm is all right, and such books as his do a good deal to help the honest and sensible home builder, whether in a colony or alone. He is evidently learning himself a great deal more about the country than when he published his first book. That he has more to learn he will be the first one to acknowledge. On page 71 and elsewhere he speaks of humus as something that we add to the soil, but on the next page he tells us that we cannot re-soil the earth or any part of it. "It was here before us, and will remain after we are gone. All we can do is to put back into the soil some of the vegetable matter of which we have robbed it." On the contrary, a good farmer makes new soil all the time, of course in conjunction with legumes. One might fairly change the name of agriculture to "air-culture" on this account. We can and we do take the elements of the air and transform them into soil. However, we imagine that Mr. Hall is no more than careless in his statements, for he tells us how, by means of clover, cow peas, etc., to furnish humus, which is incipient soil.

However, take this book thru and thru, and you will be surprised to find how little there is to criticise, especially when you consider what an infinite number of topics are discussed. He under-

takes to cover the whole subject, and lead the country home maker from the word go until the house is built, the gardens planted, the trees grown and the bank deposit sure and large.



Fraternity. By John Galsworthy. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.

"His unmannerized manner was quiet to the point of extinction": the characterization of Mr. Galsworthy's hero in his new novel, *Fraternity*, gives the reader a sure prevision of Hilary Dallison's probable action, or inaction, anything except reaction to the stimuli of life in any given set of circumstances. Can we call Hilary a "hero," or shall we be obliged to invent a term, for this new sort of character around which the novel crystallizes, imprisoning in its clear amber an amorphous, invertebrate atom? May we even call him a "character" who has none? Just a loosely-bound bundle of tastes and distastes of which the latter is far the more intense! His ancestors, who had been men of action all their lives, had not perceived that:

"it would grow to be a matter of common instinct that to act was to commit one's self, and that, while what one had was not precisely what one wanted, what one had not (if one had it) would be as bad."

The strongest impression left upon the mind is that of futility, the atrophy of the nerve of action in those who think, and the lack of reason in those who act. But London lies all about one as the story flows on, the confused sound of its inarticulate muttering, the unquiet beating of its monster heart. It lies about the little group of people who belong to the artistic, literary, *fin de siècle* circle, and it makes them vaguely unhappy. All of them feel its unrest; Hilary, the writer. Bianca, the artist; the highly respectable solicitor and his very conventional wife; their exquisite young daughter and her cousin, Dr. Martin, "the Young Sanitist" his uncle calls him, who in the dearth of any other religion has invented himself one, that of Health; the odd, half-mad father, who had been a great scientist in his day, and is writing a book on "Universal Brotherhood." A strange book, in which he speaks of our own time as "in those days, when men were living on their pasts." The impression of the

novel, however, is that "in those days" men were living on nothing. It is like seeing animals tortured in a vacuum, there is nothing to breathe in; men have no religion, no hope, no real sympathy, no vital faith in anything, not even in themselves. There is a strange and wonderfully written chapter in which Bianca goes to her fantastic father, for help, in a crisis of her life, and he can only babble excerpts from his book, and feel vaguely uneasy that his daughter is unhappy. He has forgotten the language of sympathy, if he had ever known it in his pedantic youth. A scientist can be a pedant as thoroly as any humanist can. Mr. Stone may be mad, but the world he tries to picture is less sane than he.



Letters, Lectures and Addresses of Charles Edward Gorman. A Memorial Volume. Prepared with the Co-operation of the Class of 1884, Amherst College, by Eliza Minor Gorman. 8vo, pp. xiii, 616. Boston: The Houghton-Mifflin Co. \$3.00.

Few American teachers have had the influence on their pupils of Professor Gorman, who held the chair of philosophy at Amherst College. Shortly before his death his pupils, now themselves teachers in philosophy, issued a volume of essays in memory of him. Now they have secured the publication of a volume of his addresses, lectures, etc., for he published almost nothing during his life and his lectures were not prepared for the public eye. These collected papers are wonderfully interesting and stimulating, but we are not compelled to accept the spiritualistic monism which he taught his classes, and which is a popular device for maintaining faith in God, or, at least, relationship to him. But we do not need here to discuss Professor Gorman's philosophy, and are concerned with the man as a teacher. It is the evidence of his power that at the present time there are more active teachers of philosophy who have come from his classes than have come from any other institution in the country. He made the study seem like the study of life, something of profound importance. He seemed almost indifferent to the doubts and questions he first started in his students' minds, for all he wanted was to teach them to think for themselves, to weigh evidence, to challenge all faith,

that he might bring them at last to the sure foundations of rational knowledge of truth and God. These miscellaneous papers touch on various subjects, philosophical, practical and social, followed by educational discussions and admirable addresses to his successive classes. One is delighted at the aptness and abundance of the illustrations which lighten the discussions. We warmly commend the volume to the study of others besides the hundreds who were Professor Gorman's pupils. An odd misprint of "vaccinate" for *vaticinate* appears in the first line of page 64.



The Glory of the Conquered. By Susan Glaspell. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50.

There is much that is morbid in Miss Glaspell's first novel, *The Glory of the Conquered*, and something that is fine. The book is built about Mercie's statue, Gloria Victis; it is the story of a noble love, and of a great renunciation. It is good for the soul. Because it tells the truth about happy marriages for one thing, and that requires the courage and audacity of youth! Happy marriages do not happen, they are the product of several things beside the strong attraction which is their initial impulse; good sense, mutual respect, generous interpretations of each other's acts and a saving sense of humor. The last requirement is not insisted upon as much as it should be; and Miss Glaspell falls into the fault of an almost hysteric intensity in working up the great catastrophe of her married lovers' life together. People of their type bear troubles together, but they do not talk about them so much. Nature has its fine reserves, and it is unfortunate that art falls so easily into the garrulity of trying to tell everything. The great artists know how to tell a story better by only telling half of it, and Miss Glaspell may learn that self-restraint is stronger than importunate expression, of feeling. The scene of the novel is Chicago University; its hero, a bacteriologist seeking the cancer germ; its heroine, the artist wife of the scientist. The story of their love is better than merely beautiful—because it is not unique. It recalls Professor and Madame Curie, Elizabeth and Robert Browning and a thousand

others. It is a fine quality of the book, too, that there is in it a genuine enthusiasm for vital investigation and a real appreciation of the consecration of the scientist to his work. Soldiers of truth who lay down their lives as bravely and more deliberately than have the armies of patriots; each slain for an idea—one of political freedom, the other of service to the race, and it is the essence of the service which the biologist seeks to render to his fellow men that his discoveries will for others make life worth while. Dr. Karl Hubers is one of the noble army of martyrs, who have served biological science with self-forgetful heroism in seeking the mystery and remedy of a malignant disease. It does not matter in the least whether the author's diagnosis of cancer is medically correct or not, but it does matter that she has caught the spirit of a man who loved his kind supremely, and of a woman who loved her husband so well that she gave up her life-work to share his. It is the task of investigators in laboratories like that of the Rockefeller Institute to make the future sacrifice of such men as Dr. Hubers unnecessary, by using guinea pigs instead; but the world ought to honor those who have fallen in the brave fight. Why should the sentimentalist prefer the loss of a trained scientist and a noble man, to the use of a few animals bred for investigation? It may be a careful reading of *The Glory of the Conquered* will give the anti-vivisectionists a better subject for a sympathy more rational and not less tender-hearted. For compassionate men will ever be moved by the sufferings of human beings, to find a remedy tho they die to discover it.



Johannes Brahms: The Herzogenberg Correspondence. Edited by Max Kalbeck. Translated by Hannah Bryant. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$3.00.

This first instalment of the Brahms correspondence published by the Brahms Society in Germany contains 281 letters that passed in the course of twenty-one years between the eminent composer and his ardent admirers. Heinrich and Elizabeth Herzogenberg, whose sympathetic friendship he valued highly, tho he was prone to twit them humorously on their fervent discipleship. The husband was himself a composer of considerable abil-

ity, and the letters are largely concerned with the compositions of the two men, Brahms often showing these friends his new works before publication. Of the total number, only 141 of the letters in the volume were written by Brahms. They seldom tell much about his musical feelings or sympathies, but they do give glimpses of the sane, healthy, normal, sincere and rugged man that was Johannes Brahms—usually a plodding, albeit a scholarly, worker, and on certain occasions (not so frequent as the music-loving world could wish) the bearer of the divine fire from Heaven. The personal and musical allusions with which the letters teem are all carefully explained in footnotes by the editor; but, as in most personal letters, there is much in these that was transient and now is of no interest to readers for whose eyes the letters were never meant.



Walt Whitman. By George Rice Carpenter (English Men of Letters.) New York: The Macmillan Co. 75 cents.

While Professor Carpenter's untimely death invests this last book of his with an interest more or less independent of its contents, it is still sufficiently remarkable in itself as the clearest, plainest, and least vexatious account of Walt Whitman in print. In contrast with Mr. Perry, in whose recent life of the poet the sense of something problematic and perplexing was very strong at times, Professor Carpenter seems to have found comparatively little that is puzzling or disconcerting in his author. This result is due in part to Professor Carpenter's manner of treatment in which speculation is strictly subordinated to biography; but it is also due quite as much to the directness of his mind. Even his analysis of Whitman's poetic quality, the most elaborate and ingenious bit of criticism in the volume, is conspicuous for the same unexpected simplicity. From the point of view of versification he explains Whitman's poetry as a kind of extension and development of direct personal address, prompted by the speaking associations of tongue and ear rather than the more literary ones of eye and hand—in short, his verse is nothing more or less than "living, musical, rhythmical, impassioned speech." As for the poet's "message" that is to be

accounted for by his consistent fidelity to the popular mind, from which, unlike so many other poets of similar extraction, he never apostatized; while his form in its higher signification is finally determined by the further circumstance that "his poetry of democracy sprang not from well defined concepts," but was "in large part the product of that extraordinary mental condition which we associate with the mystic."



Literary Notes

Christianism and Freies Denken, by Anton Nystrom (Berlin: Oesterheld & Co.) is sufficiently characterized by its title, the chief purpose being to adapt the teachings of Christianity to independent thought. It is called a "critico-historical" work, of 550 pages, with 65 illustrations, fifteen of them full paged.

....The Rev. Sumner Gilbert Wood, of Blandford, Mass., reveals himself as an industrious local historian and antiquarian in *The Taverns and Turnpikes of Blandford, 1733-1833* (Blandford, Mass.: Published by the Author, \$2). While strictly a local history, the book has a wider interest, since it portrays an aspect of the life of a past period to which specialists in our social history have for some time been devoting considerable interest. Blandford was settled by "Scotch-Irish," on the main highway from Boston to Albany, a much-frequented turnpike, whose traffic made the tavern and its keeper institutions of importance. Records and traditions are drawn upon freely, the author succeeding in drawing from the many details he gives a general impression of the life of our forefathers as it centered around the tavern.

....Mr. Archibald Forder's *Ventures Among the Arabs* (Gospel Publishing House, N. Y. \$1.) is a stirring narrative, yet told with becoming modesty, of many perils, and of almost miraculous escapes. For the first time we see a picture of the Tomb of Aaron, on Mount Hor, which Mr. Forder believes to be absolutely authentic. He had considerable difficulty in visiting this tomb, carefully guarded as it was by the Arabs, and he claims that no Christian had ever been allowed to approach it before him. He secured a photograph of this tomb, which is on the mount some eight days' journey from Jerusalem in Arabia Petrea. The tomb itself is an oblong structure covered with Arabic inscriptions, and is certainly most interesting to know about. Whether it is actually the tomb of Aaron may, however, be a matter of considerable controversy, for it was many generations after his death before the Arabs were sufficiently interested to guard this place. Possibly it is as authentic as the Tomb of Rachel, which is shown, but has never been investigated. It seems a pity that quarrels among Christian sects should have opposed Mr. Forder to return from a land in which he had so well demonstrated his usefulness. But he was

not discouraged and continued his work of spreading the Gospel independently, traveling many hundred miles, with little money, and a large store of hope and courage.



Pebbles

SENATOR ALDRICH favors putting the Ultimate Consumer's hide on the free list.—*Chicago Evening Post*.

IT is very strange that President Taft has not been invited by the Wright brothers to take a trip in their aeroplane.—*The Atlanta Constitution*.

THE *Atchison Globe* wants to stop the present row in Kansas. The present row suits us as well as the one that would inevitably follow.—*Topeka Capital*.

WHAT a hit Theodore Roosevelt could make now by getting the sleeping sickness in Africa (not too bad), and, after a period of worry and bulletins, completely recover.—*Atchison Globe*.

"PARDON me," said the gallant gentleman who was making rapid progress in his acquaintance with the beautiful girl, "but are you one of these young ladies who expect every man they meet to propose to them?"

"Oh, no, indeed," she replied quickly. "I think it is much nicer if the proposal always comes as sort of a surprise."—*Judge*.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR MESSAGE.

J. C. A. F. CROFT, PUBL. LINCOLN, NEB.



A faithful reproduction of the town of Clearmont, Wyo.

A SUBSCRIBER'S SKETCH OF A WYOMING TOWN.

It an S and an I, and an O and a U.

With an X at the end spell Su,

And an E and a Y and E spell I,

Pray what is a speller to do?

Then if also an S and an I and a G

and a H E D spell side,

There's nothing much left for a speller to do

But go commit siouxeyesighed!

—*Hotel Register*.

It was last summer, at Chautauqua. Mr. Bryan was billed to deliver his lecture on "The Prince of Peace," which, as is evident from its title, is a semi-religious and highly moral exhortation. Doubtless the chairman knew this, but doubtless also he was not without worldly knowledge as well, for he wound up his presentation of the lectures with "It is now our pleasure to introduce William Jennings Bryan, who will give you his celebrated address upon 'The Prince of Peace.'" *Spare Moments*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Killing Never Kills

THAT killing never kills is a lesson hard to learn; it probably never will be learned. It has been tried since earliest history, and today the men who sway the world are those whose lives were shortened in the flesh by their neighbors. Socrates's philosophy is little read or understood, but Socrates drinking hemlock is the schoolboy's oration, in nations born a thousand years after his body returned to earth. Savonarola would have been of little weight in the reforms of the world had he not been killed to get rid of him; and John Calvin has no more vital foe today than Servetus, whom he thought to put entirely out of the way in the flames that consumed him. Such men live because they are made conspicuous by killing.

Beside there is in Nature a certain sort of compensation for a wicked taking off. A recent book asks, "Why we love Lincoln?" With all the other reasons it does not give as supremest the fact that Lincoln died for the people. A good reader of history understands that it is not what Lincoln did that makes him dear to us, but what he suf-

fered. Had he lived to press the reconstruction measures that he had conceived he would have lost a good deal of popular esteem. When he was killed, every one to the end of time was forbidden to see his faults or recall his failures.

It is not probable that Jesus would have won the world by any other road than death. It is his cross that has become, among a hundred nations, a sign of human unity and the ever-longed-for "On earth peace; good will to men." The young Jew who, in life's prime, taught reform, belonged to Judea. He was a competitor of Hillel and Gamaliel; but when the Romans joined with the high priests to sacrifice him for his teaching, he began to draw the eyes of a hungry humanity, and wonderfully well has he been able to teach to the ends of the earth.

Life, after all, is not very well understood by us, while the value of death is totally misunderstood. Life without power to die would promptly run us rapidly into hopeless degeneracy. To hug our years may sometimes be wisdom, and long life, if well lived, is certainly a blessing; but life merely as life has little value. We shall have to recur to our poet, and make sure that we live in deeds, not in years. Dr. Osler's deduction that life after forty is valueless should read that life before forty may become immortalized in the life of humanity, and that to live a tame century is hardly worth the while.

A Decision on Genesis

THE Holy Father has provided for the establishment at Rome of a special college for the study of Holy Scripture, and has promised that it shall be of the highest scholarly character. We do not doubt that it will find abundant field for its studies, but they will not be free; they must be limited to those subjects which the Church for the time allows. Some things not allowed are indicated in the decision of the Papal Biblical Commission, approved and decreed on June 30, on the proper interpretation of the three first chapters of Genesis. We translate below from the Latin text the important portions of this surprising, if not astounding, Papal decree which is from this

time binding on the entire Catholic Church in all its schools of science and theology.

The decisions are put in the form of authoritative answers to questions whether it is allowed to hold and teach this or that view or interpretation. We give the three first questions and answers in full:

1. *Whether the various systems of exegesis which have been devised and defended with a show of science, for the purpose of excluding the literal, historical sense of the three first chapters of Genesis, rest on any solid foundation.* Answer, *No.*

2. *Whether, notwithstanding the character and historical form of the Book of Genesis, the special connection of the three first chapters within on another and with those that follow, the repeated testimony of the Scriptures, both of the Old and the New Testament, the almost unanimous agreement of the Holy Fathers, and the traditional sense which, handed down by the Hebrew people, the Church has always held, it can be taught that these three chapters of Genesis do not contain accounts of things actually done, which correspond to objective reality and historical truth; but which are either fabulous and drawn from the mythologies and cosmogonies of ancient peoples, and have been purged by the sacred author of any error of polytheism and accommodated to the doctrine of monotheism; or are allegories and symbols, destitute of the foundation of objective reality, and under the guise of history have been put forward for the purpose of inculcating religious and philosophical truths; or are legends, in part historical and in part fictitious, freely composed for the instruction and edification of souls.* Answer, *No, in every point.*

3. *Whether, in particular, the literal, historical truth can be called in question, when one is treating of the events narrated in these chapters, which have to do with the foundations of the Christian religion, such as, among others, the creation by God of all things in the beginning of time, the special creation of man; the formation of the first woman from the first man; the unity of the human race; the original bliss of our first parents in a state of righteousness, purity and immortality; the command given by God to man to test his obedience; their disobedience of the divine command, persuaded by the Devil under the form of a serpent; the fall of our first parents from their state of primeval innocence; and also the promise of a more glorious life.*

Five other questions follow, the purpose of which is to show the limits to which permission is given. In the interpretation of passages on which Fathers and Doctors have differed, without detriment to the aforesaid decisions, one is allowed to adopt an opinion which has been prudently approved by them; it is

also not required to interpret every word literally when it is evident on the face of it that it is used metaphorically or anthropomorphically. It is allowed, besides the literal sense, to add an allegoric or prophetic sense; exegetes are not required to interpret language in an exact and scientific way which is employed in a popular sense; and they are allowed freely to dispute whether in the account of the six days of creation the word *yôm*, *day*, means a natural day or a period of time.

Think what this means. The only liberty given to teachers is to teach that the six days are six periods, geologic ages. That is all. The rest is literal. The physical body of Adam was made of dust, and the animals were brought before him and named, and when he found no suitable companion he was put into a deep sleep and a rib was taken out and Eve made therefrom; there were two trees in the garden, one the tree of life, eating which would confer immortality, and the other the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, and the Devil, in the form of a serpent, persuaded Eve to eat the forbidden fruit, and they were thereupon cast out of the Garden, with a curse and a promise. All this Catholics are told they must believe as literal, historical truth, not myth, not parable, not poetry, not fable or tradition expurgated and purified for religious instruction, but literal naked fact; and if any criticism, history or science, assumes to deny it, such teaching is absolutely forbidden. It is amazing that in this late day there should be such perversity of blindness in the Roman hierarchy. It must come as a blow between the eyes to the biologists and anthropologists of the Church. We doubt if there is a scientific man living who believes all that to be literal fact.

The chief vice of it all is in the presumption to tell scholars and people what they must and must not believe in these things. It is worse than the Athanasian Creed, for that was in reference to matters that are beyond human ken; but these matters come within the realm of human science on which an adverse judgment can be framed. Science can contradict the Church, and when science and sense contradict the Church it is the latter that always must fall. It is a sad

sight to see the Church thus put itself wrong and drive away its children. Our youth learn, and must learn, in the schools they go to, that this teaching of the Church is not true. The Church ought not to make it hard to stay in it; it should give latitude and hospitality and encouragement to its children. It must fight wrong and must teach God and His love in Jesus Christ, but it makes a terrible mistake if it forbids men with as devoted a search for truth as its own to seek if peradventure they may find truth, which is itself the glowing garment of God.

It is incredible that scientific men in the Catholic Church can really on compulsion and by ecclesiastical dictation believe what they are thus told to believe. It is hard to think that they will cease to teach what they believe. What will they do? We trust they will not leave the Church in which they have been baptized, but that they will wait till the storm be overpast. Meanwhile we recall what Des Cartes said under similar inhibition.

It was thus Des Cartes, thirty years after the condemnation of Copernican astronomy, protected himself when he wished to expound the forbidden view:

"There can be no doubt that the world was created in the beginning in all its totality, and that the sun, earth, moon and stars originated at that time, and that Adam and Eve were not born as little children, but as grown people. Thus teaches the Christian faith, and our intelligence easily convinces us of the fact. Nevertheless, it is more expedient, when we wish to understand the nature of plants and of men, to cogitate how they may gradually have developed from seeds, than to consider them such as they came forth from the hand of the Creator. If we should be able to imagine some very simple and easily intelligible principles, by whose aid we could prove that the stars, the earth, and everything we perceive in this universe could possibly have arisen from seeds, we shall much better understand them than if we described them merely as they are now, altho we really know that they have arisen in the manner just indicated. Since I now think I have arrived at such principles, I will briefly expound them here."



The Pole at Last

THREE cheers for the American Cook, three for the American Peary, and then three more for the British Shackleton, who almost reached the South Pole. It is glory enough for the race, and yet other races could have done as well if

they had had the opportunity and the fortune. We give similar honor to both who have achieved the Northern Pole, for both had struggled long for it, but perhaps most to Commander Peary, who has struggled the longer, and with the larger scientific equipment. Brave men both; brave men all three, and an honor not merely to their breed of men, which we call Anglo-Saxon, but to humanity!

It has been one of the noblest, most useless of quests. There is nothing to it worth while that is material when found. The Pole cannot even hold the flag—it floats away. The glory is all in the men, their courage, their persistence. We want no spot of the earth unconquered. Now we have conquered the last great appeal of nature, and when we have it is of no use to us. Is it then a disappointment? Are there other worlds to conquer? In a year or two shall we have summer vacation trips to the pole by airship, as we now go to Nova Scotia, not for use, only for pleasure and excitement?

We are all of us elated at the discovery of the North Pole. We all rejoice that Americans did it. We congratulate Cook and Peary on their triumph. No ship was wrecked; no lives were lost; nothing to detract from our satisfaction, yet every one of us probably could detect at the bottom of his heart a slight feeling of disappointment. If nothing more there is the disappointment at not being disappointed, as we have been so often before. We have been all our lives used to longing for the discovery of the Pole. There is something felt to be wanting now we have no longer this ungratified ambition. It was an ambition that we all shared to a certain extent, collectively and individually. Even those of us who were least stirred by the spirit of adventure and were most disposed to begrudge the money and effort expended for this purpose, still felt a secret hurt to our pride of manhood that there was this unattainable spot upon the globe. We could not tell why anybody should want to go there, but we were irritated because he could not. Tibet is an uninviting country, no inhabited territory is less desirable, but because it was called the Forbidden Land brave men of many nations have striven and suffered to enter it. The North Pole has always loomed larger in

our ambitions than the South, tho from a theoretical standpoint they are of equal interest, and it is only from a theoretical standpoint that they have any interest at all. The reason for this preference is because we civilized people are Northerners. It may be doubted whether the Australians and South Africans take as much interest in Antarctic as they do in Arctic exploration, for two or three generations of southern residence have not in other matters been sufficient to effect a transfer of their mental emotional center of gravity to the southern hemisphere. The North Pole was the more valuable to us simply because it had been more sought.

It was, we realized, merely a goal post that man has set up for the converging ambitions of all nations; a fictitious aim like any game, a prize as valueless as a crown of wild olive. It was sought in the name of science, yet scientific men took less interest in the struggle for it than the masses.

"If I had Truth in one hand and the Search for Truth in the other, I would set free Truth that man might ever pursue it." This is quoted more often than it is applicable, for the discovery of Truth usually opens the way to a wider Search and also confers practical benefits not to be despised. But in such a case as this it has a real meaning. One of our popular novelists has told of an explorer who upon his deathbed destroyed all the evidence of his discovery of the Pole because he felt that it would be wrong to rob the human race of this inspiration of heroic endeavor, one of the few ideals of a materialistic generation.

Then, too, Shackleton, Cook and Peary have within the last six months taken away our only playgrounds. There is no spot on the whole round earth where men may exercise their imaginations. They will have to go to Mars for it, but that is too far off toward the suburbs of the solar system to be convenient. Those of us who in youth had pored over "The Strange Manuscript Found in a Copper Cylinder," either as a lesson in the impracticability of absolute altruism or as a mere adventure story, could not help a throb of disappointment when Lieutenant Shackleton came back from the Antarctic and never said a word about that mys-

terious race which loved darkness rather than light because they were entirely un-
~~solid~~. And now we have Cook and Peary from the Arctic with equally bad tidings. They have nothing to say of the Garden of the Hesperides which Apollodorus placed there. They have found no evidence of the Garden of Eden, which since its removal from the valley of the Euphrates has been supposed to be there. It seems, too, that the French astronomer, Bailly, was mistaken in supposing that Plato's lost Atlantis was at the Pole. In short, the World's Lost Articles Department is found empty and bare.

Dr. Cook says the North Pole is a flat field of ice. Where then is the volcano into whose crater the indomitable Captain Hatteras plunged? Must we give up our Verne? Still more disappointing to us is the loss of Captain Symmes's hole, one of the most brilliant and original scientific theories that America has yet produced. If this hole has in some way got stopped up there is no way by which we can ever discover the two interior planets, Pluto and Proserpina, or reach the delectable realm of the "Goddess of Atvatabar." Dr. Cook does not seem to have taken advantage of his unique opportunity to try that interesting experiment of walking around the Pole from West to East and so traveling the road to yesterday by which he could reach any desired period of the past.

Even those of us who had ostensibly repudiated all fairy stories, could not avoid feeling that the Pole was somehow different from common earth or ice. Perhaps it was the persistence of a visual image acquired in youth of the world as a ~~rough-surfaced~~ globe with a real hemisphere as an axis. Perhaps we had so far refined our conception as to see it like a telephone central with 360 wires all coming together at the top. One of the reasons given by the London journals for their skepticism of Dr. Cook is their disappointment that he did not report his achievement in a ~~different~~ style. The *Daily Mail* says: "The whole business of his amazing march at breathless speed for Arctic travel across vast distances of ice to a point never before reached by man is treated as if it were the story of a man walking across a field to a hay-

stack." Does not the *Mail* know that the professions of hero and bard were long ago differentiated, that it is not now regarded as good form for a man to be his own press-agent? We demand of Dr. Cook how the North Pole looked. He tells us it looked "like a silver twenty-five cent piece." We want to know his sensations when he stood alone on the top of the earth. He tells that he felt cold. We ask him in what exalted language he proclaimed his triumph. He tells that he shouted, "Bully for you, Frederick!" Is not this the best of evidence that he is giving us the plain facts? This skepticism also has its rise in disappointment. It was a great feat but he did it when we were not looking. Dr. Cook did not have so much money to spend, he did not have so big a party, he did not make so much fuss in advance about what he was going to do as his predecessors, but that is no reason for assuming that he did not succeed where they failed. Still even he confesses to a feeling of disappointment, discouragement and disillusion as he left the spot. Probably when Commander Peary gives us his story it will show something of the same emotion.



Our Symposium on Prohibition

IN our issue of July 22 we referred to our readers the question, "Does Prohibition Prohibit?" and we published impartially the answers received and left our readers to decide how the balance turned. To our mind the most conclusive point was that the brewers and distillers are frightened and fight the movement with all their power. They would not do it if it were not greatly reducing their sales and profits. Among the many letters since received the most important were those which contradict the reports we published as to the beautiful moral condition of Milwaukee with its open saloons, and as to the failure to enforce the law in Kansas City, Kan. We judge that in both these cases the reports published by us July 22 would need serious correction.

We have been much amused at the way our symposium has been treated by *The Brewer and Maltster*, the organ of the business. In an editorial it tells its intelligent readers that the Catholic

Church and the Congregational Church are the only two that have an "organ," and that *The Independent* is the organ of the latter Church, that these two Churches are substantially against prohibition, that *THE INDEPENDENT* distinctly shows that "prohibition does not prohibit, and that the course of these so-called reformers is to make two drunkards where one existed before." Every one of these statements is untrue. Our concluding statement was:

"The saloon business is being made more disreputable, and the brewers and distillers less admired members of society. . . . If they suffer from hostile legislation they have no right to complain, they know the nature of their business, and no public spirit or private generosity on their part can purchase them the privilege to do a public injury and a multitude of private wrongs."

As to the Congregational Church, at its last National Council, it took strong action against the liquor traffic, from which we quote but a single sentence:

"We recognize with gratitude the efficient work of the Anti-Saloon League and commend its support as a most valuable agency for the prosecution of restrictive work and suppressive work."

That is plain enough.

We may add that *The Brewer and Maltster* quoted verbatim every letter which appeared in our symposium opposing prohibition, and not one word in its favor. But what else could be expected?



Culture

PRESIDENT HADLEY'S definition of culture is exprest antithetically. He says in a long article in *The New York Times*:

"I should say that culture was the opposite of absorption in the obvious. The obvious is that which gets in our way, the thing we cannot help seeing in its full size. The cultivated man or woman is the one who is able to cut across fields of life, material and social, literary and political, values in proper proportion the things that are unseen, or at best very imperfectly seen, by the less trained vision."

This is one of many definitions that can be defended, if not as "obvious" as those in the dictionaries. It would seem to make culture almost identical with judgment, but President Hadley makes judgment the intellectual side of culture, as taste is of the esthetic side. It can be argued that taste is the faculty, or power, to value in due proportion what, to those

not possessed of it is unseen or imperfectly seen, but this is itself less obvious.

What is less obvious is what is less publicly seen and known; and this fact takes us back to the usual definition of culture which makes it depend on wide general knowledge. We quote dictionaries at hand: "Enlightenment and discipline acquired by mental and moral training"; "refinement and enlightenment, learning and taste"; "the acquainting ourselves with the best that has been known and said in the world" (Matthew Arnold); "thoro acquaintance with all the old and new results of intellectual activity in all departments of knowledge, so far as they conduce to welfare, to correct living and to rational conduct" (W. K. Brooks). This comes to the same thing in the end as President Hadley's definition, for the man who by "enlightenment," "learning," "acquainting oneself with the best," and "thoro acquaintance" "in all departments of knowledge," has acquired culture will not fail to see beyond the obvious, and will put its true value on what obtrudes itself and which may or may not have worth.

President Hadley does well to include both judgment and taste under the broad term of culture. A man may have great learning and be able to see what is behind the obvious in science or politics and yet be an uncultivated boor. He is not likely to be, but he may be. A man may have the manners and taste of Chesterfield or Ward McAllister and yet be ignorant of true culture. The two must be combined, the learning of books and the graces of society for complete culture.

Learning, acquired only by long and painful study, is not culture; it is the means of culture. It supplies the reservoir of knowledge in which the cultivated man instantly fishes for pertinent facts whenever any topic is presented. What characterizes him is his power of suggestion. He has a thousand lines out which he can draw in as he pleases. Or, to change the figure, he has the power of stereoscopic vision. He sees both sides of a thing and not merely its flat front surface. He knows how much solidity there is to it. He is not deceived by the "obvious" face of things.

A five-foot shelf of books properly

chosen might give an immense amount of information, and supply much material for culture; but oh! they would require an immense amount of intense study. Mere reading would not be enough. And the attrition of culture comes thru long labor and experience. Few acquire it. Not the merry suitors of Penelope, but only Ulysses could draw the brazen bow. Agamemnon did not ask for ten like Ajax, but if he had ten like wise Nestor, who had seen three generations of men, he could capture Troy. Possibly there is no definition of culture better than that which Milton gave of Education, for the two are inseparable:

"I call, therefore, a complete and generous education, that which fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and magnanimously, all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war."

Matthew Arnold says that culture is "A study of perfection." Carlyle says that its law is, "Let each one become all that he was created capable of being." Culture is the consummate flower of the widest education, and Addison tells us that "What sculpture is to a block of marble education is to an human soul."



About American Health

THE Committee of One Hundred, appointed by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is making some researches which bid fair to be of value to the American people. It starts with the proposition, borrowed of Darwin, that we ought to take as much care "in the breeding and training of children as we do in that of our domestic animals." Its platform is a sound one, "That the growth, power and prosperity of the country depend primarily upon the physical welfare of its people, and upon their protection from preventable diseases." It borrows from President Roosevelt the maxim, "The preservation of national vigor should be a matter of patriotism." To this end the organization of national public health agencies into a single department is urged, and it would give to this department the strongest possible control over all interests bearing upon American physical character.

We have been at work on the sanitary conditions of Cuba, and we have seri-

ously determined to increase the stature as well as the morals of our Oriental subjects. The Department of Agriculture spends seven millions annually on plant and animal health, but Congress does almost nothing to promote the physical well-being of human folk. Not a dollar has yet been appropriated for eradicating pneumonia, but thousands for stamping out swine cholera. Beetles are fought with public money, and potato plants are protected against blight, but the conditions that breed disease and sweep out three millions of infants every five years are undisturbed. In fact, we lack an American standard. Our composite nature, made up of a dozen nationalities crudely mingled, has left us with no physical ideal. We cannot compare in physical beauty with the Scandinavian, nor in digestive capacity are we keeping up with immediate forbears. Our intellectual standards are most stable, for we have an American faith in common schools. Yet even our schools break down the nervous system and fail to grasp the old Greek idea of "making men." There is little to criticise in the stuff that constitutes our educational pabulum, yet what pupil conceives that all this material is to be applied to himself, not merely learned?

The problem just ahead is to be, not what nation has the most or biggest warships, or can most rapidly fire the most dangerous projectiles, but which nation has the most virile men and women, with the cleanest bill of health; which nation has the purest blood and the manliest ideas working in co-operation. In the Russo-Japanese war the world soon found out that the little fellows had the best health and the healthiest morals, and that with lithe bodies went manly power of purposing and achieving. American soldiers will compare well, probably, with those of other nations, but the time has past for entrusting our position and our progress to soldiery. What we have got to determine is who has the brainiest and the brawn-iest common people. What nation approaches nearest to an ideal physique, with ideal capacity for pluck and work.

In our mongrel condition as to origin and education, suicides are multiplying. Cowards are born, and we have no sys-

tem of education that will rescue them. Our conception of success is that of accretion, like squirrels and mice. Our business men are disheartened at the loss of a hidden pile. We have lost sight of faith in the great principles of manly determination and right doing. Our religion, even, is largely made up of faith in other worlds and other lives, and despair concerning the life we are now living. The problem of man—that is, the production of an ideal race—we have failed to measure. Our politicians certainly are not at work on any such problem. Appropriations at Washington are not aimed at creating either national health and strength or character.

We believe with the Committee of One Hundred, in their pronunciamiento, that the first great duty of Americans at present is to look after national health and healthfulness. We know that typhoid fever is preventable, but is it prevented? The improvement of our internal waterways is a matter of immediate commercial importance, but it is equally needful to the eradication of malaria. It would drain the marshes and break up the habitats of the mosquito that distributes the poison. Disease, especially those forms of disease which are characteristic of large sections of the country, or of the whole people, are not natural or unavoidable, but are the results of human neglect. Physical degeneration is the result of false conditions. Health is the great truth that is imbedded in right civilization. There is no excuse for a civilized people that can show not more than one sound man in one hundred. Yet this is not far from what we have come to. Nervous exhaustion is characteristic of our population in midlife. Indigestion and its accompaniments characterize the business man. Our daily conversation turns to aches, pains and decay, to a shortage in power that is due to ignorance of the laws of wholeness, or to an irrational use of our knowledge.

What we mean is not to give a lecture on health, but to enforce the need of a well thought out American physical ideal, toward the attainment of which legislation and social effort should steadily press. When we face the certainty of the exhaustion of our main material

revenues by the middle of this century, the question is, Can the American people readjust themselves to new and perhaps pinching conditions, or will we have worn ourselves out in the unreasoning hustle of money getting and waste? Have we got the stuff in us to conquer the wrenching times that are promised not far in the future? It seems not improbable that those races which have learned to apply to daily life the laws of strictest economy will be fittest to survive.

✱

Cherry Blossoms Instead of sending a fleet of warships to the forthcoming Hudson-Fulton Celebration the Japanese present 2,100 Japanese cherry trees as a gift to the City of New York. Do the American people realize the significance of this? The cherry blossom and the chrysanthemum are not only the most beloved flowers of Japan; they have come to typify in a truly poetic sense the very genius and nationality of the Japanese people and mean much more to them than the fleur-de-lis does to France, the thistle to Scotland, or the shamrock to Ireland. It is as if we had some flowery symbol that moved us as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Flag all rolled into one. Why cannot the American people see that Japan has only the greatest kindness for us. The evidence is overwhelming. And the way she has turned the other cheek to all our recent insults shows that a Christian nation can often learn a lesson in ethics from a so-called pagan one.

✱

Canada's Navy Admiral Beresford pleases the Canadians by telling them that they should have perfect control of the navy they build, but he expects and wishes them to build one, which will be a help to Great Britain in time of war. He also pleased them by saying that if Canada should at any time wish to be independent it would have the right to withdraw, for who would stop them? Britain had her lesson when the United States revolted. But he added that there was not the shadow of a shade of a chance of

their doing so. We agree; and we are glad that the British colonies, Canada, Australia, South Africa, all choose to remain as self-governing kingdoms in the British Empire. Indeed, the larger the combination of United Kingdoms the nearer we come to the Parliament of the Nations. We would like to see the United States and France and Germany and Russia and the rest of the civilized nations all annexed to Great Britain, only it would not then be the British Empire, and the King of England would not be Emperor of the world as he now is of India. However, that is not the way the end is to be reached, but by the development of the Hague Conferences.

✱

"Highway Economics" From the correspondence called out by a recent article on "Highway Economics," we are informed that the case of road-waste was by no means overdrawn by Mr. Powell and is much more complex in the Western States than in the Eastern. It seems that the United States Government enacted a law allowing railroads that were building over Government land to appropriate a strip two hundred feet wide, that being twenty-four acres to the mile. Many railroads were "laid out" before the land was homesteaded, and as a consequence we have scattered about the Western States strips of land twelve rods wide, with a single railroad track running thru the middle. For many miles the grade is not to exceed two feet high, and for a single track two rods, that is thirty-three feet, would be wide enough, and for a double track fifty feet would be all the room needed. When railroads buy right of way they never buy more than one hundred feet; but here, in the generosity of our legislators, about twice that amount is flung at them. It is not altogether a gift to be craved, for every fall the railroads are compelled, at great expense, to plough furrows along the outside of their holdings so that fire from the engines will not be communicated to the adjoining fields of grain. These strips evidently should be farmed, or else put to windbreaks, and in other ways serve the public. This economy of our highways is a subject that will have to be discussed and acted upon.

A Back-Set to Church Federation

It is as well to know the back sets of Church federation. It will be remembered that at the recent Centenary Conference of Missionaries of various denominations in China the Episcopal missionaries took part and the federal principle was adopted by them. But we learn from the *London Church Times*, which represents the extreme "Catholic" wing of the Anglican Church, that at a later conference of the American Episcopal missionaries in the provinces of Shanghai and Hankau a resolution committing the conference to the federation plan was voted down. The writer expresses "a distinct feeling of relief" at this action, which, we judge, represents solely Americans, while at the Centenary Conference the missionaries of the English Church Missionary Society took part, and seem to have outvoted the American representatives. The writer, a Chicago correspondent, thus condemns federation:

"It would involve, if this Church accepted it, a recognition of the ecclesiastical parity of Protestant and Catholic organizations. Many of us felt, with some show of reason, that our own clergy who participated were carried a little away from their bearings by their laudable sympathy with the present cry for unity. Whether our feeling was really justified by the facts or not, we believe that the voting down of the federal principle by our missionaries was as desirable as it is reassuring."

After expressing such satisfaction that federation with Protestant missionaries was rejected, the writer proceeds to describe the unity which is to be approved:

"An important movement for Catholic unity has appeared in Japan. A Japanese branch of the Anglican and Orthodox Eastern Churches Union has been organized in Tokyo. Of this the Russian Archbishop Nicolai is a patron, our own Bishop McKim is vice-president, and the Rev. Charles F. Sweet, an American priest, is secretary. The organizing proceedings occurred at Mr. Sweet's house, with the approval of Bishops McKim and Cecil, who were unavoidably absent. The Russian Archbishop came. The question was raised whether anything at present hindered intercommunion without the necessity of reference to home authorities. The Russians affirmed their independence in the matter, and their ability to enter into communion with us on their own responsibility when convinced of the propriety of such action."

But this is an old story. The Roman Catholics and the Greek, Coptic, Armenian and Jacobite Churches are true

Churches, but Protestantism has no true Church. It is not "Catholic." It does not cast out devils in the right way.



The Emmanuel movement of the Episcopal Church is a back number compared with the new development of the Reformed Episcopal Church which Bishop Fallows calls "Immortalism," or "spiritualism with the fake left out." But hundreds of thousands believe there is no fake in spiritualism any more than there is in medicine. The Bishop believes that communicating with the dead will become a routine study in our public schools, like arithmetic or geography, and that "as the study of immortalism becomes systematized and widespread greater advances will be made, and we shall talk with spirits as we now talk with material persons." Taking the rôle of a prophet Bishop Fallows says:

"In the enlightened days to come, we will be able to converse with spirits of departed friends and relatives. Their state will be made known to us thru these communications. They will be able to advise us on knotty problems, and the ancient Biblical days, when communications from above were comparatively common, will have returned in part."

He tells us that "telepathy is already an established fact," and that "eminent scientists and thinkers of many lands have already announced their belief in spirit communications." Bishop Fallows ought not to make such assertions. It is not true that telepathy is already an established fact. It would, we think, be difficult to find one psychologist of established reputation who has pronounced for it. Indeed, it has no acceptance in science. It is true that several physicists and astronomers like Crookes and Lodge and Schiaparelli and Flammarion, and we may add the penologist and anthropologist Lombroso, are its advocates, but these are the rare exceptions, and we are surprised that Bishop Fallows does not know the fact.



A Jewish Loan to Turkey There are 4,000,000 Jews in Western Europe, 2,000,000 in the United States, and about as many as the two combined in Russia and Rumania all of whom are anxious to escape, and who are

fleeing to this country and some of them to Palestine as fast as they can. American Jews themselves think they have as many of their poor immigrants here as they can care for, and they are quite willing to divert the stream elsewhere, and particularly to Turkey, which is near at hand and is waiting to be occupied and developed under a constitutional government. Dr. Isidore Singer would have Turkey pledged by a big loan to give Jewish immigrants fair conditions. He would have the Jewish bankers of this country and Europe negotiate a loan to Turkey of \$250,000,000, which Turkey is supposed to need for rehabilitation, for schools, railroads and ships, and to exploit her enormous mineral and agricultural resources. That is a big sum, and we do not believe Turkey would be justified in borrowing it. She needs no navy, and there is private money in plenty ready to be invested as soon as investors think it safe. But when Turkey wants a moderate loan we would have the Jews accept it, but insisting on conditions. We remember that the Rothschilds refused to lend to Russia because of the Jewish persecutions.

Death of Clyde Fitch

Clyde Fitch, the American playwright, died in Paris last Saturday after an operation for appendicitis. He was only forty-four years old. He has had about fifty of his plays on the stage, and nearly all have won success. They belong to what is called the legitimate drama, never coarse, vulgar or licentious. At one time four of his plays were on the Broadway stage at the same time. He was a graduate of Amherst College, which gave him the degree of Master of Arts in recognition of his dramatic success. In college he was much interested in the dramatic organizations and played women's parts. His first plan was to give himself to interior decoration or architecture, but while preparing for such a career he wrote a one-act play which had a good run, and shortly after Richard Mansfield engaged him to write a play for him to take the character of Beau Brummel. It had a tremendous success and turned him into the dramatic career. He went to Paris and made a most careful study of

dramatics, and thereafter produced plays in great numbers, especially excelling in delineation of feminine characteristics. His plays were always entertaining even if somewhat lacking in any deep study of character, and he was sometimes called superficial. In a late interview Mr. Fitch gave this rule for successful plays:

"Create characters that are human beings; place them in situations that are reflections of life itself; make them act—and above all things make them talk—like human beings. If you do this sincerely and do it well, then—well, then you *may* have success."

His own plays followed this formula, and always entertained those who heard them, even if there was no great insight into character.

Spread of Islam

In his recent work, entitled "Der Islam, geschichte, Lehre und Recht," Prof. Martin Hartmann, who holds the chair of Arabic in the Berlin Seminary for Oriental Languages, has furnished what is doubtlessly the most reliable statistics on the spread of Islam. According to this authority there are nearly thirteen million confessors of this faith in Europe. Of these 3,295,000 are found in Turkey, whose total population is 6,130,000. European Russia with the Caucasian districts has in a total population of 112,134,000 no less than 8,410,000 Moslems; Bulgaria reports 603,000; Bosnia and the Herzegovina, 549,000 under Austrian supremacy. Greece has a Moslem contingent of 60,200; Rumania, of 45,000, in a total population of 6,435,000, and Servia with its 15,000 Mohammedans has about the same percentage of Moslems. In Great Britain there are 2,700 and in France 2,000 confessors of Islam. The total population of Asia is computed at seven hundred and seventy millions, and the religion numerically strongest in this vast host is Buddhism; but Islam can claim more than twenty per cent. of the whole mass, namely: 158,142,730. Its poorest representation is found in Japan and Korea, where in fifty million people there are scarcely more than fifteen hundred Islam traders. In British India there are sixty-two and a half million Moslems, and in Dutch India twenty-five million. The largest percentage of Moslems in Asia are found in Persia, where in a total population of nine millions

there are 8,900,000 of this creed. Next in order is Asiatic Turkey, where in a total of seventeen million the Moslem contingent is 11,190,000. Arabia has three and a half millions; Afghanistan four and three-eighths millions; China twenty-three and a third millions (in a total of 351,250,000), and Siam one million in a total of six million people. In Africa, Morocco heads the list, there being in its eight million inhabitants 7,840,000 Moslems, while Egypt with the Sudan numbers among their 9,821,000 people, 8,544,300 Mohammedans; the Congo State in its nineteen million people has one million; Abyssinia in its eight millions, 800,000; and Liberia in its one and a half millions, 450,000 Moslems. Germany rules many Moslems, namely, eight and one-half millions in a total population of nearly twelve millions in its African possessions; while France in thirty-one and a half million African subjects has 16,676,000 confessors of Islam; and of Great Britain's nearly thirty-one millions there are 7,775,000 Moslems. The Mohammedan contingent in Australia and Oceanica is only 18,000, and in America 56,000. The total Islamic population of the whole world is now 223,985,780. Among these only about ten millions are Shiites, or heretical followers of Mohammed's son-in-law Ali, and these are found chiefly in Persia, and to a certain extent also in Caucasia. Fully one hundred and sixty million Moslems are living under Christian governments.

A correspondent from Tecumseh, Okla., greatly admires President Taft's orders forbidding the political use of the positions as Supervisor of the Census; but he smiles when he sees how little attention is likely to be paid to it in his neighborhood. He sends us clippings from the country papers telling of the appointment of Mr. C. C. Chapell, who has been prominent in political matters, as supervisor for twelve counties; and adds:

"While the position is not so very lucrative, yet it carries a considerable amount of patronage with it which will enable Mr. Chapell to reward possibly as many as 300 friends with a \$4 per day job."

In a recent controversy he first advocated the retaining the county seat where it

was, and then changed over to the other side. He was nominated for his position by the national committeeman for the State. Our correspondent adds:

It is because the Republican party of Oklahoma is machine ridden that the Democrats have had such large majorities in the State elections.

You will not wonder that I smiled when I read the order in your editorials and also read who was appointed and accompanying comments in our local paper.

The American School Peace League, which held its first annual meeting in Denver last month in connection with the convention of the National Education Association, offers three prizes of \$75, \$50 and \$25 for the best three essays on:

1. The United States, the Exemplar of an Organized World.
2. The History of International Arbitration.
3. The History and Significance of the Two Hague Peace Conferences.
4. The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement.
5. The Evolution of Patriotism.

These prizes are open to seniors in the Normal Schools of the United States, and the seniors of the Preparatory Schools of the United States. We cordially endorse the work the League is attempting to do in the schools. The price of one torpedo boat, \$225,000, would enable the League to affect for generations to come the attitude of thousands of American children, and would probably do more to insure peace for the United States than all the \$20,000,000 Dreadnoughts ex-President Roosevelt would like to get.

We recall that more than nine years ago we published an article by Dr. Frederick A. Cook who was then planning a dash for the South Pole, and who argued that, while the land about the Antarctic Circle is wholly uninhabited, it could be inhabited by a people like the Esquimos, and that exploration is well worth while, even commercially. This illustrates how devoted he has been for many years to his main purpose to attain the unattained. In this connection we may say that we do not quite agree with our correspondent, Mr. Bridgman, that there is an element of unfairness in anticipating the heralded plans of Mr. Peary and in utilizing all Peary's previous discoveries

We think it is also proper to recognize the remarkable enterprise of the New York *Herald* in securing such full and early accounts, on which all other journals have had to depend.

A curious incident connected with the postal order department of the Government throws light on the need of postal banks. It was observed in the Kansas City post office that a large number of postal orders given out were not presented to be cashed within the usual time and investigation was made. It turned out that a large number of foreigners who did not trust banks nor stockings had learned that money was safe deposited in the post office. So they paid 10 cents to have the office hold the money to their own order. They found they could get it out when they wanted it, and the news spread abroad until the post office was made a bank against its will, and that without paying any interest, but being paid for holding the money. A postal bank would have charged nothing and paid 2 per cent.

In her article of July 4 opposing woman's suffrage, Miss Chittenden remarked that "the Suffragists are not very proud of Utah," and specified the fact that the women's vote helped to elect to Congress the much married B. H. Roberts. A correspondent writes us that he would have been elected just the same without the women's votes, and that, in fact, they might very consistently have opposed his election, and many of them probably did oppose it. For after Congress in 1895 had past the enabling act, and the convention met to frame a constitution and was debating whether to incorporate a woman suffrage clause, the one man most conspicuous for a vigorous antagonism was this same B. H. Roberts. He belongs to Miss Chittenden's party.

One law for rich and poor, white and black, should be the rule, Gov. Joseph M. Brown, of Georgia, seems to think. A white man disguised himself as a negro and assaulted a young white woman. He was convicted and sentenced to the chain gang. But he was rich, and one

of the most prominent men in South Georgia, and so powerful were the interests in his behalf that the Prison Commissioners asked the Governor to mitigate his sentence so as to keep him out of the chain gang; but the Governor refused. If the criminal had been a negro he would have found no one to intercede for him, but a mob might have saved him from the chain gang.

Why should not the British Parliament treat Ireland as fairly and trustfully as it has South Africa? They are afraid to give Ireland a local Parliament for fear it will rebel. But the major part of South Africa actually did rebel, and yet within ten years a Parliament is given the colonies, and when the question was up in the House of Lords General Botha sat, an honored visitor, on the same floor with the peers and bishops to see and praise. The granting of a constitution to South Africa was a piece of profound statesmanship and has borne the best of fruit. Similar freedom is the only way to secure and maintain Irish loyalty.

For a peculiar ornament to the new capitol at Harrisburg the authorities contracted for a magnificent statue of Matthew S. Quay, the head boss and boodler of Pennsylvania. It was finished two years ago, but Governor Stewart will not take it. It has not been set up. The State sickens whenever the thought of it recurs. The sculptor, Karl Bitter, after holding it so long, has just shipped it to Governor Stewart, but he "relucts." Senator Quay was a mighty power in the State, but Holy Scripture tells us that while the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance, the name of the wicked shall have a different fate.

The prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors worked so well during the late general strike in Sweden that, by order of the King and the Minister of the Interior, it is to be continued for a while longer. Why not make it permanent? Perhaps the Minister of the Treasury fears that the income from state-controlled saloons under the Swedish system will fall off.

Insurance

The Field for Life Insurance.

The Travelers' Insurance Company prints in its *Agents' Record* an interesting table prepared by Lucius McAdam, an actuary, wherein an estimate is made of the uninsured people in the United States. The table, which is reproduced herewith, eliminates all persons under fifteen and over sixty-five years of age and considers only 50 per cent. of the people insured and insurable. No account is taken of industrial and assessment policies, which would materially increase the number of insured. Life insurance agents who are inclined to be pessimistic may well feel encouraged by the figures in the table. Verily the field is white unto the harvest.

States.	Lives insurable.	Lives insured.	Per cent. insured to ins'able.
Alabama	914,348	69,617	7.61
Arizona	61,466	9,756	15.87
Arkansas	655,782	39,698	6.05
California	712,525	145,178	19.55
Colorado	269,850	59,723	22.13
Connecticut	151,210	73,950	16.28
Delaware	92,368	10,196	11.04
District of Columbia...	139,359	31,104	22.32
Florida	218,345	30,303	10.89
Georgia	1,161,818	112,881	9.72
Hawaii	77,000	6,848	8.89
Idaho	80,866	9,593	11.86
Illinois	2,410,775	393,349	16.32
Indiana	1,358,231	144,800	11.51
Iowa	1,105,169	104,443	9.45
Kansas	772,484	66,700	8.63
Kentucky	1,073,587	100,179	9.33
Louisiana	690,813	68,351	9.89
Maine	374,233	46,300	13.33
Maryland	591,022	78,212	13.16
Massachusetts	1,501,840	282,581	18.82
Michigan	1,265,008	125,778	9.94
Minnesota	989,956	94,488	9.54
Mississippi	775,635	52,182	6.73
Missouri	1,553,333	182,758	11.77
Montana	121,665	21,066	17.31
Nebraska	533,150	52,659	9.88
Nevada	21,165	4,849	22.91
New Hampshire	205,794	24,904	12.10
New Jersey	941,835	161,730	17.17
New Mexico	97,755	10,137	10.37
New York	4,933,336	801,797	19.88
North Carolina	946,905	60,241	6.36
North Dakota	218,535	21,164	9.68
Ohio	2,078,773	302,118	14.53
Oklahoma	707,080	23,148	3.27
Oregon	266,768	27,975	13.53
Pennsylvania	3,151,076	564,720	17.92
Rhode Island	240,941	35,565	14.81
South Carolina	946,905	54,695	5.78
South Dakota	227,795	17,527	7.69
Tennessee	1,010,308	70,891	7.02
Texas	1,524,355	98,888	6.49
Utah	138,375	19,070	13.78
Vermont	171,821	23,172	13.50
Virginia	977,092	75,321	7.71
Washington	437,400	41,306	10.13
West Virginia	400,400	39,150	8.17
Wisconsin	1,114,475	127,713	11.52
Wyoming	55,008	6,413	11.52
Totals, U. S.	40,142,773	5,028,231	12.52

THE Los Angeles City Council, according to *The Insurance Press* has passed an ordinance making it compulsory for baby carriages, gocarts and wheelbarrows to display red and white signal lights at night. This is a step in the right direction which may well be followed by other cities. Too many baby carriages, gocarts and wheelbarrows have lately, in imitation of automobiles, been exceeding the speed limit, and without the signal lights with which they must now be provided in Los Angeles they have become extra-hazardous.

Now that we are coming to the idea of the conservation of our natural resources it is a hopeful sign when a Minnesota county commissioner is fined \$50 and costs for having negligently caused a forest fire. If the example of the Minnesota Forestry Commissioner should be rigorously followed in other States not only the people of Minnesota but those in the sister States would realize the necessity of care during the dry season. There is too great a tendency toward carelessness in this day and generation, and carelessness costs money. It would tend to decrease carelessness if the careless ones were made to pay for their carelessness and the damage that arises because of it.

Most of us are inclined to think that a boiler explosion is a rare event. Few realize the large number of such explosions that take place in the United States during a year's time. The following figures from *Power* will be surprising to most laymen:

"In this country alone, within the last twenty years, more than 10,000 boilers have been blown to pieces, resulting in the death of more than 10,000 persons, the injury of more than 20,000 others, and almost inestimable property loss. Boiler insurance, necessitating inspection at stated intervals, and the efforts of State or city inspectors have been effective in reducing the number of explosions. But even with the improvements in design and better methods of operation required by inspectors boiler explosions are more numerous than there is reason for."

Toys in the World of Commerce

Toys are very often regarded as of small consequence in the world of commerce. In point of fact many persons seem to have a tendency to regard them as a negligible quantity. And yet over fifty million dollars worth of toys have been imported into the United States during the last ten years. Fragile things for the most part and good only for children's playthings, the total transactions in them mount well up in the millions in the gross. The importation of toys was not by any means all the business that was done in them as trade commodities. During the same period something like five million dollars worth of toys were exported. During the past fiscal year the high water mark has been reached in so far as export trade in toys is concerned. The total value of exported toys during that time has for the first time exceeded one million dollars. The value of toys imported has fallen somewhat since 1908, when the total value of imported toys was \$7,250,000. This year the figures were \$5,000,000 in round numbers.

Toy manufacturers in the United States had investments in plants and in stock of less than \$1,000,000 in 1880. In 1905 such investments had grown to \$4,750,000. The value of importations of toy merchandise has in the meantime shown a constantly increasing trend. Trade in toys has largely been developed during the past ten or a dozen years.

Toys are very largely "made in Germany." That is to say Germany is by far the largest source of supply in the United States. The little German town of Sonneberg, in the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen on the Röhren, is perhaps the largest toy manufacturing center. In addition to its summer resort business it has been credited with the annual production of some 24,000,000 toy units having an aggregate value of \$4,000,000. Nuremberg and certain other sister cities are also to be reckoned with as toy makers. The value of toys imported into

the United States from Germany in 1908 was \$6,500,000, out of a total of \$7,250,000 imported that year. Some of the other toy contributing countries in 1908 furnished toys valued as follows: France, \$180,472; Austria-Hungary, \$179,418; Japan, \$177,720; Belgium, \$61,551, and the United Kingdom, \$57,725.



....It is asserted that French and American capitalists will soon set up a great steel plant at Mexico City, making an outlay of \$50,000,000.

....There are now 6,977 national banks, with an authorized capital of \$948,931,775 and bond-secured circulation amounting to \$667,508,731.

....Arrangements have been made for the shipment of wheat from Western Canada to Europe by way of the railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

....The record loss on the part of local banks of \$1,000,000 on interior movement last week indicates that something is being done financially looking toward the moving of the crops.

....In 1908 the Pennsylvania Railroad Company carried 141,659,543 passengers, not one of whom was killed as the result of an accident to a train. The number of passengers injured by train accidents was 102, against 452 in 1907.

....The National Monetary Commission held a recent conference in New York. As one result of this conference it is more than probable that a campaign of education will be inaugurated looking toward the promulgation of the central bank scheme.

....New Jersey's taxes assessed on corporations this year amount to \$2,522,358. Among the companies taxed are the Steel Corporation and the American Tobacco, Rock Island, Amalgamated Copper, International Harvester, and International Mercantile Marine companies.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1909 No. 3172

Survey of the World

Mr. Harriman's Death

Mr. E. H. Harriman died on Thursday last at the age of sixty-one. He had been in ill health for months, and had returned to this country from the search of health abroad, to secure the needed home comforts and rest. There was much secrecy as to his condition, with a view to avoiding the effect of the knowledge of his danger on the markets. For this reason when he died shortly after noon the knowledge of it was withheld till after the stock market had closed. He was the most potent factor in railroad enlargement and control that the country has seen, and at the time of his death was in charge of the management, direct or indirect, of 100,000 miles of railway. He was born at Hempstead, L. I., and his father was rector of a small church and afterward had no regular charge, so that the family was brought up in the very strictest economy. He became a clerk in a broker's office in his teens, was very attentive to business, and in some way managed to buy a seat in the Stock Exchange soon after he was of age. He gained thoro knowledge as a broker of the conditions of the stocks dealt in and continued to make money in times when others failed. As a railroad man he began as vice-president of the Illinois Central, under Stuyvesant Fish. Mr. Harriman went into the Union Pacific with the Kuhn-Loeb-Rockefeller interests in 1897, who had bought it of the United States for \$14,000,000. It was little more than a right of way and a streak of rust. He then began, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to develop it, to rebuild it and made it one of the best properties in the country. He got control of the Southern Pacific, which had been a rival, but just failed in

the attempt to get the control of the Northern Pacific. He added one railroad after another to his system, and he was dictator in the lines he directly controlled, and always with the purpose of development. In addition he directed Atlantic and Pacific steamship lines comprising fifty-four thousand miles of water transportation. A traveler can start from New York and go as far as Hong Kong, a distance of 9,902 miles, without leaving the Harriman lines, and most of the return journey could be made by traveling on still other lines of his. When the Mexican roads which are now being built are completed his system will also extend from Seattle at the north to Guadalajara at the south, a distance of 3,169 miles. He had other big projects in view at the time of his death. The funeral on Sunday was simple, and only a few special friends were invited. To the surprise of many stocks advanced sharply on the day after his death, perhaps from a desire to get possession of stock in the Union Pacific for the control at the approaching election of directors.



The Saratoga Democratic Conference

New York State Democrats held a conference in Saratoga last week for the purpose of eliminating differences and lifting the party to a higher plane. There were 450 representatives present from every county, as many as would attend a delegate convention. Judge Alton B. Parker was made temporary chairman. He particularly attacked the extravagances of the Republican party:

"The contrast between an extravagant and wasteful administration and an economical one will appear from a comparison of the ordinary expenditures of Government for the last four

years of Mr. Roosevelt's term and the last four years of Mr. Cleveland.

MR. ROOSEVELT.		MR. CLEVELAND.	
Fiscal Years.		Fiscal Years.	
1900	\$508,747,305	1894	\$397,749,817
1907	578,300,502	1895	376,195,208
1908	650,552,125	1896	352,179,446
1909	695,244,002	1897	365,774,159
Total \$2,501,884,284		Total \$1,441,895,770	

"Thus it appears that the ordinary expenditures of government under Mr. Roosevelt exceeded those under Mr. Cleveland by \$1,058,988,414."

So with New York State:

"During the last year of the long service of Governor Hill the total State appropriations were a little over \$13,000,000. For fifteen years now the State has been under control of the Republican party and year by year the expenditures have steadily increased, until they have now reached the sum of \$66,000,000. In other words, after more than a century of existence as a State it required \$13,000,000 to defray the expenses of government, but after fifteen years of Republican rule it requires nearly three times as much."

Thomas M. Osborne attacked recreant Democrats:

"When we see so-called Democratic Representatives in Congress voting to fasten the shackles of protection still firmer upon an outraged country; when we see so-called Democratic legislators coming to the rescue of the most obnoxious men and measures of Republican reaction, we may ourselves well echo the questions, 'What is a Democrat? What are Democratic principles?'"

The Hon. E. M. Shepard was made permanent chairman. In his address he insisted that the principle of tariff reform should be taken up by this conference and advocated day and night and in and out of season as a cardinal doctrine of Democracy. He was earnest in his advocacy of the proposed amendment for an income tax. He declared that if the Democratic party did not take up this income tax amendment as an issue the Republicans certainly would. He had a good word to say for Governor Hughes and for his direct nomination ideas. Among the principles which Judge Her- rick urged were vigorous opposition to all extension of Federal power; a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Bryan sent a letter in which he asks for strong indorsement of income tax and for specific demand for free raw material and substantial reduction of tariff on manufactured articles. The platform adopted by the Conference and intended as a model for

similar conferences thru the country was as follows:

"A strict construction of constitutions, both State and Federal, that the rights of the States and people respectively may be preserved.

"Loyal support of the Federal Government in the exercise of all its constitutional powers, eternal vigilance in watching and detecting and vigorous and persistent opposition to any and all extensions of Federal power that trench upon those reserved to the States or to the people.

"Enforcement of the laws by State and Federal authorities against criminal combinations and trusts in restraint of trade.

"A tariff for revenue only; no Government subsidy and no special interests, either directly or thru protective tariff.

"Equal and uniform taxation; taking no more money from the people than the just needs of government economically administered requires.

"The abandonment at the earliest moment practicable of our imperialistic venture in the Philippine Islands, first safeguarding their independence by sufficient guarantees.

"Steady adherence to the principle of home rule and local self-government by the State and each of its political subdivisions.

"Rigid economy in Government expenditures.

"Election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

"Reform in our registration and in enrollment laws, so that personal registration and enrollment shall be required in every political subdivision of the State. Reform in our methods of election so that each elective officer shall be the separate, deliberate and intelligent selection of the voters of the State.

"Reform in our methods of nominating candidates for public office so that nominating conventions shall be composed of representatives directly chosen by the members of the party.

"Reform in our primary laws so as to give to every citizen greater direct influence in naming candidates for office and surrounding the primaries with such safeguards as will insure their honesty and providing the necessary time and legal machinery to insure the choice of a majority of the voters being respected and enforced in convention and committee.

"No interference with the personal liberty of any citizen except such as is essential to secure the equal rights of all citizens.

"Taxation of corporations by States alone.

"A Constitutional amendment authorizing the levy of a Federal income tax."



End of the Strike The strike of the 5,000 workmen of the Pressed Steel Car Company at McKee's Rocks, Pa., has come to an end after lasting almost two months, and the men have returned to work after a vote in favor by 20 to 1. The car company today sent out the following statement:

"The company has not agreed or promised to increase at this time the wages of its work-

men, but does expect that as general business conditions improve its workmen will share in the benefits resulting therefrom. Up to the present time, while there have been additional orders for cars, there has been no improvement in prices.

"The company has not promised to abandon the piece pooling system, but if it develops that this system can be improved by increasing the number of pools and reducing the number of men in a pool this will be done.

"The company has arranged that the amount deducted for accident insurance shall be plainly stated on the pay envelopes, and the men receive cards indicating that they are entitled to benefits under the insurance plan.

"The company has never knowingly tolerated any imposition upon its employees, and intends that all employees shall always have fair and proper treatment. For this purpose it has established an information bureau for the investigation of any complaints its employees make, and all complaints that have already been made have been and will be promptly investigated.

"The company will not tolerate any grafting or other imposition. For six weeks past the strikers have been offered these conditions."

It is claimed by the men that their demands have been substantially met except in the matter of wages. The investigation by Commissioner Neill, of the Bureau of Labor, showed abuses of the strike-breakers held in the works during the strike, but nothing that could be called peonage.



Domestic Items The opinion prevails that Tammany will nominate Judge Gaynor for Mayor of New York. Mr. Murphy seems to be so inclined, and Democratic leaders are pressing it. A considerable so-called independent movement has been started to put him in nomination before the regular Democratic convention. Mr. Hearst's Independence League will not support Judge Gaynor if he is nominated by Tammany.—President Taft makes no utterance in the Ballinger-Pinchot quarrel. He is simply hearing both sides and reserving his conclusion, which may be made known during his Western trip.—The President has appointed the commission whose business it will be, under the new tariff law, to control properly the maximum and minimum provisions. The commission consists of Prof. Henry C. Emery, of the chair of economics at Yale; James B. Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and

Alvin H. Sanders, who is especially familiar with the agricultural conditions of the West.—Testimony has been taken before a royal commission at Montreal to investigate frauds which have cost Montreal millions of dollars. It has been shown that in the Fire and Police departments appointments were openly dealt in at a price of \$200 each, and that promotions were likewise open to purchase. In the Public Works Department contracts were awarded thru a go-between, who conducted negotiations for the Aldermen and the contractors. On contracts let this year and totaling \$660,000, it was shown that the excess price amounted to \$130,000.



Aviation America captured the honors in the aviation contest at Brescia, Italy, as at Reims, France, thru the efforts of Glenn H. Curtiss. He got the Grand Prize of about \$6,000 for speed in making five laps of the ten kilometer course, about thirty-one miles altogether, in 49 minutes and 24 seconds. Rougier, of France, took second place in 70 minutes, 18 seconds. Curtiss allowed Rougier to take the first prize for altitude by his 100 meter flight, contenting himself with about half that height. The prize for quick starting from the ground was also won by Curtiss with a record of 8½ seconds. He did not enter the passenger carrying contest but took the Italian author, Gabriele d'Annunzio, on a short flight. The Blériot monoplane did not do as good work as at Reims.—Capt. Samuel F. Cody, the American aviator who has been for many months experimenting without success under the auspices of the British military authorities at Aldershot, has finally got his machine under control, and has broken the record for cross-country flight, covering a distance of more than forty miles in a little over an hour, rising to the height of 400 feet and circling round the spire of the village church.—M. Lefebvre, who did such excellent work at Reims, was killed by a fall at Juvisy, France, while making a trial trip on a new Wright machine. The cause of the accident is not known.—Orville Wright has been making successful flights on the Tempelhof parade ground near Berlin during the week and the

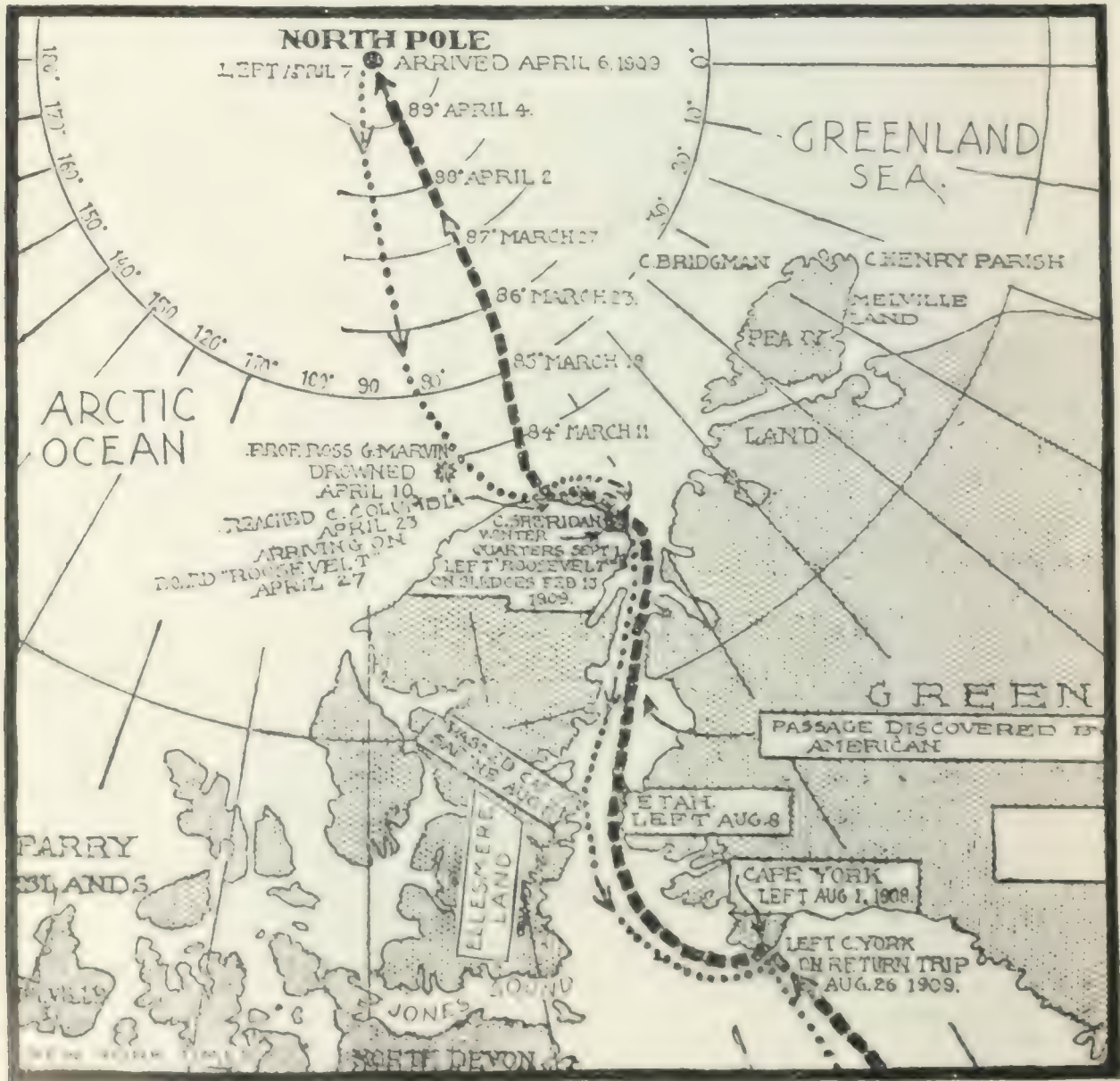
Germans have become as enthusiastic over aeroplaning as they have been over dirigibles. He has carried passengers, risen to a height 330 feet and made flights of over an hour.

Lord Rosebery Attacks the Government

The most severe blow that the finance bill of the Asquith ministry has yet received is the speech made at Glasgow by Lord Rosebery, former Liberal premier. He denounced the budget as a "revolution which puts the future of Great Britain in the melting pot, and which in the best interests of the nation should not become law." The arguments now advanced for taxing land would apply to any other form of property, and the state's guarantee of property rights would be worth-

less. His attitude on the question may be best given in his own words:

"The Government has set out to attack the land industry by every means in its power. Landowners are damned, according to the spirit of the age, for holding any property at all and doubly damned for holding property in land. The budget seeks to establish an inquisition unknown previously in Britain and a tyranny unknown previously to mankind. I cannot imagine why the Government is so hostile to individual liberty, so partial to bureaucracy. A new system of bureaucracy has been established under the name of liberty, which is not Liberalism but socialism. I have come to the conclusion that the Government wishes the Lords to throw out the budget and is daring the upper house to do so, but the Lords are not likely to do what is expected of them. The great danger under the budget is the doctrine of socialism with which the Government is dallying. There are scores of millions lying idle in the banks to-day because of apprehension with regard to the Government's financial policy."



MAP OF PEARY'S ROUTE TO THE NORTH POLE.

The Conquest of the North Pole*

BY ROBERT E. PEARY

[Commander Peary's narrative of his journey to the North Pole is of such importance and thrilling interest that we add extra pages in order to publish it in full. The *New York Times*, which has secured the exclusive rights to Mr. Peary's article, has kindly permitted us to give it our readers in this issue. —EDITOR.]

BATTLE HARBOR, Labrador (via Marconi Wireless, Cape Ray, N. E.), September 9.—The steamer "Roosevelt," bearing the North Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club, parted company with the "Erik" and steamed out of Etah Ford late in the afternoon of August 18, 1908, setting the usual course for Cape Sabine. The weather was dirty, with fresh southerly winds. We had on board twenty-two Eskimo men, seventeen women, and ten children, 226 dogs, and some forty-odd walrus.

We encountered the ice a short distance from the mouth of the harbor, but it was not closely packed and was negotiated by the "Roosevelt" without serious difficulty. As we neared Cape Sabine the weather cleared somewhat, and we past close by Three Voort Island and Cape Sabine, easily making out with the naked eye the house at Hayes Harbor occupied by me in the winter of 1901-02.

From Cape Sabine north there was so much water that we thought of setting the lug sail before the southerly wind; but a little later appearance of ice to the northward stopped this. There was clean open water to Cape Albert, and from there scattered ice to a point about abreast of Victoria Head, thick weather and dense ice bringing us some 10 or 15 miles away.

From here we drifted south somewhat, and then got a slant to the northward out of the current. We worked a little further north and stopped again for some hours. Then we again worked westward and northward till we reached a series of lakes, coming to a stop a few miles south of the "Windward's" winter quarters at Cape Durville. From here, after some delay, we slowly worked a way northeastward thru fog and broken ice of medium thickness thru one night and the forenoon of the next day, only emerging into open water and clear weather off Cape Fraser.

From this point we had a clear run thru the middle of Robeson Channel, uninterrupted by either ice or fog, to Lady Franklin Bay. Here we encountered both ice and fog, and, while working along in search of a practicable opening, were forced across to the Greenland coast at Thank God Harbor.

The fog lifted there and enabled us to make out our whereabouts; and we steamed north thru a series of leads past Cape Lupton, and thence southward toward Cape Union. A few miles off that cape we were stopped by impracticable ice, and we drifted back south to Cape Union, where we stopped again.

We lay for some time in a lake of water, and then, to prevent being drifted south again, took refuge under the north shore of Lincoln Bay, in nearly the identical place where we had our unpleasant experiences three years before. Here we remained for several days during a period of constant and at times violent northeasterly winds.

Twice we were forced aground by the heavy ice; we had our port quarter rail broken and a hole stove in the bulwarks; and twice we pushed out in an attempt to get north, but we were forced back each time to our precarious shelter.

Finally, on September 2, we squeezed around Cape Union and made fast in a shallow niche in the ice; but after some hours we made another short run to Black Cape, and hung on to a grounded bit of ice. At last, a little after midnight of September 5, we passed through extremely heavy running ice into a stream of open water, rounded Cape Rawson, and passed Cape Sheridan.

Within a quarter of an hour of the same time we arrived years before—7 a. m., September 5—we reached the open water extending beyond Cape Sheridan. We steamed up to the end of it, and it appeared practicable at first to reach Porter Bay, near Cape Joseph Henley, which I had for my winter quar-

ters. But the outlook being unsatisfactory, I went back and put the "Roosevelt" into the only opening in the floe, being barred close to the mouth of the Sheridan River, a little north of our position three years prior.

The season was further advanced than in 1905; there was more snow on the ground, and the new ice inside the floe bergs was much thicker. The work of discharging the ship was commenced at once and rushed to completion. The supplies and equipment we sledged across ice and sea and deposited on shore. A house and workshop were built of board, covered with sails and fitted with stoves, and the ship was snug for winter in shoal water, where she touched bottom at low tide. The settlement on the stormy shores of the Arctic Ocean was christened Hubbardville.

Hunting parties were sent out on September 10, and a bear was brought in on the 12th, and some deer a day or two later.

On September 15 the full work of transporting supplies to Cape Columbia was inaugurated. Marvin, with Dr. Goodsell and Borup and the Eskimos, took sixteen sledge loads of supplies to Cape Belknap, and on the 27th the same party started with loads to Porter Bay. The work of hunting and transporting supplies was prosecuted continuously by the members of the party and the Eskimos until November 5, when the supplies for the spring sledge trip had been removed from winter quarters and deposited at various places from Cape Colan to Cape Columbia.

In the latter part of September the movement of the ice subjected the ship to a pressure which listed her to port some 8 or 10 degrees, and she did not recover till the following spring. On October 1 I went on a hunt with two Eskimos across the field and Parr Bay and the peninsula, made the circuit of Clemants Markham Inlet, and returned to the ship in seven days with fifteen musk oxen, a bear and deer. Later in October, I repeated the trip, obtaining five musk oxen, and hunting parties secured some forty deer.

Professor McMillan went to Columbia in November and obtained a month of good observations, returning in Decem-

ber. In the December moon Borup moved the Hecla depot to Cape Colan; Bartlett made a hunting trip overland to Lake Hazen, and Hansen went to Clemants Markham Inlet. In the January moon Marvin crossed Robeson Channel and went to Cape Bryant for tidal and meteorological observations; Bartlett crossed the channel and made the circuit of Newman Bay, and explored the peninsula. After he returned Goodsell went to Markham Inlet and Borup toward Lake Hazen, in the interior, on hunting trips.

In the February moon Bartlett went to Cape Hecla, Goodsell moved some more supplies from Hecla to Cape Colan, and Borup went to Markham Inlet on a hunting trip. On February 15 Bartlett left the "Roosevelt" with his division for Cape Columbia and Parr Bay. Goodsell, Borup, McMillan and Hansen followed on successive days with their provisions. Marvin returned from Bryants on February 17 and left for Cape Columbia February 21. I brought up the rear February 22.

The total of all divisions leaving the "Roosevelt" were 7 members of the party, 59 Eskimos, 140 dogs and 23 sledges. By February 27 such of the Cape Colan depot as was needed had been brought up to Cape Columbia, the dogs were rested and double rationed and harnessed, and the sledges and other gear overhauled.

Four months of northerly winds during the fall and winter instead of southerly ones, as during the previous season, led me to expect less open water than before, but a great deal of rough ice, and I was prepared to hew a road through the jagged ice for the first hundred miles or so, and then cross the big lead.

On the last day of February Bartlett, with his pioneer division, accomplished this, and his division got away due north over the ice on March 1. The remainder of the party got away on Bartlett's trail, and I followed an hour later.

The party now comprised seven members, of the expedition, seventeen Eskimos, 133 dogs and nineteen sledges. One Eskimo and seven dogs had gone to pieces.

A strong easterly wind, drifting snow, and temperature in the minus marked

our departure from the camp at Cape Columbia, which I had christened Crane City. Rough ice in the first march damaged several sledges and smashed two beyond repair, the teams going back to Columbia for other sledges in reserve there.

We camped ten miles from Crane City. The easterly wind and low temperature continued. In the second march we passed the British record made by Markham in May, 1876—82.20—and were stopped by open water, which had been formed by the wind after Bartlett passed. In this march we negotiated the lead and reached Bartlett's third camp. Borup had gone back from here, but missed his way, owing to the faulting of the trail by the movement of the ice.

Marvin came back also for more fuel and alcohol. The wind continued, forming open water all about us. At the end of the fourth march we came upon Bartlett, who had been stopped by a wide lake of open water. We remained here from March 4 to March 11.

At noon of March 5 the sun, red and shaped like a football by excessed reflection, just raised itself above the horizon for a few minutes, and then disappeared again. It was the first time I had seen it since October 1.

I now began to feel a good deal of anxiety because there were no signs of Marvin and Borup, who should have been there for two days. Besides, they had the alcohol and oil, which were indispensable for us. We concluded that they had either lost the trail or were imprisoned on an island by open water, probably the latter.

Fortunately, on March 11 the lead was practicable, and leaving a note for Marvin and Borup to push on after us by forced marches, we proceeded northward. The sounding of the lead gave 110 fathoms. During this march we crossed the 84th parallel and traversed a succession of just-frozen leads from a few hundred yards to a mile in width. This march was really simple.

On the 14th we got free of the leads and came on decent going. While we were making camp a courier from Marvin came and informed me he was on the march in the rear. The temperature was 59 below.

The following morning, March 14, I sent Hansen with his division north to pioneer a trail for five marches, and Dr. Goodsell, according to the program, started back to Cape Columbia. At night Marvin and Borup came spinning in with their men and dogs steaming in the bitter air like a squadron of battleships. Their arrival relieved me of all anxiety as to our oil supply.

In the morning I discovered that Mc Millan's foot was badly frost bitten. The mishap had occurred two or three days before; but McMillan had said nothing about it in the hope that it would come out all right. A glance at the injury showed me that the only thing was to send him back to Cape Columbia at once. The arrival of Marvin and Borup enabled me to spare sufficient men and dogs to go back with him.

This early loss of McMillan was seriously disappointing to me. He had a sledge all the way from Cape Columbia, and with his enthusiasm and the powers and physique of the trained athlete I had confidence in him for at least the 86th parallel; but there was no alternative.

The best sledges and dogs were selected, and the sledge loads brought up to the standard. The sounding gave a depth of 325 fathoms. We were over the continental shelf, and, as I had surmised, the successive leads crossed in the fifth and sixth marches composed the big lead and marked the continental shelf.

On leaving this camp the expedition comprised 16 men, 12 sledges and 100 dogs. The next march was satisfactory as regards distance and character of going. In the latter part there were pronounced movements in the ice, both visible and audible. Some leads were crossed, in one of which Borup and his team took a bath, and we were finally stopped by an impracticable lead opening in front of us.

We camped in a temperature of 50 below. At the end of two short marches we came upon Hansen and his party in camp, mending their sledges. We devoted the remainder of the day to overhauling and mending sledges and breaking up our damaged ones for material.

The next morning I put Marvin in the lead to pioneer the trail, with instructions to make two forced marches to

bring up our average, which had been cut down by the last two short ones. Marvin carried out his instructions implicitly. A considerable amount of young ice assisted in this.

At the end of the tenth march, latitude 85.23, Borup turned back in command of the second supporting party, having traveled a distance equivalent to Nansen's distance from this far to his farthest north. I was sorry to lose this young Yale runner, with his enthusiasm and pluck. He had led his heavy sledge over the floes in a way that commanded every one's admiration, and would have made his father's eyes glisten.

From this point the expedition comprised 13 men, 10 sledges and 70 dogs. It was necessary for Marvin to take a sledge from here, and I put Bartlett and his division in advance to pioneer the trail.

The continual daylight enabled me to make a moderation here that brought my advance and main parties closer together and reduced the likelihood of their being separated by open leads.

After Bartlett left camp with Henderson and their division, Marvin and I remained with our divisions twenty hours longer, and then followed. When we reached Bartlett's camp he broke out and went on and we turned in. By this arrangement the advance party was traveling while the main party was asleep, and vice versa, and I was in touch with my advance party every twenty-four hours.

I had no reason to complain of the going for the next two marches, tho for a less experienced party, less adaptable sledges or less perfect equipment it would have been an impossibility.

At our position at the end of the second march Marvin obtained a satisfactory sight for latitude in clear weather, which placed us at 85.48. This result agreed very satisfactorily with the dead reckoning of Marvin, Bartlett and myself. Up to this time the slight altitude of the sun had made it not worth while to waste time in observations.

On the next two marches the going improved, and we covered good distances. In one of these marches a lead delayed us a few hours. We finally ferried across on the ice cakes.

The next day Bartlett let himself out,

evidently for a record, and reeled off plump 20 miles. Here Marvin obtained another satisfactory sight on latitude, which gave the position as 86.38, or beyond the farthest north of Nansen and Abruzzi, and showed that we had covered fifty minutes of latitude in three marches. In these three marches we had past the Norwegian record of 86.14 by Nansen and the Italian record of 86.34 by Cagni.

From this point Marvin turned back in command of the third supporting party. My last words to him were, "Be careful of the leads, my boy."

The party from this point comprised nine men, seven sledges and sixty dogs. The conditions at this camp and the apparently unbroken expanse of fairly level ice in every direction reminded me of Cagni's description of his farthest north, but I was not deceived by the apparently favorable outlook, for available conditions never continue for any distance or any length of time in the arctic regions.

The north march was over good going, but for the first time since leaving land we experienced that condition, frequent over these ice fields, of a hazy atmosphere in which the light is equal everywhere. All relief is destroyed, and it is impossible to see for any distance.

We were obliged in this march to make a detour around an open lead. In the next march we encountered the heaviest and deepest snow of the journey, through a thick, smothering mantle lying in the depressions of heavy rubble ice. I came upon Bartlett and his party, fagged out and temporarily discouraged by the heart-racking work of making a road.

I knew what was the matter with them. They were simply spoiled by the good going on the previous marches. I rallied them a bit, lightened their sledges, and sent them on encouraged again.

During the next march we traveled through a thick, low-lying, smoky haze drifting over the ice before a biting air from the northeast. At the end of the march we came upon the Captain camped beside a wide open lead with a dense black water sky northwest, north, and northeast. We built our igloos and turned in, but before I had fallen asleep I was roused out by a movement of the ice and found a startling condition of affairs—a rapidly widening road of black

water ran but a few feet from our igloos. One of my teams of dogs had escaped by only a few feet from being dragged by the movement of the ice into the water.

Another team had an equally narrow escape from being crushed by the ice blocks piled over them. The ice on the north side of the lead was moving around eastward. The small floor on which were the Captain's igloos was drifting eastward in the open water, and the side of our igloos threatened to follow suit.

Kicking out the doors of the igloos, I called to the Captain's men to pack their sledges and be ready for a quick dash when a favorable chance arrived.

We hurried our things on our sledges, hitched the dogs, and moved on to a large floe west of us. Then leaving one man to look out for the dogs and sledges, we hurried over to assist the Captain's party to join us.

A corner of their raft impinged on the ice on our side. For the rest of the night and during the next day the ice suffered the torments of the damned, surging together, opening out, groaning and grinding, while the open water belched black smoke like a prairie fire. Then the motion ceased; the open water closed; the atmosphere to the north was cleared, and we rushed across before the ice should open again.

A succession of laterally open leads were crossed, and after them some heavy old ice; and then we came to a layer of young ice, some of which buckled under our sledges, and this gave us a straight way of six miles to the north. Then came more heavy old floes covered with hard snow. This was a good long march.

The next march was also a long one. It was Bartlett's last hit. He let himself out over a series of large old floes steadily increasing in diameter and covered with hard snow.

During the last few miles I walked beside him or in advance. He was very solemn and anxious to go further, but the program was for him to go back from here in command of the fourth supporting party, and there were no supplies for an increase in the main party.

In this march we encountered a high wind for the first time since the three days after we left Cape Columbia. It was dead on our faces, bitter and insist-

ent, but I had no reason to complain; it was better than an easterly or southerly wind, either of which would have set us adrift in open water, while this was closing up every lead behind. This furnished another advantage of my supporting parties. True, by so doing it was pressing to the south the ice over which we traveled, and so robbing us of a hundred miles of advantage.

We concluded we were on or near the 88th parallel, unless the north wind had lost us several miles. The wind blew all night and all the following day. At this camp, in the morning, Bartlett started to walk five or six miles to the north to make sure of reaching the 88th parallel. While he was gone I selected the forty best dogs in the outfit and had them doubled, and I picked out five of the best sledges and assigned them expressly to the Captain's party. I broke up the seventh for material with which to repair the others, and set Eskimos at the work.

Bartlett returned in time to take a satisfactory observation for latitude in clear weather, and obtained for our position 87.48, and that showed that the continued north wind had robbed us of a number of miles of hard-earned distance.

Bartlett took the observation here, as had Marvin five camps back, partly to save my eyes, but largely to give an independent record and determination of our advance. The observations completed and two copies made, one for him and the other for me, Bartlett started on the back trail in command of my fourth supporting party, with 2 Eskimos, 1 sledge and 18 dogs.

When he left I felt for a moment pangs of regret as he disappeared in the distance, but it was only momentary. My work was still ahead, not in the rear. Bartlett had done good work and had been a great help to me. Circumstances had thrust the brunt of the pioneering upon him, instead of dividing it among several, as I had planned.

He had reason to take pride in the fact that he had bettered the Italian record by a degree and a quarter and had covered a distance equal to the entire distance of the Italian expedition from Franz Josef Land to Cagni's farthest north. I had given Bartlett this

position and post of honor in command of my fourth and last supporting party, and for two reasons—first, because of his magnificent handling of the "Roosevelt"; second, because he had cheerfully stood between me and many trifling annoyances on the expedition.

Then there was a third reason. It seemed to me appropriate, in view of the magnificent British record of arctic work, covering three centuries, that it should be a British subject who could boast that, next to an American, he had been nearest to the Pole.

With the disappearance of Bartlett I turned to the problem before me. This was that for which I had worked for thirty-two years; for which I had lived the simple life; for which I had conserved all my energy on the upward trip; for which I had trained myself as for a race, crushing down every worry about success.

For success now, in spite of my years, I felt in trim—fit for the demands of the coming days and eager to be on the trail. As for my party, my equipment and my supplies, I was in shape beyond my most sanguine dreams of earliest years. My party might be regarded as an ideal which had now come to realization—as loyal and responsive to my will as the fingers of my right hand.

Four of them carried the technique of dogs, sledges, ice and cold as their heritage. Two of them, Hansen and Ootah, were my two companions to the farthest point three years before. Two others, Egingwah and Sigloo, were in Clark's division, which had such a narrow escape at that time, and now were willing to go anywhere with my immediate party and willing to risk themselves again in any supporting party.

The fifth was a young man who had never served before in any expedition, but who was, if possible, even more willing and eager than the others for the princely gifts—a boat, a rifle, a shotgun, ammunition, knives, etc.—which I had promised to each of them who reached the pole with me; for he knew that these riches would enable him to wrest from a stubborn father the girl whose image filled his hot young heart.

All had blind confidence so long as I was with them and gave no thought for the morrow—sure that whatever hap-

pened I should somehow get them back to land. But I dealt with the party equally. I recognized that all its impetus centered in me, and that whatever pace I set it would make good. If any one was played out I would stop for a short time.

I had no fault to find with the conditions. My dogs were the very best, the pick of 133 with which we left Columbia. Almost all were powerful males, hard as nails, in good flesh, but without a superfluous ounce, without a suspicion of fat anywhere, and, what was better yet, they were all in good spirits.

My sledges, now that the repairs were completed, were in good condition. My supplies were ample for forty days, and with the reserve represented by the dogs themselves could be made to last fifty.

Pacing back and forth in the lee of the pressure ridge where our igloos were built, while my men got their loads ready for the next marches, I settled on my program. I decided that I should strain every nerve to make five marches of fifteen miles each, crowding these marches in such a way as to bring us to the end of the fifth long enough before noon to permit the immediate taking of an observation for latitude.

Weather and leads permitting, I believed I could do this. If my proposed distances were cut down by any chance, I had two means in reserve for making up the deficit.

First—To make the last march a forced one, stopping to make tea and rest the dogs, but not to sleep.

Second—At the end of the fifth march to make a forced march with a light sledge, a double team of dogs, and one or two of the party, leaving the rest in camp.

Underlying all these calculations was a recognition of the ever-present neighborhood of open leads and impassable water, and the knowledge that a twenty-four hours' gale would knock all my plans into a cocked hat, and even put us in imminent peril.

At a little after midnight of April 1, after a few hours of sound sleep, I hit the trail, leaving the others to break up camp and follow. As I climbed the pressure ridge back of our igloos I set another hole in my belt, the third since I started. Every man and dog of us was lean and flat-bellied as a board, and as hard.

It was a fine morning. The wind of

the last two days had subsided, and the going was the best and most equable of any I had had yet. The floes were large and old, hard and clear, and were surrounded by pressure ridges, some of which were almost stupendous. The biggest of them, however, were easily negotiated either thru some crevice or up some huge brink.

I set a good pace for about ten hours. Twenty-five miles took me well beyond the eighty-eighth parallel. While I was building my igloos a long lead formed by the east and southeast of us at a distance of a few miles.

A few hours' sleep and we were on the trail again. As the going was now practically horizontal, we were unhampered and could travel as long as we pleased and sleep as little as we wished. The weather was fine and the going like that of the previous day, except at the beginning, when pickaxes were required. This and a brief stop at another lead cut down our distance. But we had made 20 miles in ten hours and were half way to the eighty-ninth parallel.

The ice was grinding audibly in every direction, but no motion was visible. Evidently it was settling back into equilibrium and probably sagging due northward with its release from the wind pressure.

Again there was a few hours' stop, and we hit the trail before midnight. The weather and going were even better. The surface, except as interrupted by infrequent ridges, was as level as the glacial fringe from Hecla to Columbia, and harder.

We marched something over ten hours, the dogs being often on the trot, and made twenty miles. Near the end of the march we rushed across a lead 100 yards wide, which buckled under our sledges and finally broke as the last sledge left it.

We stopped in sight of the eighty-ninth parallel, in a temperature of 40 degrees below. Again a scant sleep and we were on our way once more and across the eighty-ninth parallel. This march duplicated the previous one as to weather and going. The last few hours it was on young ice, and occasionally the dogs were galloping. We made twenty-five miles or more, the air, the sky and the bitter wind burning the face till it

crackled. It was like the great interior ice cap of Greenland. Even the natives complained of the bitter air. It was as keen as frozen steel. A little longer sleep than the previous ones had to be taken here, as we were all in need of it. Then on again.

Up to this time, with each successive march, our fear of an impassable lead had increased. At every inequality of the ice I found myself hurrying breathlessly forward, fearing that it marked a lead, and when I arrived at the summit would catch my breath with relief—only to find myself hurrying on in the same way at the next one. But on this march by some strange shift of feeling, this fear fell from me completely. The weather was thick, but it gave me no uneasiness.

Before I turned in I took an observation, which indicated our position as 89.25. A dense, lifeless pall hung overhead. The horizon was black and the ice beneath was a ghastly, chalky white with no relief—a striking contrast to the glimmering, sunlit fields of it over which we had been traveling for the previous four days. The going was even better, and there was scarcely any snow on the hard, granular, last summer's surface of the old floes, dotted with the sapphire ice of the previous summer's lakes. A rise in temperature to 15 below reduced the friction of the sledges, and gave the dogs the appearance of having caught the spirits of the party. The more sprightly ones, as they went along with tightly curled tails, frequently tossed their heads with short, sharp barks and yelps. In twelve hours we made 40 miles. There was no sign of a lead in the march.

I had now made my five marches and was in time for a hasty noon observation thru a temporary break in the clouds, which indicated our position as 89.57. I quote an entry from my journal, some hours later:

"The Pole at last! The prize of three centuries, my dream and goal for twenty years, mine at last! I cannot bring myself to realize it. It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said when turning back, when speaking of his being in these exclusive regions which no mortal had ever penetrated before: 'It is just like every day!'"

Of course, I had many sensations that

made sleep impossible for hours, despite my utter fatigue—the sensations of a lifetime; but I have no room for them here.

The first thirty hours at the Pole were spent in taking observations; in going some 10 miles beyond our camp and some 8 miles to the right of it; in taking photographs, planting my flags, depositing my records, studying the horizon with my telescope for possible land, and searching for a practicable place to make a sounding. Ten hours after our arrival the clouds cleared before a light breeze from our left, and from that time until our departure, in the afternoon of April 7, the weather was cloudless and flawless. The minimum temperature during the thirty hours was 33 below, the maximum 12.

We had reached the goal, but the return was still before us. It was essential that we reach the land before the next spring tide, and we must strain every nerve to do this.

I had a brief talk with my men. From now on it was to be a big travel, little sleep and a hustle every minute. We would try, I told them, to double march on the return—that is, to start and cover one of our northward marches, make tea and eat our lunch in the igloos, then cover another march, eat and sleep a few hours, and repeat this daily.

As a matter of fact, we nearly did this, covering regularly on our homeward journey five outward marches in three return marches. Just as long as we could hold the trail we could double our speed, and we need waste no time in building new igloos.

Every day that we gained on the return lessened the chances of a gale destroying the track. Just above the eighty-seventh parallel was a region some 50 miles wide which caused me considerable uneasiness. Twelve hours of strong, easterly, westerly or northerly wind would make this region an open sea.

In the afternoon of the 7th we started on our return, having double-fed the dogs, repaired the sledges for the last time, and discarded all our spare clothing to lighten the loads.

Five miles from the pole a narrow crack filled with recent ice, thru which

we were able to work a hole with a pick-axe, enabled me to make a sounding. All my wire, 1,500 fathoms, was sent down, but there was no bottom. In pulling up the wire parted a few fathoms from the surface, and lead and wire went to the bottom. Off went reel and handle, lightening the sledges still further. We had no more use for them now.

Three marches brought us back to the igloos where the Captain turned back. The last march was in the wild sweep of a northerly gale, with drifting snow and the ice rocking under us as we dashed over it.

South of where Marvin had turned back we came to where his party had built several igloos while delayed by open leads. Still further south we found where the Captain had been held up by an open lead and obliged to camp. Fortunately the movement of these leads was simply open and shut, and it took considerable water motion to fault the trail seriously. While the Captain, Marvin, and, as I found out later, Borup, had been delayed by open leads, we seemed to bear a patent charm, and at no single lead were we delayed more than a couple of hours. Sometimes the ice was fast and firm enough to carry us across; sometimes a short detour, sometimes a brief halt for the lead to close, sometimes an improvised ferry on an ice cake, kept the trail without difficulty down to the tenth outward march. Igloos there disappeared completely, and the entire region was unrecognizable. Where on the outward journey had been narrow cracks there were now broad leads, one of them over five miles in width, caught over with young ice. Here again fortune favored us, and no pronounced movement of the ice having taken place since the Captain passed, we had his trail to follow. We picked up the old trail again north of the seventh igloos, followed it beyond the fifth, and at the big lead lost it finally.

From here we followed the Captain's trail, and on April 23 our sledges passed up the veritable edge of the glacier fringe a little west of Cape Columbia. When the last sledge came up I thought my Eskimos had gone crazy. They yelled and called and danced themselves helpless. As Ootah sat down on his sledge he remarked in Eskimo:

"The devil is asleep or having trouble with his wife, or we never should have come back so easily."

A few hours later we arrived at Crane City, under the bluffs of Cape Columbia, and after putting four pounds of pemmican into each of the faithful dogs to keep them quiet, we had at last our chance to sleep. Never shall I forget that sleep at Cape Columbia. It was sleep, sleep, then turn over and sleep again. We slept gloriously, with never a thought of the morrow or of having to walk, and, too, with no thought that there was to be never more a night of blinding headache. Cold water to a parched throat is nothing compared with sleep to a numbed, fatigued brain and body.

Two days we spent here in sleeping and drying our clothes. Then for the ship. Our dogs, like ourselves, had not been hungry when we arrived, but simply lifeless with fatigue. They were different animals now, and the better ones among them slept on with tightly curled tails and uplifted heads and their hind legs treading the snow with pistonlike regularity.

We reached Hecla in one march and the "Roosevelt" in another. When we got to the "Roosevelt" I was staggered by the news of the fatal mishap to Marvin. He had been either less cautious or less fortunate than the rest of us, and his death emphasized the risk to which we had all been subjected, for there was not one of us but had been in the sludge at some time during the journey. The big lead, cheated of its prey three years before, had at last gained its human victim.

The rest can be quickly told. McMillan and Borup had started for the Greenland coast to deposit caches for me. Before I arrived a flying Eskimo courier from me overtook them with instructions that the caches were no longer needed, and that they were to concentrate their energies on tidal observations, etc., at Cape Morris K. Jesup and north from there.

These instructions were carried out, and after their return in the latter part of May McMillan made some further tidal observations at other points. The supplies remaining at the various caches were brought in, and on July 18 the

"Roosevelt" left her winter quarters and was driven out into the channel pack of Cape Union.

She fought her way south in the center of the channel and passed Cape Sabine on August 8, or thirty-nine days earlier than in 1908 and thirty-two days earlier than the British expedition in 1876. We picked up Whitney and his party and the stores at Etah. We killed seventy-odd walrus for my Eskimos, whom I landed at their homes. We met the "Jeanie" off Saunders Island and took over her coal and cleared from Cape York on August 26, one month earlier than in 1906.

On September 5 we arrived at Indian Harbor, whence the message, "Stars and Stripes nailed to north pole," was sent vibrating southward thru the crisp Labrador air. The culmination of long experience, a thoro knowledge of the conditions of the problem gained in the last expedition—these, together with a new type of sledge, which reduced the work of both dogs and driver, and a new type of camp cooler, which added to the comfort and increased the hours of sleep of the members of the party, combined to make the present expedition an agreeable improvement upon the last in respect to the rapidity and effectiveness of its work and the lessened discomfort and strain upon the members of the party.

As to the personnel, I have again been particularly fortunate. Captain Bartlett is just Bartlett—tireless, sleepless, enthusiastic, whether on the bridge or in the crow's nest or at the head of a sledge division in the field. Dr. Goodsell, the surgeon of the expedition, not only looked after its health and his own specialty of microscopes, but took his full share of the field work of the expedition as well, and was always ready for any work. Professor Marvin and McMillan have secured a mass of scientific data, having made all the tidal and most of the field work, and their services were invaluable in every way.

Borup not only made the record as to the distance traveled during the journey, but to his assistance and his expert knowledge of photography is due what I believe to be the unequalled series of photographs taken by the expedition.

Hansen in the field and Percy as steward were the same as ever, invaluable in

their respective lines. Chief Engineer Wardwell, also of the last expedition, aided by his assistant, Scott, kept the machinery up to a high state of efficiency and has given the "Roosevelt" the force and power which enabled her to negotiate apparently impracticable ice. Mr. Gashue, the mate, who was in charge of the "Roosevelt" during the absence of Captain Bartlett and myself, and Bos'n Murphy, who was put in charge of the station at Etah for the relief of Cook, were both trustworthy and reliable men, and I count myself fortunate in having had them in my service. The members of the crew and the firemen were a distinct improvement over those of the last expedition. Every one of them was willing and anxious to be of service in every possible way. Connors, who was promoted to be bos'n in the absence of Murphy, proved to be particularly effective. Barnes, seaman, and Wiseman and Joyce, firemen, not only assisted Marvin and McMillan in their tidal and meteorological observations on the "Roosevelt," but Wiseman and Barnes went into the field with them on their trips to Cape Columbia, and Condon and Cody covered 1,000 miles hunting and sledging supplies.

As for my faithful Eskimos, I have left them with ample supplies of dark, rich walrus meat and blubber for their winter, with currants, sugar biscuits, guns, rifles, ammunition, knives, hatchets, traps, etc., and for the splendid four who stood beside me at the Pole a boat and tent each, to requite them for their energy and the hardship and toil they underwent to help their friend Peary to the North Pole.

But all of this—the dearly bought years of experience, the magnificent strength of the "Roosevelt," the splendid energy and enthusiasm of my party, the loyal faithfulness of my Eskimos—could have gone for naught but for the faithful necessities of war furnished so loyally by the members and friends of the Peary Arctic Club. And it is no detraction from the living to say that to no single individual has the fine result been more signally due than to my friend the late Morris K. Jesup, the first president of the club.

Their assistance has enabled me to tell the last of the great earth stories, the story the world has been waiting to hear for three hundred years—the story of the discovery of the North Pole.



The Pole

BY HARRY H. KEMP

AND so 'tis known at last, what men have sought
For centuries, and found not! Time on time
And day and night innumerable it lay
In its white vastness, lapped by chilly waves,
Where grinding ice-fields with reverberate roar
Crash in the polar tempest, mile on mile.
Oh, thus 'twill be until the end of Time:
From triumph to triumph and from height to height
The seeking Soul of Man will ever soar
Until she end the quest.

It is no Pole.

No new world in the sky, no land unknown,
That she would find; these are but symbols vague
Of the Great Quest she follows. What she seeks
Is to unloose the riddle of herself.
The riddle of the Universe in turn
Will yield itself and make an alphabet
To spell the riddle ultimate of God.

—JAMES M. MASON



THE AERIAL TOURNAMENT

at
REIMS

by
GEORGE F. CAMPBELL WOOD

*MEMBER OF THE
AERO CLUB OF AMERICA*



LIKE the tournaments of old, this most modern of contests occupied a week and more. On the eve of the opening day a ceaseless, endless stream of mud-bespattered vehicles and pedestrians—for the rain fell in torrents—filled the slippery, cobbled streets and sidewalks of the town, hurriedly seeking shelter in their respective and long-reserved resting places. The fumes of exploded gasoline and the snorting and panting of thousands of motors filled the air, and the noise was reverberated in the narrow streets until the whole town resounded as with the rattle of musketry, the comparison being suggested by an old Champenois who in 1870 had fought for his France and lost. From the windows of those rooms which they had not let to the “Parisians” and also to many “Américains”—and they were few—the Rêmois, and especially the Rêmoises, gazed on the strange scene with amazement, and made many comments: “What a big place Paris must be for so many people to come from there, and how rich, these Parisians, to all own automobiles.” To those who, in the last few years, had been to Clermont, at the last Gordon-Bennett cup of the motoring world, and to Le Mans and Dieppe on the eve of the great motor Grands Prix, the scene was not a new one, except for the calamitous downpour, and also for a mental atmosphere of even more feverish excitement, for which the novelty and the sensational character of the coming contests were no doubt responsible. With evening came more rain and more

motor cars, the latter apparently as endless a stream as the former, and neither to cease until morning.

At dinner glum pessimism as to the morrow’s prospects was the prevalent sentiment in the crowded *salle-à-manger* of the *Lion d’Or*; never was the weather so engrossing or so exclusive a topic of conversation—a conversation carried on in many tongues—and every time the wind groaned in the hotel courtyard there would be an answering groan in the dining-room of the *Lion d’Or*, for at Reims last week the wind was a common and dreaded enemy to all.

Unlike Reims’s last great day, the one on which the Czar of all the Russias reviewed his ally’s army before countless thousands, on these same plains, Sunday broke gray, wet and gusty. This had been expected and feared, and it was with no surprise that both native and transient Reims woke up to find the black flag hoisted on the *Place de la Republique* and other points of vantage, and meaning, as all knew well, “No flying.” As a signal to stay in town, however, the flags were ignored, and, regardless of their explicitly disappointing assurance, thousands set out for the *Aerodrome* on every sort of conveyance, including their own feet, and made their way thru mud and slush to the tribunes and inclosures. The trials for the French team in the Gordon Bennett Cup, the *Prix de la Vitesse* and the *Prix du Tour de Liste* were scheduled for the day. For the cup race eliminatoires, those three Frenchmen would be select-

ed who, starting before 2 o'clock, made the fastest time on two circuits—20 kilometers; the Prix de la Vitesse was for the fastest flight on three circuits, and could also be tried for on Tuesday, Saturday and the following Sunday; the Tour du Liste was, of course, a time trial on one circuit or lap, and could be attempted every day and in every race except in the Bennett Cup race and eliminatory trials.

The official starts began to be given to the contestants at 10 o'clock, fifteen minutes being given each man to cross the line; but, because of the strong wind, none ventured forth when called upon. Guffroy, in his fleet, red-winged Esnault-Pelterie monoplane, made one attempt, but gave it up and it was not until after 11 o'clock that the strength had sufficiently gone out of the wind to enable those called to respond. Latham and Blériot then appeared, an excited murmur of recognition coming from the crowd as the heroes of the Channel crossing made preparations to start. On a small scale there appeared to be a renewal of their contest of the previous month on the shores of the Pas-de-Calais as to which should get away first, and once more Blériot won out; not only did he cross first, to the accompaniment of such a roar of applause as can be better imagined than described, but he succeeded, notwithstanding the strong wind, in getting around the first stake, a fact which was subsequently to qualify him for the French team; the Blériot XI came to earth just beyond it, while Latham fell short of it, thereby failing to qualify on this trial. The contrast between these two most famous of monoplanes was very obvious when both were seen in action at such a short interval: The Blériot XI, small, compact, mastering the wind with its flexible wings as it skimmed close to the earth; the Antoinette IV, with its greater surface, power and speed—the most birdlike machine at Betheny—seeking the more regular currents aloft in preference to fighting the surface gusts and eddies of the lower strata.

Another of the small Blériots is brought out, and Delagrange, a transition from the biplane to the monoplane, and also for many months in 1908 was

the greatest of French aviators, makes his attempt, but the wind quickly wins the struggle. The first biplanes to brave the elements—Tissandier's Wright and de Rue's Voisin—have no better success. Tissandier is pointed out as one of Wright's first pupils; he comes of a great aeronautic family, and it is recalled that his father was the sole survivor in the famous "Zenith" ascension, when that balloon rose to the asphyxiating height of over five miles, in the interests of science, but only brought down one of its crew alive—Tissandier. As to de Rue, every one tells every one else that this is Captain Ferber, with Archdeacon, the greatest pioneer in French aviation, who, being in the army, is not allowed to compete under his own name. At about noon the wind abated somewhat, but it was still blowing some 30 feet a second when those at lunch were startled to their feet by the spluttering roar of a motor from the direction of the aeroplane sheds. They were only just in time to see a Wright shoot off its rail, and, from the fact that no dropping weight or derrick was used, all knew this must be Lefebvre, the French engineer, who taught himself how to drive a Wright in Holland the previous month. Lefebvre dispenses with all the starting paraphernalia usually associated with the famous biplane, except an extra long rail, and this even when there is no wind for him to start against, and thus disposes of the legends which maintained these two things could not be done. Down the stretch, over the line, out to the first stake or beacon, around it, and off for the distant second turn, went the great white biplane, until the planes were but two thin parallel lines and the propellers two glints of light. Its distant progress down the backstretch and into the long stretch home was eagerly followed thru glasses, and as Lefebvre swept around the final stake by the sheds and came racing down the short homestretch toward the tribunes, he got a roar of welcome and of appreciation, for was he not the first to circle the course in that historic week, and was not this an appropriate feat for the first successful flying machine ever built? But the Wright kept on, with that peculiar, undulatory movement which its

notorious lack of any tail or rear horizontal surface gives to the flight of a Wright in a breeze; it just failed to complete a second circuit, excess of oil spoiling the ignition and the motor coming to a stop. Lefebvre had, however, qualified for the French team, which lacked now but one representative. But 2 o'clock came without any further successful attempts, and rain put a stop to flying for the major part of the afternoon. It was not until after 6 that the

stand, and as his strength ebbed into nothingness, the great birds slipped out, one by one, of their low-lying eyries, and noisily waking from their inaction, rose, clattering and whirring, into the air, until it was literally alive with them. The crowds had waited long and patiently, and they were more than rewarded by a sight such as no human eyes had dwelt upon before theirs, a sight to thrill the dullest and most unimaginative of minds, and one which no pen could ade-



TYPICAL CROWD AROUND THE WRIGHT MACHINE.

sky cleared and the wind died down, and a great cheer arose among the benumbed thousands as, in the long line of sheds, the doors swung on their hinges, revealing the great winged machines, lying in wait for just such a weakening in the strength of their enemy.

Since daybreak Eolus had engaged in a furious struggle to defend his realm against man's audacious attempts at encroachment—a struggle which a Homer might well have dilated on, had both he and his mythology survived to this date; but by afternoon he had made his last

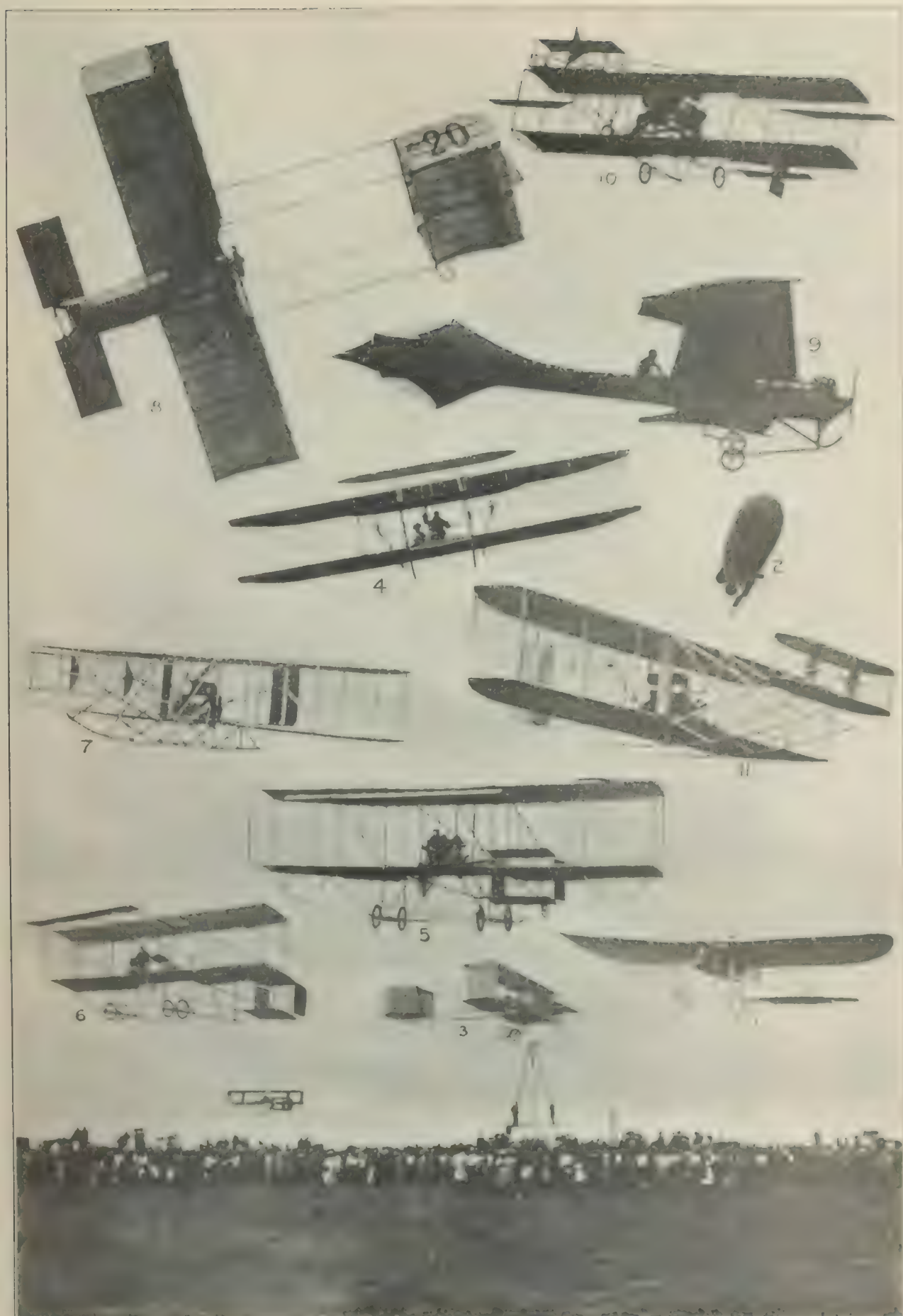
quately describe. In rapid succession twelve aeroplanes took wing, at one time seven being simultaneously above the ground. When the great spectacle came to an end and the last had landed, it was found that Latham had succeeded in qualifying as France's third representative and that the three Wright pilots—as capable aviators are designated in France—to wit, Lefebvre, de Lambert and Tissandier, had finished in the lead in the two other events. It was altogether a great day for these French copies of the famous brothers' master-

piece. At the close of his last flight Lefebvre gave a marvelous exhibition before the grand stand, executing a series of turns, curves, gyrations, spiral ascents and descents, which brought the vast assemblage to its feet, shouting with delirious enthusiasm; it proved a fitting climax to a day of wonders and a thoro consolation to the many compatriots of Curtiss present, who had hoped in vain for a glimpse of their champion and representative in the coming international struggle.

The morrow, however, brought forth even greater marvels than those witnessed on the first day. The first artificial denizen of the air to appear was the Colonel Renard; with a favorable wind and its great Panhard engine going at high speed, the big yellow dirigible, Kapféer at the helm, had made a lightning trip from Meaux. Its arrival seemed a signal for the appearance of the heavier-than-air craft, for it was just at this time that they were wheeled out preparatory to starting in the Prix de la Champagne et de la Ville de Reims. This was the most important prize of the whole week, and its winner was to be he who should fly furthest without alighting. On this, the first day of competition for this prize, eighteen machines actually qualified for further trials; only fourteen men drove them, however, for Blériot piloted his four monoplanes over the line and Latham two. Only a few made any effort at a distance flight, however, the balance preferring to await developments and make their effort on the three other days designated—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Lefebvre flew some 13 miles, but it remained to young Paulhan, whose rise to fame has been so meteoric, to make a long flight; in the morning his big Voisin biplane circled the course five times and later in the day nearly six, covering 31 and 35 miles respectively, and giving a foretaste of what was to come later in the week. His performance excited no little interest, as the Voisins had done so little on the previous day. As is his wont, Paulhan rose to great height and went soaring above the aerodrome with a steadiness and regularity as unchangeable as to become monotonous—monotonous to

see a man fly! His machine behaved well in the breeze and seemed to bear out its builder's claim of automatic lateral stability; the famous revolving Gnome motor, which has been so closely associated with Paulhan's distance and hight records, was the subject of endless discussion. After distance came speed; Blériot brought out his big 80 horse-power racing monoplane, and prepared to attack the Wrights' time for the circuit of the day before. To the deafening clamor of its eight cylinders and the whirring of its great propeller, the Blériot XII tore around the course at great speed, looking for all the world like some giant insect winging its way over the plain. More unwieldy than his smaller monoplanes, Blériot's racer nevertheless seemed under good control of the aviator, whose seat, unlike that in the cross Channel model, is right under the great wings. At the conclusion of the circuit, the white ball, announcing a new record, was run up amid great enthusiasm. But Blériot's triumph was short lived, for just before the time limit Curtiss made his first appearance, the trim, racy-looking biplane contrasting strangely with the heavier machines about it—and on his first attempt succeeded in bettering Blériot's time. It was to the accompaniment of American cheers that the white ball rose once more. The Herring-Curtiss showed marvelous speed for a biplane, and the hopes that it would outstrip the French monoplanes and "lift" the cup ran high among its followers. In the first international race in aeronautical history—the Gordon Bennett Cup for balloons, of 1906, the lone American representative had proved the winner. Why should not history repeat itself, and America, notwithstanding her single entry, again inscribe her name first on a Gordon Bennett Cup?

The black flag was up on the Tuesday morning, and such a wind blowing that many elected not to go out to Betheny until the prospects were better, and started to explore the old town, for which the exciting events of the previous days had left them no leisure. The famous cellars containing the more famous wine had many visitors, but



1-BLERIOT

2-RENARD

3-BUNAU-VARILLA

4-TISSANDIER

5-FARMAN

8-PAULHAM

6-SOMMER

7-LEFEBVRE

9-LATHAM

10-CURTISS

11-LAMBERT

more turned toward the architectural glories of the cathedral, and stood gazing at its inimitable façade, at the two great bells on the south tower which had rung on more than one historical day, or wandered thru the interior of the great church, where the peerless rose-window over the main portal and the great Gothic organ, with its thirty-five hundred pipes, equal in magic the veritable lace in stone outside, which only the Moorish wonders of the Alhambra or the Oriental magic of the Taj Mahal can surpass.

Toward afternoon it was learned that the President was coming. He arrived around 4 o'clock, but the first flights were not attempted until an hour later. Once more the Voisins covered themselves with glory. Young Bunau-Varilla, who had been given a Voisin on the occasion of his graduation from his "lycée," was the first out, and gave a remarkable exhibition in the teeth of a strong wind, Paulhan following him a little later. When the wind fell, at sunset, Blériot reconquered his record for the single circuit with a sensational burst of speed, 46 miles an hour being its average. Latham flew 20 miles, and Lefebvre did some more of his wonderful aerial gymnastics. The fourth day was another Paulhan day, for he broke all records for distance and duration of flight, staying up two and three-quarter hours, and only coming to earth when his last drop of gasoline had been fed to the whirling cylinders of his tireless Gnome.

During part of the flight Paulhan had a gusty wind to contend with, but he merely rose higher and maintained wonderful stability; after about 20 miles had been flown, two clear rainbows appeared against the dark clouds, and the sight of the great white bird soaring toward them and apparently thru them was not one to be readily forgotten. Paulhan said afterward that when he saw the rainbows he knew it meant that no wind would harm him or keep him from making a great flight. It so happened that none did. Latham was unfortunate, and it was only after six separate attempts on his three Antoinettes that he succeeded in making a flight of 20 miles. When his engine would stop and the

monoplane come gliding down, he would quickly jump out and run to another of his machines, so as to lose none of the precious time. His energy was deserving of a better result, but he had to wait until the morrow to achieve it. Curtiss failed to equal Blériot's great lap of the day before, but he bettered his own time of Monday evening by a very significant fraction. Thursday found the great distance prize still earnestly contended for. Hubert Latham was out early and flew for over an hour on his No. IV, the machine on which the first crossing of the Channel was attempted; he later took out his No. VII, which had taken him within 2 miles of Dover on July 27, and gave perhaps the most wonderful exhibition of the week, as his flyers are the most beautiful of all aeroplanes to watch when in flight. He did not fly so long as Paulhan had on the previous day, but he maintained such a very much greater rate of speed—43 miles an hour instead of 31—that he superseded him for the distance prize, with 96 miles to Paulhan's 83. Comte de Lambert also made a great flight of nearly two hours, the longest ever made on a Wright machine except by the famous Wilbur himself, while Curtiss did quite a little distance work—three laps in the forenoon and two later.

The keen competition for the Prix de la Champagne came to an end on Friday, with the victory of no other than Henry Farman; after merely qualifying on the Monday he lay low until the last day of the trials, and then startled the world with a continuous flight of considerably over three hours—a world's record—during which he covered well over 100 miles. His biplane is much slower than Curtiss's, but considerably faster than Paulhan's; it also has a Gnome motor. Every day had its hero; Paulhan and Latham had been carried in triumph on the previous evenings, and now came Farman's turn, another day ending in the wildest and most warranted of enthusiasms. Other long flights were made by Latham, Tissandier, Sommer, Delagrangé, Blériot, but it was Farman's day, and none came anywhere near equaling his great effort. The scene when he landed must have reminded him of a similar one less than twenty

months before, and yet seemingly so long ago, when, after many failures, he had succeeded in making a circular flight of 1 kilometer, and in winning the 50,000 francs of Deutsch (de la Meurthe) and Archdeacon, offered to the man who first succeeded in publicly doing this. January 13, 1908, 1 kilometer; August 27, 1909, 190 kilometers. That was the progress in the new science in those twenty months, but the enthusiasm on the first occasion had been no less than on the second, and the cheers at Betheny did not make Farman forget his first great victory at Issy-les-Moulineaux, on that clear January morning.

Farman was exhausted when he landed, it being the first time on record that an aeroplane's endurance had outlasted that of its driver, in this case a famous automobile racing man, inured to fatigue, for Farman was that before he looked skyward. This same evening had seen a re-edition of the Blériot-Curtiss duel, both seeking to improve their 10 kilometer records. Blériot's lap was a fraction of a second faster than Curtiss's; he, however, fell short of his previous best, while the fleet American clipped a couple of seconds off his own record, getting nearer his rival's best speed on every attempt.

The last two days of the great meet were a triumph for Curtiss, Blériot, Latham and Farman, four of the greatest names in aviation. It was on the Saturday that the Gordon Bennett Cup came up for decision. The morning, which was clear and calm, opened with a sensational exploit by Curtiss, who, in an attempt at the lap prize, smashed Blériot's record by nine seconds, bringing it for the first time under eight minutes. On learning the time he decided to make his trial for the cup immediately, only one attempt being allowed each contestant. As all the world knows, his great effort was crowned with success. The two circuits were covered at the same great speed as his earlier trial, and one which Blériot was unable to equal in his attempt, and as the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" echoed over that great cosmopolitan assemblage, and the great banner itself rose slowly over that foreign field, there was no countryman

of Curtiss present who could help feeling a deep gratitude toward him for the moment procured. Thus did Glenn H. Curtiss gain a great victory for his country, his club, his firm and himself. He arrived in France but a few days before the races, with a machine which had never been put together, much less tried out, and which was different in some respects from any previously built by him. In a few days he had it mounted, tested and capable of immediate flight; he had but a day or two to tune up his engine and test his propellers, and did most of the practising in his racing trials for the minor prizes. His engine never failed him and his machine was, with Farman's, the only one which never once came down when he did not wish it to, thus establishing the Curtiss and the Gnome as the two most perfect aeronautic motors yet built. Certainly no victory was ever better planned or more deserved than that of the Herring-Curtiss, and its motto might well be that of the first great victor on these plains of Champagne, "*Veni, vidi, vici.*" Flying is a form of locomotion which some day will eclipse all others for speed, and it seemed appropriate that the first great contest in this line should be won by just that man who, on earth, has traveled faster than any of his fellows, in a vehicle of any sort—a record established by Curtiss when, in 1907, he rode a mile on a motorcycle of his construction under 27 seconds.

It has been generally admitted that the single plane flyers are faster than those consisting of superposed planes, such as biplanes and triplanes; and that the fastest and most powerful of all monoplanes, piloted by the hero of the Channel crossing, should be vanquished by the little biplane from across the Atlantic is all the more to the credit of Curtiss and of Herring. If monoplanes are to be the racers of the future, and multiplanes to be the aerial equivalent to "touring cars," Curtiss's biplane will have represented the exception which proves the rule, and will be perhaps on record later as the only multiplane which ever won a great international contest. Blériot failed by 53.8 seconds to equal Curtiss's time, but partly retrieved his lost laurels by once more beating Cur-

tiss's time on one lap, a performance which ultimately won him the prize and set the high-water mark for aeroplane speed at 47.82 miles an hour. Latham and Lefebvre were third and fourth in the Gordon Bennett Cup race, while Cockburn, Great Britain's representative, who drove a Farman, came to grief thru striking a cornstack. The only other performances of note on that historic day were Farman's, Lefebvre's and Latham's trials for the passenger-carrying prize. Farman won a second victory in this, his circuit with two passengers aboard remaining unbeaten that day and the next. The *Semaine de Champagne* came to an end on Sunday, and the day was in the nature of an apotheosis, a colossal crowd cheering on the contestants in their final efforts. Latham easily captured the height prize, soaring to over 500 feet, while Farman took second money, to the unmitigated astonishment of all those who had watched him skimming close to the ground for hour after hour on the Friday, and had imagined that he lacked either power or daring to go higher. The final trials for the Prix de la Vitesse were the occasion for Curtiss of another signal victory; he carried off the prize at the splendid speed of 47.7 miles an hour, covering the three circuits well under twenty-four minutes. Blériot was unplaced, as he had the misfortune to damage a rudder and to injure his big monoplane in the ensuing fall; the gasoline caught fire and Blériot added one more to his many narrow escapes. As it was, he was somewhat burned, a thing which had happened to him twice before within the last two months and which accounted for his lameness at the time of his Channel flight. He remained the victor in the fastest lap competition, but Curtiss came very near taking this also, his time for the second lap of his final trial in the Prix de la Vitesse being but $\frac{1}{2}$ of a second slower than Blériot's record.

The Colonel Renard and the Zodiac III had the dirigible race to themselves,

and the former proved victorious, circling the course at about 24 miles an hour; just half the speed of the Blériot 22.

Thus Curtiss and Farman were the two great victors at Reims, the one carrying off the big international event and the speed prize and taking second place to Blériot in the fastest lap contest; the other taking the 50,000 francs of the distance prize, the passenger contest, and second place to Latham in the height prize. Blériot, besides carrying off the lap prize, was second in the cup race, while Latham, first in height, was second in distance, second in speed, third in the cup race and third in the lap prize—wonderful record for the Antoinette. Outside of these four great victors, Paulhan achieved a splendid success on his Voisin, finishing third in the distance and height prizes. The Wright team scored also in nearly every contest, taking second in the passenger prize, third, fourth and fifth in the speed prize, fourth and fifth in the distance prize, fourth, fifth and sixth in the lap prize, and fourth in the Gordon Bennett Cup. Bunau-Varilla and Rougier, driving Voisins, also distinguished themselves on the final day of the meet, both in distance and height.

And now comes the question: What does it all mean? Are we really awake, or are these bewildering monsters roaring over our heads with their human freight merely fantasies of our imagination? Is it possible that the dream of ages has come true and that man has suddenly found how the shackles of gravity could be tossed from his feet? And the answer is this: That man is undoubtedly learning to fly, that he can already raise himself from the earth, and is steadily gaining in his struggle to master the elements. Light winds are already mastered and strong ones will be soon, and then the sun will rise high in the long looked for day of the flying machine, the day of which the old towers of Reims saw the first blush of dawn.

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.



Commander Peary

BY HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN

SECRETARY OF THE PEARY ARCTIC CLUB.

TWO men, clasping each other's hands on Rainbow Point, at lonely Etah, in Northern Greenland, ten years ago bade each other good-by. "Peary," said one, "I believe you will win," and with the steady look of the calm, clear eye, he said, "I believe I

shall." Two years later the same two men stood on the ice foot at Herschel Bay, on the opposite side of Smith Sound; the "Erik," anchor hove, flags flying, steam up, and all ready to leave with wife and child for home, lay a mile away. Again they clasped hands and



COMMANDER ROBERT E. PEARY IN ARCTIC COSTUME

bade each other good-by. As the boat shoved away, Peary called out: "Keep your flags up. We will keep our glasses on you, and when we can see you no longer we shall know you are safely homeward bound."

The two incidents tell the story of the quest and of the man. Not more fixt in its position, not clearer in its faith has the north star been than Peary, for almost a quarter of a century, in his quest for the point nearest to it on the globe, and with the singleness of purpose, undaunted courage, the high undivided faith in America's prowess, he has persisted until victory has crowned his efforts. Not many times in a lifetime is the country thrilled as on Monday by Peary's despatch: "Pole reached. 'Roosevelt' safe," telling in terms, which could not be mistaken that the long struggle was won, and that the days of doubt and patience and effort were ended and those of faith and persistence encouraged, rewarded. All the world unites in generous acclaim to a man, who, in the face of obstacles, which would have long ago daunted other men and turned them dis-

spirited and disappointed, seemed only stimulated to greater efforts and to higher endeavor.

One who has followed Peary's progress to the Pole sees, moreover, a plain, straightforward significance, a logical development, step after step, to a conclusion, which was almost inevitable.

Parallel after parallel has been advanced, outwork after outwork captured, until finally, like the storming party, the citadel itself was assailed and triumph secured. Think for a minute of what was known, or rather was unknown, when Peary's little boat first steamed up the river eighteen years ago, headed for the far north. Practically all that was certain was that the coasts of Smith Sound turned off to the east and to the west; whether Greenland reached to the pole; whether Ellesmere-land extended westward or northward no one knew, and as for field work and subsistence under Arctic conditions the whole world was skeptical. The traverse of the Greenland icecap in 1892 and 1895 demonstrated, beyond question, the insularity of the land mass, and in 1900 the



(LIEUTENANT PEARY AND CAPTAIN BARTLETT OF THE "ROOSEVELT")



THE "ROOSEVELT" AT OYSTER BAY.

From a photograph taken just prior to the departure of the vessel for the Pole.

complete outline and boundary were definitely delimited; an achievement for which the highest geographical honors were paid, and which, had Peary stopped, would have given him first rank among the world's geographers. Then, in 1902, the highest north ever attained by an American was reached, and in 1906 the world's record in northing was beaten; new land was discovered to the west and northwest, and, most important of all, the great easterly drift of the ice-laden current was established, so that the law of approach to the pole might be definitely discovered and the price of its possessions ascertained.

Evidently from the brief and succinct accounts which Peary has sent he has "won out," as we say in the speech of the day, but the smallest, straightest and fairest methods. He has used the information, the experience, the equipment and the assistance which he alone has developed, and has applied the knowledge which he himself had learned to

the problem of the centuries. In his training of the Eskimos alone a revolution has been wrought, and instead of being useful impedimenta in the way of the Arctic explorer, they have proved, under his faithful and inspiring leadership, the most faithful followers and the most competent coadjutors.

The whole Eskimo tribe, the Arctic highlanders, have come into the ken of the world's scientists, not as a race of pigmies or of half men, but as intelligent, reasonable practical human beings, with many qualities and characteristics like our own, who are entitled to the respect of mankind, and, best of all, to be left alone in the environment in which the Almighty has placed them.

What all this means is, of course, too early, in the first flush of success, definitely to say. It is, however, perfectly obvious that America wants its place in the corps of the world's discovery, and also reasonably certain that the other Anglo-Saxon flag is shortly to be placed

upon the opposite pole; a fact which will have no small bearing in world politics. Nations will hesitate before trying conclusions with those who have fought the force of nature to a standstill, and who have triumphed over the last obstacles which have for all time resisted the assaults of man. More than this, the generous rivalry, the cordial good feeling between Great Britain and America will be strengthened by the experience and strongly reflected in the political and commercial relations.

Upon its scientific side, of course too, the work is but just begun. The tragedy of 1884 will never be repeated, tho the plan of international circum-polar stations has much to commend the confidence and support of the nations. The

secrets of the north are, like those of the south to be unlocked, and we are to know all of the globe, as we have so far known but parts of it. Centuries may pass before we shall be able to say that we have reached the limit; that we have gathered all the facts; that we have exhausted the knowledge; and until that time comes Peary will hold the premier place as the victor discoverer. As he himself has so many times said, the knowledge that America is to the front will enhance every American's patriotism and pride in his country; and so from every point of view, national, international and scientific, for science has no frontiers, Peary's achievement marks an era in history.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



My Knowledge of Dr. Cook's Polar Expedition

BY JOHN R. BRADLEY

[Mr. Bradley is the personal friend of Dr. Cook in his trip to the Pole, and Dr. Cook says he deserves half the credit of the achievement. In view of the late disclosures, it is well to state that this article was received by us on the morning of September 8, too late for our issue of last week. —Editor.]

THE story of Dr. Cook's successful "dash" for the North Pole, so far as my connection with the event is concerned, really began with my first acquaintance with the doctor some years ago. He interested me from the first. We had a common love of travel and discovery, and both were members of the Explorers' Club.

I had studied carefully the work he had done on the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897-1899, and his successful climb of Mount McKinley in 1906. He impressed me as a seasoned and resourceful explorer, full of courage, the self-confidence that is born of knowledge, and a circumspection that is born of caution and calculation. Dr. Cook is no dreamer, no romancer; his several noted achievements attest that he is a practical and reliable man. He never tells what he is going to do, but pursues the scientific method of doing things first and

demonstrating them afterward. For three years I had often spoken to him about my desire to shoot polar bear. He had been north with Peary in 1891-1892, and his experience stimulated my eagerness to take one more big shooting trip before writing my reminiscences, which I desired to name "Hunting Big Game from the Arctic to the Equator." On my return from Asia, in December, 1906, I said to Dr. Cook: "My next will be the Arctic." In the spring of 1907 I had fully made up my mind to go that year, and invited Dr. Cook to go as my guest. That is the way the idea originated. He was to photograph Eskimos and I was to shoot walrus and polar bear. Nothing was then said about a dash for the Pole. That was a later development, but one, nevertheless, that was fully and carefully planned before we started north.

The first thing necessary was a suite

ble vessel. I wrote to Baring Brothers, of St. Johns, N. F., knowing that in the summer the sealers are idle and vessels are chartered then for hunting and fishing trips. A large sum was asked for the use of a vessel. I did not object to that, but they wanted me to be put under the command of a captain, and this I did not want. We didn't have time to build, so we decided to buy. We looked over vessels at New London first, then

transformed her into practically a new craft, staunch enough for the trip to Etah. Captain Moses Bartlett, whom I engaged to command her, said he'd just as soon be in her as any vessel he'd ever sailed in. She had cabins like a yacht—a cabin for Dr. Cook, an aft cabin for officers, and a forward cabin for eighteen sailors and a galley. Everything essential in the way of equipment was as perfect as one would have on a private



TESTING A HARPOON GUN IN NORTH GREENLAND.

The picture is of J. R. Bradley, who financed the Cook-Bradley Polar expedition.

went to Gloucester, where we found a fishing schooner named the "George Lufkin," of 111 tons, built at Essex. We figured on what it would cost to refit her, and I finally bought her. I overhauled her completely, cleaned her out, braced her fore and aft, put in new rigging and sails, sheathed her, with steel plates on bow and stern, put in a gasoline engine and gasoline tanks, and, in short, after repainting her white and gold and rechristening her the "John R. Bradley,"

yacht. We had 5,000 gallons of gasoline, provisions for two years in case of shipwreck, and everything necessary for shooting and navigation in the Arctic.

When all these preparations were complete, and about four weeks before sailing, Dr. Cook and I were lunching one day at the Holland House, and he said to me: "Why not try for the Pole?"

I replied: "Not I. Would you like to try for it?"

He said: "There's nothing that I

would rather do, it's the ambition of my life." He thought it would cost only about \$8,000 or \$10,000 more to furnish an equipment for this purpose, and we figured it out. Finally I said: "Well fit this expedition for the Pole, and say nothing to any one about it." We did not want the newspapers to get at it. Peary was waiting to go, and we did not want him to beat us into Etah and get all the dogs; moreover, I wanted to shoot on the way up and did not want to be in a hurry.

We fitted the ship according to the doctor's ideas. He believed in making the dash with as light a burden as possible. For example, stoves to burn coal oil, which Greely took north with him, weighed fifteen pounds each; our stoves weighed three pounds. Everything else was cut down the same way. At the same time we had everything that was needed for the doctor's preliminary work of preparation in his winter quarters, his camping equipment, provisions, tools, material for sleds—every necessary detail was carefully thought out and provided for. We figured this way: In case we got up to Etah and found the natives were not well, or the dogs scarce, or any other conditions unfavorable, we would call it a hunting trip, and return quietly home again.

We sailed from Gloucester, July 1, 1907. Everything went well. We put in at Sydney and Battle Harbor, Labrador, and after going a few hundred miles up the Labrador coast we crossed Davis Strait to the south end of Greenland to escape the ice, reaching the Greenland coast near Godhaven. We encountered rough weather here, but the boat stood it splendidly. After crossing we ran into considerable ice, which bent a blade of our propellor and disabled the screw, compelling us to beach the ship at Disko to make repairs; then we "hiked" out for the north again. At first we found very little ice; then we met a good deal of ice and much fog. This was at the entrance to Melville Bay near Duck Island. I had a motor boat with which I planned to shoot eider duck, but the fog was too thick, so I said: "Go on across Melville Bay." We found it very rough going. We were "nipped"

three times in the ice—that is, the ship was caught and squeezed by the pack, and once we thought we were lost. After seven days of hard work we made Cape York, where we expected to meet with northern Eskimos. We saw plenty of bear on Melville Bay, but they were on pan ice, and I couldn't get at them.

At Cape York, which is simply a point of land where a few Eskimos live, we ran into an awful storm, which made it too dangerous to approach the coast, so we decided to continue northward. As we proceeded we met blinding snowstorms, but one morning the sun came out, and the same day, about noon, we sailed into North Star Bay. Here we saw hundreds of walrus, and I got out my big harpoon. The best place to anchor, Captain Bartlett said, was at a diamond shaped head of land where the "Roosevelt" had touched some years before. We fired guns to attract the natives, and two came out to meet us in their skin canoes (or kayaks). Dr. Cook spoke to them in their own language, and as we were moving slowly they accompanied us to shore. On the other side of the point we saw the Eskimo settlement—men, women and dogs—and in an hour we had nearly the whole population of the place on board the ship. We took a census of the tribe and counted 240, which was 10 less than there were seventeen years ago. We spent five days here shooting and putting things to rights about the schooner; and with the use of the motor boat I found good sport in hunting walrus, the meat of which I gave to the Eskimos for their dogs.

Then we made our way north again, shooting ducks, seal, walrus, bear and every other kind of northern game, until we got to Etah, our destination, the northernmost settlement in Greenland, on the west coast, in latitude about 78°. It was good to get there, and especially satisfactory to realize that we had accomplished the journey to the northern limits of navigation in Smith Sound in an auxiliary schooner. This was late in August, 1907. We climbed the hills back of Etah and had fine views looking westward over Smith Sound, where the air was so clear that we could see for miles without glasses. Twenty-five miles

across is Cape Sabine, near which Greeley was picked up by Schley. There was very little ice.

Dr. Cook, the first mate and I decided to take the motor boat and provisions

had recognized Dr. Cook and called him by name.

"I am going to stay," the doctor repeated.

Then we told Captain Bartlett. Natu-



Copyright, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

FORAGING IN THE POLAR CIRCLE.

Three walrus killed for food in the far North by members of the Cook-Bradley expedition.

for a couple of weeks' trip on the Greenland side for the purpose of finding the Eskimos who were said to live a few miles north of Etah. When we got there we found the men were all away hunting narwahl and walrus, so we camped there a couple of days and went back to the schooner. Dr. Cook and I were getting breakfast one morning, when he said:

"I'm going to stay."

"All right," I replied; "you're past twenty-one years of age. Think it over before you finally decide."

We brought all the natives down with us to Etah, and here we had quite a bunch of them. One of the older men

rally he was startled, but he said: "I suspected it from the kind of stores you put on board."

We took the ship as far north as we could, and effected a landing of the stores with great difficulty at Annootok, some miles north of Etah. Instead of clear water, we began to have the worst ice we had seen on Smith Sound, just where it chokes in and fills Kennedy Channel. We were thirteen hours landing the stores, throwing them on the coast from the motor boat and dories wherever we could. Already there had been a call for volunteers to stay with Dr. Cook, and five of my men had responded. We considered all their offers

carefully. First, the engineer—no, we needed him; then the steward—no, he was too giddy; then one of the sailors—no; then Kirby—no, he had toothache; and last, my cook, Rudolph Francke, a good, healthy man. We decided to land him with Dr. Cook, and when he had been put on shore the Doctor came on board, wrote some letters home, and we bade him good-bye. That was the last we saw of him.

I can answer fully for Dr. Cook's equipment. He had everything that could be desired. He had 150 dogs and 70 men, women and children for Eskimo companions that winter, and one white man. He had his winter house, machine shop, 40 tons of coal, 150 feet of stove-pipe (for heating his workshop and for drying walrus meat), medicines, books, pemmican, hickory for fifteen sleds, nails, screws, all tools; besides the provisions for his polar dash he had biscuit, canned goods, coffee and tea, tobacco, needles and thread—everything to begin the winter season with on September 1, 1907, to make ready for his dash to the Pole. He had September and part of October in which to build his house and have everything in readiness.

I proceeded south with the vessel and tried to make Cape Sabine, to go after musk-ox, but we had to give it up on account of the ice. It was near here, however, that I got my largest polar bear; he weighed 900 pounds. When we struck the coast of Labrador we ran into the worst storm we ever saw, in which, I afterward learned, more than seventy vessels were lost. Four men were kept working at the pumps for many hours. We made the Bay of Islands, N. F., and anchored, and the stay here gave me a week's opportunity to go hunting for caribou. At Sydney, Cape Breton, the vessel was put in dry dock, and it was found that the ice had cut the sheathing.

After my return home I was asked a good many times how Dr. Cook expected

to get back to New York. To these inquiries I replied that I had told Dr. Cook, "I am not coming up again," and he had replied, "I do not want a relief ship; I will cross the inland ice to Cape York. I can get there. I shall cross Melville Bay to Upernavik (a little Danish settlement on the southwest coast of Greenland). Once a year a blubber ship takes blubber from Upernavik. I can pay passage from there to Copenhagen."

Thus, it will be observed, Dr. Cook did exactly as he planned. He expected to return to New York, he said, about November, 1909.

Those who knew of the Doctor's plan—Mrs. Cook, Captain Bartlett and Rudolph Francke, as well as myself—have been confident that Dr. Cook has been alive and would be heard from, and that if he failed to reach the Pole he would certainly return home with the record of the Farthest North.

His intentions were, after landing at Annotok, to make his sleds and his winter quarters as soon as there was enough light to see. The details of his experiences up to the time he was last heard from on March 17, 1908, have been given to us fully by the letters brought home by Francke and by Dr. Cook's own reports during the last few days. There has never been any doubt in my mind about his safety, knowing him and his methods as well as I do. When Nansen wintered in the Far North, he and his men did what they were forced to do. They had to study conditions. The dogs may die, there may be open water, or the men may get sick or frozen—there are lots of chances of getting into trouble—but in spite of all possible calculations of disaster, I have been confident of Dr. Cook's success. He is a man who would figure ahead, and this time, as on his previous exploits, he has proved that his calculations were correct.

—NEW YORK CITY.



Dr. Cook's North-Polar Discoveries

BY MAJOR GENERAL A. W. GREELY, UNITED STATES ARMY

AUTHOR OF "THREE YEARS OF ARCTIC SERVICE," "HANDBOOK OF ARCTIC DISCOVERIES," ETC.

THE most interesting news of the present month includes the original discovery of the North Pole by Dr. Frederic A. Cook, on April 21, 1908, and its subsequent attainment by Commander Peary, on April 9, 1909.

It is of interest to note that efforts to reach the North Pole, continuing for four centuries, have now been successfully made by citizens of a nation that had no existence, even in dream or fancy, when the quest first began. It is further suggestive that the first north-polar voyage was made for commercial purposes in an age of reformation and religious enthusiasm, while the final and successful effort is in the so-called materialistic century and for an idea entirely foreign to trade or finance. The first effort to cross the North Pole was under King Henry VIII, by Robert Thorne, who sought, in 1527, to insure England's commercial advancement by a short route to China, its shortness, it was thought, compensating for its difficulties.

The geographic goal of the early sixteenth century has been sought almost unremittingly, each explorer adding his quota of experience and result for the knowledge of the world in general and for his polar successors in particular. In turn the quest has been the ardent task of the phlegmatic Dutch and the daring Norseman, of the patient Swede and the enthusiastic Frenchman, of the snow-enviored Russian and the sun-loving Italian, of the scientific German and the mountaineering Austrian, of the globe-encircling Briton and the so-designated materialistic American. In succession Great Britain, the United States, Norway, Italy and the United States have gained and held the honors of the Farthest North, until now a persistent and travel-inspired American has ended the friendly rivalry by attaining the latitude of the North geographical Pole.

Dr. Cook selected for his general line of travel that thru Smith Sound, usually known as the American route. Its en-

trance is to the west of Greenland, thru the great strait named for John Davis who discovered it more than three centuries since. Beyond are Baffin Bay and Smith Sound, waterways discovered in 1616 by the great navigator, William Baffin. There were doubters in other ages, and less than a century since there appeared on a British map of authority the legend, "Baffin Bay, discovered by W. Baffin, but now not generally believed." Smith Sound was found to open northward by Inglefield in 1851, and from 1853 to 1855 beloved Dr. Kane added thereto Kane Sea and Kennedy Channel, the latter stretching beyond the 80th parallel of north latitude. Hayes, in 1860, pushed land and sea to near the 82° N. America still further made this route its speciality by sending the "Polaris" expedition in 1870, under Charles Francis Hall, whose solitary grave on the shore of Thank God Harbor indicates the price that he voluntarily paid for his discovery of the most northern land yet seen, Grant Land, which extends to 83° 07' N. Sir George Nares's expedition traced Grant Land to its northwest extremity, Greenland to Cape Britannia, while his assistant, A. H. Markham, made a world's record by reaching 83° 20' N.

The Lady Franklin Bay International Expedition, commanded by the writer, in addition to its primary and engrossing work of scientific observations for international discussion—tidal, magnetic, meteorological, etc.—took up exploration supplementarily. Thru Lockwood and Brainard it established a new world's record (83° 24' N.), discovered a new land to the north of Greenland—now called Peary Land—and by the writer's field work explored the interior of Grant Land—across which Lockwood later reached the western ocean. The writer's discovery that Grant Land was largely an ice-free region covered with luxuriant vegetation and frequented by large numbers of musk-oxen and other smaller

game, was a factor on which Cook's success ultimately depended.

Peary's magnificent feats by the Smith Sound route are too well known to need amplification. Briefly they cover the determination of the extreme northern land discovered by Lockwood, two crossings of the inland ice of Greenland to Peary Sound, and three successful journeys northward from Grant Land over the rugged, distorted ice-floes of the Arctic Ocean. In one of these journeys he recovered the "Farthest North" for his country, $87^{\circ} 06'$ N., and in the latest voyage has duplicated the work of his successful rival, Cook, by reaching the North Pole on April 9, 1909.

Many are uninformed as to Dr. Cook's apprenticeship in exploration, an experience that in variety and extent has rarely been surpassed by polar explorers. Briefly they cover service as surgeon in one of Peary's expeditions in connection with the crossing of Greenland, where he contributed to the success of the work by field service and by professional skill, and additionally by scientific observations of ethnological interest as to the Eskimos of the Cape York region. These experiences were most valuable training for Cook's recent work, but they appear to have excited in his mind that spirit of "always roaming with a hungry heart" that Tennyson ascribes to Ulysses.

Unable to find full scope for his activities in an expedition under the Stars and Stripes, Cook volunteered for the Belgian Antarctic expedition, in the "Belgica," under de Gerlache, which wintered in 1897 in the pack off Alexander Land. This unique voyage was described by Cook in "The First Antarctic Night," it being the first expedition to winter within the Antarctic Circle.

He next appears at the antipodes of his former travel, and in an Alpine role essays the monarch of American mountains—McKinley, Alaska, 20,300 feet high. Failing at first he later announced his success in 1907 under the title "To the Top of the Continent."

The ink was scarcely dry on his Alaskan book before he started for his famous journey. He was fortunate to find a generous and co-operative supporter in Mr. John R. Bradley, who contributed largely in money, in transportation, and

in supplies. Under Bradley's auspices and in his company, Cook proceeded north in 1907, and established his permanent quarters at Annootok, Greenland, about 40 miles north of Cape Alexander. He kept one white man, Arnold Francke, with him to guard the supplies that were needful both to outfit the polar party and also to cultivate friendly relations with the natives and insure active Eskimo co-operation.

No doubt Cook carefully studied the question of route during the early winter. The old standard way was that along the east coast of Grinnell Land, where the narrow ice-foot is often piled high with enormous masses of broken ice which are thrown up by storm-action or pushed over by the moving pack during the season of spring tides. This route meant the following of the entire shore contours under most unfavorable conditions. The other route was that suggested by the discoveries and experiences of Sverdrup, 1898-1902, who had crossed Ellesmere Land from east to west, starting from Hayes Bay, and later via Jones Sound had discovered the southwestern coast of Ellesmere Land and traced it to the north side of Greely Fiord. Moreover, he had discovered to the westward Heiberg and Ringnes Lands, whose land-masses protected the waterways of the Ellesmere coast and fitted them for easy and rapid travel. The initial westward route was untried but it was full of promising probabilities. In addition Peary's ascent to the summit of Ellesmere Land, from Cape Hawkes, disclosed a southern arm to Greely Fiord and presented a royal road for travel.

Most important also was the fact, established by the writer, that Grant Land offered a certainty of game supplies that were indispensable. Cook therefore chose this latter route.

Leaving Francke to guard the permanent camp and its valuable supplies, Cook broke out very early, on February 19, 1908, in the bitterest cold of the Arctic winter. Attended by faithful and competent Eskimo subordinates, the journey was made across Kane Sea to Cape Hawkes, up Dobbin Bay and across Ellesmere Land to Greely Fiord, where about a hundred musk-oxen and other game insured the good condition

of his dogs, the confidence and contentment of his men.

At the entrance of Greely Fiord his supporting party turned back, leaving him with fully loaded sledges and within less than five hundred miles of the Pole. It was thru the return of this supporting party that came the only letters and news of the intrepid traveler until his return in 1909.

The advance over the Arctic Ocean was made by Cook with selected dogs and men, in whom he had the utmost confidence. Most fortunately the ice conditions proved to be unprecedentedly good, rendered so, it is probable, from large land-masses to the westward, which would protect from pressure the ice north of Heiberg Land. Cook's discovery, in about 84° N., of Croker Land, far distant on the western horizon, is confirmatory of this suggestion. As a visit to the new land would have lengthened his route, he decided to take no step that might lessen his chances of reaching the Pole.

The story of his northward journey over the ice of the Arctic Ocean is that of all arctic travel. Days of exhausting and often discouraging labor, nights of keen physical sufferings, deep anxieties as to the outcome of next day's travel, careful husbanding of food supplies, the limitation of food issues to the lowest point practicable with continuing strength, annoying details of camping and cooking, the exacting character of astronomical observations, the necessity of keeping records, and the unremitting guarding of the food against the ever-ravenous and thieving dogs.

Cook was surprised to find his path of travel free from the great disruptions of the pack and the consequent delays and detours—the greatest dangers and delayers of sledgemen.

For nearly sixty miles the ice conditions were exceedingly favorable—level, unbroken, free from fissures. From the brief description now available they suggest a continental ice-foot projecting from low land, somewhat like the inland ice of Greenland, or the wasting remains

of a great glacial ice-sheet, such as that in the Antarctic regions lately traversed by Shackleton.

Cook's observations showed that on April 20 he was within fourteen miles of the Pole, and that point was reached on April 21, 1909. The character of ice made it doubtful whether the location of the Pole is on the sea or on a low land entirely covered by an ice-sheet.

What a feeling of pride of achievement and sense of deeds accomplished must have entered Cook's heart on that notable day, as he displayed at the North Pole the Stars and Stripes! While personally obtaining renown, he had insured to his country a geographical honor long coveted and hard striven for by the leading nations of the world.

The outward journey was easy and featureless as compared with the return. Coming summer brought with it melting snows and wet apparel, the sea ice gradually wasted, the pack slowly disintegrated and finally made the attainment of land impossible. With decreasing food the dogs became available for emergency rations. The party appears to have been in imminent danger of perishing when a polar bear was killed. The disrupted pack obliged Cook to return south between Heiberg and Ringnes lands. Subject to the vicissitudes of a drifting pack, they lived a most precarious existence thru occasional game. Finally, by a supreme effort, they reached the shore of Jones Sound, where they subsisted on the game of the country from September, 1908, to February, 1909, when they started on their return to Annootok.

Commenting most briefly on this extraordinary journey, it is no small honor to have accomplished a geographical feat which has defied the best efforts of and with which are inextricably and immortally associated the names of such men as Hudson, Nelson, James Cook, Phipps, Scoresby, Parry, Nordenskiöld, Weyprecht, Wrangell, Andrée, and of the Americans Kane, Hayes, Hall, De Long and Lockwood—to mention only the dead.

A Realization of "Macbeth"

BY ALVAN F. SANBORN

[Maurice Georgette Leblanc Maeterlinck has just given a single performance of the "Macbeth" of Shakespeare. Only fifty spectators were admitted to this representation. The action took place in the halls of the ancient Abbey of Saint-Wandrille (for the last two years the Maeterlincks' summer home), that is to say, in the veritable Château of Macbeth. The spectators had only a few steps to take between the acts and found everywhere seats at their disposition. From first to last, they saw only persons dressed in the costume of the period; they thus had the constant illusion of being the guests of Macbeth. The roles were taken by the greatest actors of the Parisian stage, but their names were not revealed until after the representation, in order to leave to the personages of Shakespeare's play all their impressive reality. Mr. Sanborn, who was one of the fifty fortunate guests, sends us the following interesting article about the occasion.—EDITOR.]

THE influence of Georgette Leblanc upon what may be called the second part of the work of Maurice Maeterlinck has unquestionably been



INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL OF SAINT SATURNIN
(Thirteenth century)

to speak your work. There is a collaboration loftier and more real than that of the pen; it is that of thought and of example. I have had no need to imagine painfully the resolutions and the actions of an ideal sage, or to draw from my heart the moral of a beautiful dream, necessarily a trifle vague. To listen to your words has sufficed. It has sufficed that my eyes have followed you attentively in life; they have followed thus the movements, the gestures, the habits of wisdom itself."

The "Portrait de Femme" of the relatively recent "Le Double Jardin" is (I have it from the best possible authority) a pen-picture of her whom Maeterlinck



GALLERY OF THE CLOISTER

profound. "Aglavaine et Selysette" (published in 1896) marks the entrance into the poet's life of this beautiful, brilliant and highly intellectual woman. To her Maeterlinck offered "La Sagesse et la Destinée," in the following affectionate and noble words:

"I dedicate to you this book, which is so to

has called "the unique and forceful friend, the equal comrade." In this exquisite essay he says:

"At the summit of her life the purest reason that can illuminate a being keeps watch and ward; but it shows only the grace and not the

effort of light. Nothing appeared to me colder than reason before I had seen it playing thus about the brow of a young woman, like the lamp of the sanctuary in the hands of a laughing and innocent child. . . . Her conscience is so natural and so sane that its breathing cannot be heard and that it seems to be unaware it exists. It is inflexible toward the activity it directs, but in this inflexibility is so much ease that it appears to pause to alight upon or bend over a flower, when it is really resisting with all its might an unjust sentiment or thought. A gesture, a naïf and playful word, a laughing tear dissimulates the secret of the inner struggle. Everything it acquires possesses the grace of instinct; and everything that is instinctive has acquired innocence. 'Instinct' in the words of Balzac 'is drenched in thought'; and thought covers sensibility with a clearer dew. . . . Iphigenia, Antigone, sister of charity, if it be necessary, like every woman, she will not implore destiny to inflict a fatal wound for the sake of testing in an ultimate struggle the forces marvelous, perhaps, of an unexplored heart. She has learned their number and their weight in tranquillity and in the sureness of her conscience. Barring one of those ordeals by which life forces us to the pitiless walls of a fatality or of a natural law without issue, she will take instinctively another route to the goal designated by duty. Under no circumstances will her devotion and her sacrifice be resigned; they will never abandon themselves to the

perfidious sweetness of misfortune. Always on the alert, on the defensive and full of robust confidence, she will search, up to the very last moment, for the weak spot in the event that crushes her. Her tears will be as pure, as sweet as the tears of those who do not resist the blows of fortune; but instead of dimming her sight, they will draw to it and multiply for it the light that consoles or that saves."

The above delicate fabric of beautiful phrases subtly intimates that it is the woman who is the dynamic element in the ideal life partnership of Maurice Maeterlinck and Georgette Leblanc. And, of a truth, Georgette Leblanc is pre-eminently a creature of action, a being splendidly endowed with the capacity for doing things. She possesses an inexhaustible fund of initiative, of energy, of persistency and of address. These qualities were never more in evidence than in the train of events which culminated in the recent remarkable performance at the Abbey of Saint-Wandrille of Shakespeare's "Macbeth." The moment this ancient Norman abbey became her home—one would not be surprised to learn even that she had urged



MACDUFF AND HIS ALLIES PLAN TO MARCH AGAINST MACBETH



MACBETH CONFIDES TO LADY MACBETH HIS PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF BANQUO

its acquisition with this single end in view—Georgette Leblanc resolved to give Shakespeare's somber drama of the Middle Ages in the medieval setting it provides; and from that time forth she focused all the resources of her strong and supple nature upon the attainment of this result. "Saint-Wandrille," she observed, jestingly (but there was grim determination under the pleasantry) "was constructed solely for 'Macbeth.'" A caprice, perhaps—"How," says the sage of Saint-Wandrille, "should she possess the necessary energy if she were devoid of ambition and of pride? How should she save the grace of woman if she did not have its innocent vanities?"—but a royal, a sublime caprice; one which every worshiper of the splendors of the past will understand, and one which every person who has been privileged to visit the venerable pile of Saint-Wandrille (an architectural jewel of the Northwest of France) must approve. The poet Abel Bonnard says:

"Saint-Wandrille is indeed a fabulous abode. Not far from Gaudeluc, near a river, at the

base of a forest, it mingles in an enchanting confusion all the styles and all the centuries from the twelfth to the eighteenth: a richly embroidered Renaissance gateway; a church of the fourteenth century, its broken columns prone on the ground, its shattered vaults revealing the sky, its windows empty save for the azure, its stones which nature surrounds and reclaims, its arches whereon natural ivy covers sculptured ivy, its immense clusters of columns which seem to be turning into clumps of trees; and, adjoining it, a cloister of the fifteenth century, with its ardent and florid architecture, with its stones striped with mosses, grown, reddened and cringed by lichens; and, everywhere, prostrate statues, busts deformed by humidity, keystones precipitated into the grass, old doors hidden by foliage, thickets of fierce brambles; and also, gardens of the and yew, great portals of the seventeenth century and structures of the same period, worldly and pompous; and, under old swollen roofs, a chapter-hall, a chapel, an infinitude of deserted halls, a labyrinth of silent corridors and rooms of the time of Louis XV with their robes of woodwork, and, especially, the great refectory of the twelfth century with its barbarous amplitude, its pillars set in the wall, its silence where the least sound is solemn, its dimness where the least light is important; and all this, not inharmonious but the reverse, all the epochs and all the styles being reconciled under the authority of Time,

like musicians under that of the conductor of the orchestra."

Had Georgette Leblanc merely desired to give a stage performance of "Macbeth" at Saint-Wandrille the undertaking would have been a relatively easy one; but what she desired was not to "play" "Macbeth," not to "act" "Macbeth," but to *re-enact* it, to "realize" it, to live over again "the terrifying minutes that precede, accompany and follow the murder of King Duncan" before spectators so few in number and so carefully dissimulated that they would be for the characters of the drama as if they were not; and, furthermore, to give these same spectators the illusion of being the guests of Macbeth in his castle at Inverness. And this was quite another matter.

She secured—and this, it is easy to believe, was by no means the least arduous of her tasks—the promise of her phlegmatic poet-philosopher husband to prepare a text which should meet the exigencies of so very special an occasion.

She wrenched the translation from him piecemeal, we are told, line by line, transcribing it herself upon scraps of paper. She searched for, and finally found, in actordom actors capable of sharing her enthusiasm and sufficiently interested in their art as art to work for love of it and to subscribe to the condition (deemed indispensable to prevent the abuses of advertising) that their identity should not be revealed to the public until after the performance. She persuaded the druggist, the sheriff, etc., of the town of Caudebec (a couple of miles distant) to accept minor parts, and the young peasants of Saint-Wandrille and the region round about to serve as figurants; and she trained them to conduct themselves as human beings and not as puppets. Not content to follow the stage traditions in the matter of costumes and household furnishings and utensils, she went to Bayeux to study the colors, lines and forms of the tapestry of Queen Mathilde. She not only conducted rehearsals, but she supervised



THE WITCHES IN THE CLOISTER

carpenters, painters and costumers. She solved the problem of limiting the number of spectators to fifty (a point regarding which she was inflexible) by an appeal to snobism (fixing the price of tickets at 200 francs each and publishing the names of subscribers), and then took the curse off the stratagem by promising to devote the profits to a well-known charity.

At last, on the night of August 28 (after more than one postponement), the witches danced about a seething cauldron in the thickets to the east of the abbey. Smoking torches appeared in the neighboring forest, and Macbeth and Banquo, emerging thence on horseback, listened to their weird and disturbing predictions, and then entered the abbey by a terrace upon which the spectators were seated, passing so close to them that they brushed them with their garments. Lady Macbeth received Macbeth in the refectory and poisoned his mind with the ambitious project which was to work his undoing. King Duncan and his mounted retinue, coming from the direction of Yvetot, rode up the abbey driveway with a great clatter of hoofs, flare of torches and blare of trumpets and dismounted in the court of honor north of the refectory. Duncan, looking around him, marveled at the clearness of the atmosphere and the beauty of the site. The stifled moans of the dying Duncan assailed the walls of the chambers adjacent to the refectory. Macbeth summoned bandits to the chapter house and ordered them to assassinate Banquo and Fleance. Macbeth gave a royal banquet in the refectory and astounded and alarmed his guests by his ravings. Macbeth consulted the witches in the cloister and saw the long line of kings descended from Banquo pass thru its galleries. Lady Macbeth, with glazed eyes and mumbling, tell-tale lips, descended the magnificent staircase of the refectory. Macbeth encountered Macduff at the refectory door and fell pierced by his sword.

The initial appearance of the witches, the arrival of Duncan (a touch of nature not on the program was the sudden appearance of Georgette Leblanc's black wolf-dog imploring a caress), and the somnambulism of Lady Macbeth, were never before, probably, made so lifelike. These spectacles alone were worth a long journey.

In attempting to "realize" Macbeth, however, Georgette Leblanc attempted a



IN THE CLOISTER
THE WITCHES OF MACBETH

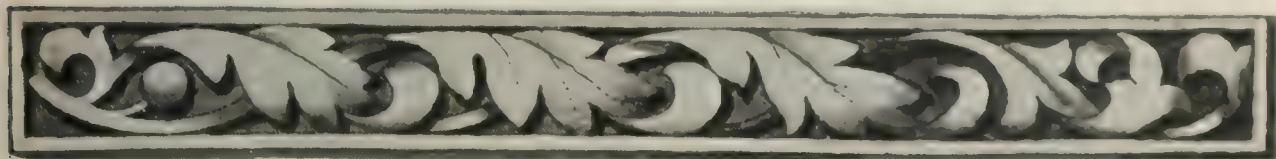
thing verging so close on the impossible that it is not uncharitable to affirm that she did not meet with unqualified success. Leaving to one side (as possibly unfair, tho of vast importance) whether Shakespeare in French is really Shakespeare, it may as well be admitted that the spectator often remained unconvinced. The hoary stage conventions of meditations made vocal in soliloquies, of the reading aloud of letters (for the benefit of the audience), and of "asides"

(also for the benefit of the audience) were preserved; and the voices in the most intimate conversations were pitched to carry far. The bellows of Macbeth, after he had murdered Duncan, were quite as well calculated to wake the porter as were the subsequent knockings at the refectory door. There were no footlights, of course, and there was a welcome absence of powder and rouge and similar "make-up"; but calcium lights and other mechanical appliances were employed to produce effects, and the inquisitive eye detected a prompter under a table or behind a chair. The banquet, in spite of the care for historical accuracy with which the table was spread, did not rise above the typical stage banquet; all the guests seemed to be aware that they were present not to eat, but because their host was to see an apparition. The tombs of those who rose from the dead in the cloister were manifestly the handiwork of the Saint-Wandrille carpenter. The fight to the death of Macduff and Macbeth was a stage fight. The spectators lacked the good taste to refrain from applause, and the long waits between the acts (which they passed in a room containing modern upholstered easy chairs) put their understandings and their emotions more or less out of tune with the medievalism of the piece. The supper served them by Monsieur and Madame Maeterlinck after the play, tho exceedingly grateful to the inner man, presented the distinct disadvantage of being attended by the recent dead. The "cuttings" (which included the murders of Banquo and of Lady Macduff and her children) were as numerous as in any of the current acted versions. Furthermore, the Saint-Wandrille performance was quite as indifferent to considerations of time and of space as the stage performance. Duncan, according to the Hollinshed chronicle, was killed in the eleventh century. Now, only a few inconsiderable fragments of the Abbey of Saint-Wandrille

date from this epoch, the oldest parts of any importance being no earlier than the twelfth century, and most of them being much later. For the purist, consequently, and even for the conscientious, up-to-date stage manager to put the costumes of the time of Macbeth into this setting was very like putting colonial costumes into the setting of a modern flat. A two minutes' walk thru halls and corridors carried the spectator from the palace of Duncan at Foris to the castle of Macbeth at Inverness, and the preparations in England to march against Macbeth in Scotland took place in the very cloister in which Macbeth consulted the witches, and immediately after this consultation. Similarly, the spectator who had just been conducted into the refectory from a beautiful moonlight scene out of doors was not a little disconcerted to learn, at the end of the murder scene, that the night had been one of unprecedented severity.

In short, Georgette Leblanc "realized" not "Macbeth," but certain passages of "Macbeth." The Saint-Wandrille "Macbeth," taken broad and long, makes equally great demands upon the imagination and indulgence of the spectator with any other "Macbeth." In abolishing one set of conventions it has created another set. Georgette Leblanc has not yet found the way to "realize" Shakespeare, but it may be that she has found "the way to the way." Or it may be that the plays of Shakespeare were not designed to be "realized" in the sense in which Georgette Leblanc understands that word. It is possible that Shakespeare wrote with stage artifice in view, that he abhorred "the light of common day," and that he wished his personages to dwell forever in the shadowy borderland that lies between real life and dreams. However this may be, Georgette Leblanc provided a fresh and welcome artistic and literary sensation, and this, in these jaded times, is no mean matter.

PARIS, FRANCE.



The Seizure of the People's Water Power

BY WILLARD FRENCH

ON March 4, 1909, the majority of American citizens looked forward to a vigorous enforcement of the Roosevelt policies for the next four years.

It is probable that certain elements, notably those whose habitat is traditionally given as Wall Street, were satisfied that vigor in the enforcement of the Roosevelt policies would at least be held within the bounds of a reasonable moderation. But it is a fair assumption that an overwhelming majority of the American body politic were confident that the incoming administration would take up the public land policies where the outgoing administration had laid them down.

Within a period of less than six months many American citizens have grown doubtful whether certain elements in the present administration are working for freedom of opportunity for the individual. This doubt, early defined, has spread and intensified so rapidly that it now assumes national proportions, and goes deeper than either politics or policies. It raises the direct question of the integrity of officials in high office.

The first issue raised between what may be called, for purposes of identification, the Ballinger and Pinchot forces, and which is clearly outlined in Mr. Pinchot's speech before the National Irrigation Congress, at Spokane, was essentially a legal one. The central question involved was whether he is the better lawyer who acts only under specific affirmative legal provision, or he who acts without specific provision, provided his action is constitutional and in sympathy with the spirit of existing laws.

Out of this apparently somewhat academic question grew rapidly a second question which was practical instead of theoretical, national instead of technical, and of immediate interest and importance to every American citizen. It was

whether the property of the people, particularly within the public domain of the West, can be adequately conserved and effectively protected from theft under administration by lawyers of the Ballinger school.

Out of these two questions grew a third question, not necessarily a part of either and not necessarily influencing a decision upon either, but the dominant question squarely before the American people and their President today, upon which apparently the present issue in all its parts will be mainly determined: Whether the Interior Department is now being administered in the interests of the people or in the interests of the corporations.

Freed from hysteria and consequent exaggeration, the charges against the administration of the Interior Department since the 4th of March are these:

1. That action under the law has not been sufficiently vigorous to protect valuable water powers in public ownership from passing into unregulated and monopolistic corporate ownership.

2. That cases before the Interior Department involving enormously valuable coal lands in Alaska have been handled in the interests of the claimants under methods and policies arousing grave suspicion.

3. That the action of the Interior Department since the 4th of March in both these instances is justified neither legally nor morally, and involves radical departure from the Roosevelt policies. These policies President Taft, in his inaugural address, ratified unreservedly.

The following are the facts which furnish a basis for conclusions regarding the first charge:

Prior to the early '90s the amount of electric energy developed by water power was negligible. Today about 5,000,000 horse power are so developed, of which over one-third is controlled by thirteen concerns. Of these concerns,

the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company are the most important, since they directly control over 1,000,000 horsepower, and indirectly control a vastly larger amount. This central control is increasing, both with the inevitable play of economic forces and with the ever-widening radius of electric power transmission. Transmission over a distance of 200 miles is now commercially possible, which gives an area of 120,000 square miles as tributary to a central power plant. Electrical engineers of achievement believe that 200 miles is trifling compared with the distance over which electric power can be transmitted in the near future, as the result of improved methods.

Not all the power sites on the public domain have been acquired under the power-site laws. Water companies have used the mining laws very largely for securing permanent title to lands along the streams, so as to enable them to control water powers. The title to the dam site on which is located the dam or the reservoir which supplies water for the city of Denver was obtained by entering this site as a building stone claim. This claim was sold to the patentee by the Government for a few hundred dollars. Its value is many millions. The public land laws have been perverted in this manner all over the West. Sites for summer resort hotels are frequently acquired under the mining laws, altho the land contains no mineral whatever.

Prior to the construction of the Western Pacific Railroad Company, an engineer in its employ and his associates began to locate mining claims along the line of the proposed railroad. These claims aggregated 365,000 acres. No mining was ever done upon any one of them. Before the road was built the engineer had formed a company and left the employ of the railroad. He then sold or pretended to sell to the railroad company a right of way across his supposed claims. About this time the Government stepped in and 38,000 acres of the claims were relinquished. After a hearing which cost several thousand dollars, 11,000 acres additional were defeated. Further proceedings against the 200,000 acres still covered by the claims must be had.

The following detailed information as to the control exercised by the General Electric and the Westinghouse companies has been obtained from authoritative sources. This control is shown directly or thru subsidiary corporations, or indicated by the appearance of certain individuals unquestionably connected with the controlling company. For the General Electric the subsidiary corporations are as follows:

United Electric Securities Company (Maine, 1890).

Electrical Securities Corporation (New York, 1904).

Electric Bond and Share Company (New York, 1905).

Individuals closely connected with the General Electric Company water-power control are:

Sydney Z. Mitchell, vice-president and treasurer Electric Bond and Share Company (General Electric; see above), formerly with Stone & Webster, of Boston, to be mentioned later.

J. D. Mortimer, assistant secretary Electric Bond and Share Company (General Electric; see above) and director of American Gas and Electric Company.

C. N. Mason, vice-president Electrical Securities Corporation and of United Electric Securities Company (General Electric; see above).

H. L. Doherty, president American Gas and Electric Company, which in 1908 controlled at least nineteen lighting and gas companies in various parts of the United States, and is, in turn, controlled by the Electric Bond and Share Company (General Electric; see above).

The Westinghouse concentration or group comprises the following companies:

The Security Investment Company;

Electric Properties Company (New York, 1906), successor to Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co.; and the

Smith interests, represented by C. Elmer Smith and S. Fahs Smith, of S. Morgan Smith Company, important manufacturers of water turbines. While C. Elmer Smith is interested in at least two General Electric power companies the Smith interests seem especially harmonious with the Westinghouse group, and are so classified.

The individual names most prominently identified are:

John F. Wallace, of New York, president Electric Properties Company.

George C. Smith, of Pittsburgh and New York, vice-president and director of the Electric Properties Company.

C. Elmer Smith, of Smith interests.

Those power companies which are admittedly Westinghouse are:

Atlanta Water and Electric Power Company, on the Chattahoochee River above At-

lanta, Ga., with an installation of 17,000 horse power. C. Elmer Smith is president and George C. Smith and S. Fahs Smith directors.

Ontario Power Company, of Niagara Falls, a Canadian Corporation on the Canadian side, with an installation of 66,000 horse power. Together with its distributing company in the United States, the Niagara, Lockport and Ontario Power Company, it is known as a Westinghouse concern, H. H. Westinghouse being president of the latter, and the majority of its stock being voted by the Electric Power Securities Company of New York, a construction company owned by Westinghouse interests.

Those power companies whose connection with Westinghouse interests is inferred from substantial evidence are:

Albany Power and Manufacturing Company, near Albany, Ga., with 3,500 horse power installed, on the Kinchatonee, and owning besides a site on the Flint River, estimated at 10,000 horse power, has for its vice-president C. Elmer Smith (Smith interests).

Electric Manufacturing and Power Company, on the Broad River, near Spartanburg, S. C., with 11,000 horse power installed, has on its directorate E. H. Jennings, of Pittsburgh, a director of the Electric Properties Company (Westinghouse).

Savannah River Power Company, on the Savannah River, near Anderson, S. C., has an installed development of 3,000 horse power, and owns besides a site of 6,000 horse power. This company has on its directorate C. Elmer Smith (Smith interests).

Gainesville Electric Railway Company, with 1,500 horse power installed, on the Chestagee River, a tributary of the Chattahoochee, near Gainesville, Ga. Eighty-five per cent. of its stock is owned by the North Georgia Electric Company (Smith interests).

North Georgia Electric Company; one development of 3,000 horse power and at least seven other power sites on the upper waters of the Chattahoochee, and thru the Etowah Power Company, personally identified with itself, it owns four other sites on the headwaters of the Coosa River. C. Elmer Smith is vice-president.

Chattanooga and Tennessee River Power Company, in process of construction at Hale Bar on the Tennessee River, below Chattanooga, in co-operation with the War Department, by which the Government obtains slack-water navigation. The company in return receives ownership of the power of 58,000 horse power to be installed. This company is being personally financed by A. N. Brady, of New York, a director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Brady is also a director of the American Tobacco Company, whose interests control the Southern Power Company.

Northern Colorado Power Company, which has a stream development at Lafayette, Colo., and is projecting power plants on the Platte, has John F. Wallace and George C. Smith on its directorate (Westinghouse).

Nor do these two great concentrations completely tell the story. The Gould interests located in Virginia already own a controlling interest in undeveloped power sites on the James, Appomattox and Rappahannock rivers. The Southern Power Company, the largest operating power company in the South, supplies 110 cotton mills and other factories in 28 towns in North and South Carolina. Messrs. B. N. Duke, J. B. Duke and Junius Parker, of the American Tobacco Company, are officers and directors.

Stone & Webster, of Boston, own and control powers and sites in Florida, Georgia, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and in the Puget Sound region, with a total capacity of 150,000 horse power.

The Hudson River Electric Power Company, with its subsidiary companies, controls 75,000 horse power, developed and undeveloped. To within a year, C. Elmer Smith, of the Smith interests, and consequently of the Westinghouse group, was a director.

This list does not include other growing concentrations of power in New England and on the Pacific Coast, notably in Southern California, Western Nevada and Oregon.

To sum up, it is obvious that the ominous control of the developed water powers in the United States is trifling in its importance to the nation compared with the growing concentration in a few hands of title to undeveloped water-power sites. It must be borne in mind also that the power sites acquired by power companies are presumably the best sites. It is no secret that the most complete information regarding the undeveloped power resources of the United States, even upon the public lands themselves, is possessed, not by the Government, but by the corporations. Long before the underpaid Federal engineers had even begun a desultory study of the power situation, the picked and munificently paid employees of the power companies had instituted a systematic and searching study of the power possibilities of the public domain. It is significant that their investigations have not been confined merely to undeveloped sites, but that close upon the heels of the Government projects for the recla-

mation of arid lands follow the corporations, with propositions of contracts looking to the complete monopoly of the power possibilities created thru the construction of the Government reservoirs and dams.

The existence of this growing monopoly was keenly realized by ex-President Roosevelt. His position, briefly stated, was as follows:

The public domain contains power sites which belong to the people and which are rapidly passing into corporate ownership. That these power sites must be developed in the interests of all the people is plain. The West needs power, and the only great source of power not yet fully developed is water power. In order that the water powers not yet developed may be saved for legitimate use and from unregulated use, it is necessary to stop the theft of them until Congress has time to enact the necessary legislation. This should provide that power sites on the public domain may be leased under contracts which insure the protection of the public interest in their use.

Consequently, one of the last acts of Mr. Roosevelt as President was to withdraw from all forms of settlement and entry that portion of the unappropriated public domain which contains the more important sites for the development of water power. These withdrawals aggregated largely in excess of 1,000,000 acres. The purpose for which they were made is still further shown by the following quotation from the report of Mr. Garfield as Secretary of the Interior for the year 1908:

"The movement for the conservation of our natural resources shows that the people of the United States have fully awakened to the vital necessity of caring for what is left of the public domain. Conservation means not only the preservation of our resources, but as well their wise and immediate use, and the prevention of their misuse, whether by way of waste or monopolistic and speculative control.

"* * * If there be no power to affirmatively provide for the ultimate use or disposition of the public domain in accordance with the needs of the public welfare, it is the duty of the Executive to temporarily prevent its acquisition until Congress may have the opportunity to consider the question and adopt appropriate legislation."

In the same report Secretary Garfield criticised existing right-of-way laws,

under which power sites are acquired, and specified the character of legislation needed to protect the public interest and to afford investors proper security. His language was as follows:

"The right-of-way laws are neither equitable, certain, nor just. Some of these laws give everything to the grantee without protecting the people's interests. Others fail absolutely to give the grantees that business security which must be the foundation for great development. Another class is so uncertain in wording that it cannot be administered without friction. All right-of-way laws should be codified and revised so that they will be just, reasonable, and certain. The grantees should have security against revocation, except because of non-use or misuse, and a sufficient period of enjoyment, so that they can afford to spend the necessary money for development. The people's interests should be protected by provision for the return of the grant to their control at some reasonable time in the future, in order that it may be disposed of again according to the demands of the public welfare at that time. The best public interest also demands that the right-of-way laws provide a definite and speedy procedure for the revocation of rights of way because of willful and continued non-use or misuse."

Eight bills were introduced in the Sixtieth Congress which in one form or another met the demands of the power companies, by making it easy for them to secure power sites on the public domain in perpetuity, without compensation to the people, and wholly free from Federal control. Every one of these bills violated the policy of the Government, repeatedly outlined by President Roosevelt and now applied by the Forest Service within national forests. The bills and their authors were as follows:

Senate Bills

- No. 132—Heyburn.
- No. 435—Fulton.
- No. 2661—Crane.
- No. 4000—Guggenheim.
- No. 6626—Teller.

House Bills.

- No. 212—Howell.
- No. 3007—Bonyng.
- No. 11350—Mondell.

None of these bills became law. It is significant that their authors are among the most vehement opposers of the Roosevelt conservation policies. It is also significant that after Mr. Ballinger became Secretary of the Interior, Senator Heyburn and Representative Mondell were two of the first to write Mr. Ballinger, complaining that the withdrawals of power sites by President

Roosevelt were illegal. During March, 1909, Secretary Ballinger wrote Senator Heyburn in reply to his criticism, that the question of the legality of these withdrawals would soon be determined by him in conjunction with the Attorney-General.

Secretary Ballinger then called upon Director Newell, of the Reclamation Service, who had originally recommended the withdrawals, for an explanation of their legality. But before a reply had been received from Mr. Newell, and without any decision upon the subject by the Attorney-General, Secretary Ballinger began to revoke the withdrawals made under President Roosevelt by Secretary Garfield. These revocations continued until two-thirds of the area withdrawn had been restored. Then, after a conference with the President, Secretary Ballinger first discovered that it was legal for him to withdraw power sites. This he proceeded to do, with some deliberation at first, but within the last few weeks with an eagerness and a freedom equaled only by that of Secretary Garfield.

It is significant again that, altho Secretary Ballinger has alleged that the purpose of his power site withdrawals is to secure legislation, he has never either criticised the legislation suggested by his predecessor, or outlined a legal policy of his own.

To sum up, President Roosevelt took vigorous action in withdrawing power sites of enormous importance to the people, which, in view of the inadequacy of existing law, could in no other way be protected from unregulated corporate acquirement. Secretary Ballinger restored to entry two-thirds of these power sites, opening them to unregulated acquisition by corporations and individuals. He then so far changed his mind as to withdraw a portion of that which he had released, on information no more definite than that on which the original withdrawals by President Roosevelt were made. Whether power sites were lost to the people and gained by the interests, or to what extent, as the result of Mr. Ballinger's exceedingly deliberate action in ascertaining his own powers under the law, has not yet been fully ascertained. It is generally under-

stood that Mr. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, Ohio, suggested at least one of Secretary Ballinger's restorations of power sites in Montana. Mr. Herrick's suggestion was warmly followed by that of Senator Carter, of Montana.

So much for the first charge. The facts regarding the second charge are these:

During the Roosevelt administration, under the spur of Secretary Garfield, the General Land Office partially investigated coal claims in Alaska, involving about 900 entries and 140,000 acres of land, containing a deposit of 1,500,000,000 long tons of coal. One of the groups of these coal claims was known as the Cunningham group, covering 5,200 acres, near Katalla, and containing about 63,000,000 long tons of coal, a large amount of timber, and waterfalls which furnish 4,000 horse power available for mining and other purposes. Facts now available show that these coal claims were inspired by the Guggenheim syndicate, into whose hands the claims would have passed. This syndicate owns copper mines of enormous value in Alaska, and it already controls the transportation companies on land and water, the terminals and the wharves. Only the coal was needed to make the monopoly complete.

Labor conditions at present prevent the mining and shipping of the Alaskan coal covered by these fraudulent locations, but when the Panama Canal is completed, labor and transportation conditions will be so modified that the coal will be available on the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific Coast. The proposed monopoly, therefore, involves the future coal supply of the whole country, and presents the last opportunity of the people to regulate that supply.

Mr. Ballinger, while Commissioner of the General Land Office, displaced a former special agent from the control of these cases and placed them in the hands of Chief of Field Division L. R. Glavis. Before Mr. Glavis's investigation was fairly begun, the claims were, with the approval of Commissioner Ballinger, clear-listed for patent upon the report of the former special agent. In consequence of a protest from Glavis, Secretary Garfield required Commis-

sioner Ballinger to suspend the issue of patent upon the claims and continue the investigation. After this suspension, Commissioner Ballinger appeared before a committee of Congress and alleged that the charges against the claims were only "technical," and advocated legislation to authorize the issuance of patent for them. A little later, Senator Heyburn introduced a bill, which fortunately failed of passage. Had it passed, it would have required the patenting of the Cunningham and other coal claims. Secretary Garfield made an adverse report upon this bill, and called attention to the fact that its passage would validate many claims initiated thru "dummy" entrymen and thru conspiracy to defraud the United States.

One person could at that time, under the law, locate and enter not more than 160 acres of coal land in Alaska. To avoid this provision of the law and to control a large body of coal land, several men went to the laboring camps of the Great Northern Railway, near Seattle, and to the docks at Seattle, and secured powers of attorney from laborers having no knowledge of Alaska coal lands and no money with which to purchase them. These laborers, also, at the same time, gave powers of attorney to the individuals referred to, authorizing them to sell the land so located. Perhaps the laborers received some infinitesimal consideration. The controlling individuals afterward, acting under the powers of attorney, substituted the names of responsible persons who either represented them or paid a valuable consideration for an interest in the locations. These locations, so located by "dummy" entrymen, were then consolidated into a corporation, according to the original intention of the controlling individuals.

This system was followed in the Cunningham and other Alaskan coal claims involved in the investigations above referred to, and ordered by Secretary Garfield.

Congress adopted Secretary Garfield's views, and enacted the law of May 28, 1908, which allowed the consolidation of legal claims to certain well-defined limits, but subject to an anti-trust clause, which was also suggested by Mr. Gar-

field. Notwithstanding this action, the General Land Office suspended the investigation by Glavis during the summer of 1908, and until October of that year. The examination then proceeded without unusual features until six days after Mr. Ballinger's induction into office as Secretary of the Interior. Upon resigning as Commissioner of the General Land Office, Mr. Ballinger had become attorney for the claimants to the Cunningham and other Alaska coal claims.

Secretary Garfield, Commissioner Dennett and Chief of Field Service Schwartz appeared on January 30, 1909, before a select committee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and testified concerning alleged fraudulent land claims pending before the Department of the Interior for action. Among the claims discussed were the Cunningham group. Secretary Garfield expressed himself as positive that the act of 1908 did not validate these claims or permit their consolidation, and stated that the evidence developed by the investigation then in progress convinced him that the claims were illegal and fraudulent.

Mr. Garfield's views were indorsed by Mr. Schwartz, who also outlined the plan which had been followed by the claimants to perpetrate the fraud. Mr. Schwartz based his opinion upon the reports of Chief of Field Division Glavis, to whom he referred as "one of our most conservative and careful men."

Mr. Dennett's testimony concerning the claims was evasive, but clearly friendly toward them.

Almost immediately after Mr. Ballinger became Secretary of the Interior, the General Land Office began to urge Glavis to make an immediate report on the Cunningham claims. On May 19, Assistant Secretary Pierce rendered a decision declaring that charges of conspiracy would not lie against the Alaska coal claims because of the act of 1908, and ordered the clear-listing and patenting of claims of a character described by him in terms which clearly included the Cunningham group. Glavis was immediately directed to make a report in accordance with this decision, but before further action by the General Land Office, the Attorney-General, on June 12,

1909, made a decision overruling Secretary Thorne on every point. In consequence it was necessary for the controversy over the claims to proceed to a decision.

The General Land Office again began urging Glavis to take immediate action, with a view to a hearing on the cases. Glavis explained that the evidence was not legally complete, and that if an immediate hearing was ordered he would be compelled to rely to a considerable extent on the testimony of the claimants themselves. He urged a delay of thirty to sixty days in order to collect independent evidence. Not only were his protests overruled, but an agent from another district was sent to take charge of the cases, and Glavis was censured as "insubordinate." Action unprecedented in the history of public land practice had already been taken, by ordering the hearings held before a traveling commissioner, and the collection of evidence while the hearings were in progress.

Then, for the first time, Glavis called upon the Forestry Service for assistance. That Service was hitherto wholly uninformed of plans for an immediate hearing, altho half the claims are within the Chugach National Forest.

A request by the Forest Service for temporary delay to ascertain the necessity for field investigation within the Chugach National Forest was unanswered. Only when an emphatic request for suspension of the proposed hearings was made by the Secretary of Agriculture did the Department of the Interior vouchsafe a reply.

It was toward the end of August that Chief of Field Division Glavis, by laying the case before the President, precipitated the storm which had been brewing since March 4.

Here the case rests. To sum up, more than a billion dollars worth of coal belonging to the American people has, since March 4, been in grave danger of passing illegally into corporate hands. The record, so far as it is obtainable, does not show that the official actions of the Department of the Interior have lessened this danger, but that they have created it. Under Secretary Garfield these coal claims were passing unswervingly in the direction of cancellation. Under Secretary Ballinger they were passing unswervingly into corporate hands. Here again the case rests.

In the Oregon land fraud cases, so recently a matter of public scandal, it was alleged that high officials had conspired to create national forests, or forest reserves, as they were then called, to allow railroad companies and other large holders of land to exchange denuded and worthless land for valuable timbered land. It was only after the corporations had traded nearly all of their worthless land that the law allowing the exchange was repealed. The present Administration is presented with the opportunity to stop the Alaska coal land frauds before their perfection and before the Government has lost its property. It is also presented with the opportunity of securing right-of-way laws which will prevent the completion of the power monopoly. Ex-President Roosevelt labored vigorously to secure such right-of-way laws, but as stated in his veto of April 13, 1908, of the James River Dam Bill, his efforts were frustrated by "lobby" of the power companies before Congress. All friends of that Administration hope to see the present Administration finish the good work begun by President Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Literature

The Catholic Encyclopedia

THE fifth volume of *The Catholic Encyclopedia** lies before us, fortified—if that be an appropriate word—by the “*Nihil obstat*” of a diocesan censor and the “*Imprimatur*” of the Archbishop of New York. We wish well to this great undertaking and would be pleased to say that it fulfils the exacting requirements of modern scholarship. But what can a candid critic do but despair when important articles like “Esther,” “Elijah,” “Elisha,” “Ecclesiastes,” “Divination,” and “Eucharist” are assigned to writers whose incompetence fairly takes one’s breath away? The writer of the paper on “Ecclesiastes” not only maintains a unitary authorship of that book—Solomon’s namely—but attributes to this author a mysticism hardly less spiritual than that of Thomas à Kempis. The studies of “Elijah” and “Elisha” are little more than paraphrases of the biblical narrative, without even an attempt at criticism, or a reference to modern scholarship concerning these prophets. And the immense importance of Elijah in late Jewish apocalyptic literature—a point which throws no little light on the story of the Transfiguration—is absolutely ignored. As to the article on “Esther,” one could endure the author’s maintaining that this book is historical even “in detail”; but how can a scientific biblical student characterize the astounding assertion that it is the “more generally accepted opinion among contemporary critics,” “that the work is substantially historical?” The articles on “Divination,” “Exorcism,” and “Discernment of Spirits” take but little cognizance of comparative religion and none at all of modern psychology. Likewise the essay on “Spiritual Direction”—a topic which serves its Jesuit author for a pretense to attack Americanism—is destitute of any reflection upon the character-aspect of spiritual direction, and contains not a word of warning as to the parasitic type

of man, or more probably woman, that the classic species of spiritual direction is only too likely to produce. The subject of the “Eucharist”—certainly the most important in this volume—is dealt with in the old-fashioned manner in which theologians like Bossuet or Bishop Milner would have treated it. Of the immense work of recent criticism on the Lord’s Supper there is not a trace. In robust disregard of criticism the author drives thru patristic history with the statement that, from the “*Didachè*” on, the Fathers—Augustine being only an apparent exception—bear illustrious witness to the Church’s present dogma; and with the accessory statement that thru all Christian history up to the ninth century there is no trace of controversy concerning the Real Presence. It is astonishing that he could have made the former statement if he has ever read the “*Didachè*,” and impossible that he could have perpetrated the latter if he had gone thru the work of the Catholic Batiffol, wherein he would have found proofs of very serious differences about the Eucharist many centuries before the ninth.

A marvelous instance of theological reasoning is to be found in the article on “Divorce.” There we are told that marriage, by the law of nature, is intrinsically indissoluble. Yet a few lines later we read that the Almighty Author of the law of nature inspired Moses to enact the very lax system of divorce which prevailed among the Jews. Not less startling in this series of incoherences is the assertion that the Pope himself can dissolve the intrinsically indissoluble marriages of the unbaptized. Something uglier than incompetence lies in a declaration in the article on “Dupanloup,” to the effect that the anti-Infallibilists at the Vatican Council “for political reasons” “stood if not against papal infallibility, at least against the opportuneness of the definition.” With Hefele, Kenrick, Dollinger, and the schismatic Church of the Old Catholics before one’s eyes it requires unusual charity to

attribute to the writer of such a statement nothing worse than ignorance. Let us conclude with grateful acknowledgments to Dr. Gibot for his calm, competent study of Ecclesiasticus; to Dom Chapman for his studies in early Church history; and to Dr. Hyvernât for his sketch of Coptic literature. These men and one or two others give us glimpses of fair and comprehensive scholarship which are as refreshing and nearly as far apart as oases in the Sahara.



Railroad Freight Rates. By Logan G. McPherson. New York: Henry Holt and Co. \$2.25.

Mr. McPherson has made railroading a life study and is received at our great universities as an authority on that subject. This exhaustive volume contains the first thoro analysis of freight rate schedules, an analysis which explains if it does not excuse much seeming absurdity and injustice in railroad charges. Tho a merchant who pays more for a short haul than his rival for a long haul may not be reconciled to ruin by the proof that the railroad makes the lower charge to his competitor not at all out of love for that competitor but purely to meet water competition, yet he may see that the railroad is as much under economic pressure as he himself. The independent firm that howled against the enormities of the rebates which fattened big corporations may be consoled with the proof that railroad managers, at least those who were honest, reprobated rebates and discriminations and now join in jubilation over their diminution—a diminution which some recent court records show to be a little farther from disappearance than this author believes. Housewives, it seems, have little direct interest in railroad rates; for free carriage would not appreciably affect food prices. A cent a dozen on eggs, a cent a pound for butter, a cent and three-quarters a pound on turkeys, half a cent on a three-pound can of tomatoes and four cents on a pair of shoes—the actual charges for freight—do not account for big family budgets; tho \$10 a thousand feet for the carriage of lumber and over a dollar a ton on coal do make a difference. Mr. McPherson's conclusion is that while public complaints of favoritism, injustice and management for Wall

Street purposes have in some instances been justified, yet today reform has been so thoro, extension and improvement of the roads are so urgent and will cost so much (an annual average of \$900,000,000 for the next decade), present capitalization is so close to actual values and returns are so much less than on capital invested in manufactures and agriculture that all patriots should echo the cry: "Let us have peace." So long as nearly every State has a Railroad Commission which is in league with the Federal Interstate Commerce Commission the citizen can enjoy peace with security. Private ownership is incompatible with public management, as the author argues; but public management is more likely to lead on to public ownership than to retreat in favor of old-style private management.



Artemision; Idylls and Songs. By Maurice Hewlett. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The nucleus of Mr. Hewlett's volume consists of three long poems of Artemis, the stiller of passion—"Leto's Child," "The Niobids" and "Latmos." Around these are grouped a number of shorter verses on the same general subject, a few of which have been published before. The effect of these classic topics as treated in Mr. Hewlett's peculiar romantic and neo-renaissance vein, with a good deal of rhythmical *insouciance*, genuine or affected, is distinctly curious. It is like looking at a clear landscape thru colored glasses—a brilliant and prismatic spectacle, no doubt, but one singularly anomalous and out of character.



From Darkness to Light. By Mary Helm. New York: Plume (H. Knopf Co.). 84c.

The author of this volume is the daughter of the war-time Governor of Kentucky, and recognized for the last ten years as one of the most able editors connected with Southern Methodist journalism. As editor of *Our Homes* she had been one of the leaders in home mission work. There is not a word in this volume expressive of prejudice, ill-will or sectional narrowness which almost invariably shows in a book on the negro question whether the author is Northern or Southern. The faults of both sections are set down with that fine, blue-veined

veracity that is as delicate an expression of intellectual honesty and courage as can be found anywhere. The author covers the whole period of negro evolution in this country with an initial chapter on his savage state in Africa, showing its effects upon his growth and development here. But the book is more than a compendium of carefully gathered information; it is like the fair kind hand of a wise and good woman, held out in compassionate helpfulness to the negroes themselves. "All my life I have lived close to, and loved many of the race. And I have thought of them as men and women made of God for his glory, not as a 'problem.'" And for this reason what she has written contains an element of truthfulness not to be found in the treatise of a mere economist. She has dedicated the volume "To my faithful old nurse, Aunt Gilly . . . with tender love and grateful memories." And while it is intended as a text-book for the Home Mission study course, we recommend it to our readers as a memorial of their trials, sorrows and sufferings that should soften bitterness, stimulate hope, and friendliness between them and the whites.



Literary Notes of Forthcoming Books

....What the coming book publishing season will bring forth qualitatively is, of course, largely a question that time alone can solve. Quantitatively the early lists of announcements already sent out show that of the making of many books there will certainly be no end, much less a diminution, until the first of the coming year. A complete survey of these serried ranks is out of the question; what is attempted in the brief notes that follow is to acquaint the reader with the titles of the forthcoming books by well-known authors, and with those of books whose choice of subject demands that attention be directed to them, irrespective of their authorship, whatever facts are now available being added for the guidance of those interested. Opinions will be given in these columns as the books themselves begin to appear. The immediate future may bring forth a new writer of exceptional talent, of genius even (his book may be already in print, waiting to be launched), but he will have to bide his time. So far as the announcements go now, two general observations may be made. One is the continued neglect of poetry by our publishers, undoubtedly because no poet of promise has yet been found, for our best publishers are always willing to encourage true talent, even when there "is no money in it,"

only the *cudos* of discovering it. The second observation is a safe prophecy: that the main interest of the public in literature, this fall, will not be belletristic; the North Pole and aerial navigation will claim first and widest attention.

ART.

....The Dutch schools of painting, old and modern, have been so much to the fore in English and American sales this year, that two works on the subject may well be called timely: *The Story of Dutch Painting*, by Charles H. Caffin (Century Company) and *Dutch Art in the Nineteenth Century*, by G. H. Marius, translated by A. Teixeira de Mattos (Lippincott). The same firm announces another art work of the hour in *Manet and the French Impressionists*, for the leader, at least, if not the school itself, has won his way with us. French art will also be represented in *Corot*, by Everard Meynell (Wessels). A welcome work on *The Art of the Metropolitan Museum*, New York, by Ernest Knauff, is promised for an early date (Page). The second volume of the late Russell Sturgis's *History of Architecture*, which he had practically completed at the time of his death, is to be issued soon (Baker & Taylor). The twelfth volume of the Connoisseurs' Library will be *Illuminated Manuscripts*, by J. A. Herbert and Evelyn Underhill (Putnam).

BELLES-LETTRES, ESSAYS, ETC.

....First place in this department must be given to *Emerson's Journals*, now published for the first time, and edited by Edward W. Emerson and Waldo Emerson Forbes (Houghton-Mifflin). A companion volume to Mr. W. C. Brownell's "Victorian Prose Masters" will be his *American Prose Masters* (Scribner), dealing with Cooper, Hawthorne, Emerson, Lowell, and Henry James. The mere announcement of a new book by the prince of our living critics will certainly suffice. In connection with the publication of an English translation of the works of Anatole France, the announcement of George Brandes's study of the French master in English dress will be widely welcomed (Doubleday-Page). *The Life of Paul Verlaine*, by E. Lepelletier, is announced as by "one who knew him intimately all his life, lent him money, procured him employment and found publishers for his poems" (Duffield). *Richard Jefferies: His Life and Work*, by Edward Thomas, which has been well received in England, will have an American edition (Little-Brown). *The Letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley*, some 450 in number, collected and edited by Percy Bysshe Shelley, will bear the imprint of the Scribners. This, we are informed, is unquestionably the most important contribution to Shelley literature made in the last forty years. *A History of French Literature*, from its earliest beginnings to Rostand's "Chanticleer," by Annie Lemp Konta, is a work for the general reader as well as the student (Appleton).

PROSE POETRY

The President's post. A volume of *Recollections of George Washington*, by George F. Parker, written with the approval of its sub-

ject, is to appear next month (Century). The diary of James K. Polk, being his own record of his conduct of the Presidency, begun in August, 1845, and continued to within six weeks of his death, is announced by McClurg, who have also in preparation *Something of Men I Have Known*, by former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, and *Stephen A. Douglas*, by Clark E. Carr. Of importance in this year of exploration is the *Autobiography of Henry M. Stanley*, edited by Lady Stanley (Houghton-Mifflin). The venerable John Bigelow has written his *Retrospections of an Active Life* (Baker & Taylor). The *Home Letters of General Sherman* have been edited by M. A. De Wolfe Howe (Scribner). A—no, not a—*The Life of Mary G. Baker Eddy and the History of Christian Science* are told "with the historian's purpose of accuracy" by Georgine Milmine (Doubleday-Page). Lord Broughton's *Recollections of a Long Life* have been edited by his daughter (Scribner). Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans will supplement his "Sailor's Log" with *An Admiral's Log* (Appleton). A *Memoir of the Rt. Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky* has been prepared by his widow (Longmans-Green).

FICTION.

....From the usual long list, the following first selection is made: *John Marvel's Assistant*, by Thomas Nelson Page, a story of the South and the Middle West, dealing with present-day social conditions and unrest and socialistic theories as they appeal to idealists of all creeds, but propounding no theory and teaching no lesson except that of charity and helpfulness (Scribner). *Susanna and Sue*, by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a story in the "Birds' Christmas Carol" manner, whose little heroine comes under the influence of the Quaker atmosphere (Houghton-Mifflin). *Trespass*, by Mrs. Henry Dudeney (Small-Maynard) is another of her tales of rural English life and character, and of wider human nature. In *The Knock at the Door* (Lippincott), Robert Hichens returns to Africa for his background and local color; a new novel by Sir Gilbert Parker remains as yet unnamed. It will be published by the Harpers, who announce also Hamlin Garland's *Mocassin Ranch*. Elizabeth Robins's *The Florentine Frame* will bear the imprint of Moffat, Yard & Co. A Dutch novel, Israel Quenda's *Tall of Man*, has been translated and will be published here by the Putnam. Its author began life as a boy in a diamond cutting establishment, and is the literary critic of the leading paper of the Netherlands. The preliminary announcement states that he is "nearer Balzac than any other living novelist." *YOUNG YERMS*. Another Dutch novelist, an old favorite of ours, Maarten Maartens, will give us *The Price of Doris Lis* (Appleton). *Diamonds and Pearls*, by the Castles, has been running as a serial in an American periodical, and is in their usual, agreeable, well-calculated manner (Dodd-Mead). Gilbert Russell's *Early Mechanics*, an *Elle et Il* should be the so-called "Elle et Il" full of the most interesting questions with scenes laid in London, New York, San Francisco and Boston (Stokes). *The Pool of Flame* is the promising

title of the new book of the ingenious Mr. Louis Joseph Vance (Dodd-Mead), whose father, by the way, has turned author on his own account with *Big John Baldwin*, a historical novel whose hero is first a soldier under Cromwell and then a settler in Virginia (Holt). E. Phillips Oppenheim's new book, *Jean of the Marshes*, will no doubt be in his familiar entertaining vein (Little-Brown). Another clever inventor of romance, tho in a different manner, Mr. H. B. Marriott Watson, will publish thru the same Boston house *The Castle by the Sea*. One of our important native authors, Mr. Robert Herrick, will give us another of his suggestive, thoughtful studies of our social existence in *A Life for a Life* (Macmillan), other novels announced by this firm being Jack London's *Martin Eden*, Marion Crawford's last book, *Stradella*, and a new volume by Zona Gale.

HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, ETC.

....Mr. John Bach MacMaster's *History of the People of the United States*, from the close of the War for Independence to the opening of the Civil War, will reach the year 1852 and its seventh volume this autumn. An eighth volume will complete this fascinating work (Appleton). In *The Relations of the United States with Spain* Rear-Admiral F. E. Chadwick will trace the diplomatic intercourse between the two Powers from the earliest days to the incidents that led to the Spanish War (Scribner), a subsequent volume to be devoted by him to that war itself. Since diplomacy is here touched upon it will be well to mention *American Foreign Policy*, by "A Diplomatist" (Houghton-Mifflin), an examination of the world's present diplomatic situation, of the part played in it by the United States, and of the policy we should pursue for the future. The author, we are informed, is "one of the most brilliant" of our diplomats, Mr. Hubert Bruce Fuller A. M., LL. M., traces in *The Speaker of the House* the genesis of the office and the gradual development of the power of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, giving sketches of the great incumbents of the office from Frederick Muhlenberg to "Uncle Joe" Cannon (Little-Brown). The *Speeches and Addresses of Henry Cabot Lodge 1884-1909*, are to come to us from Houghton-Mifflin Company. The *Speeches of William Jennings Bryan* will bear the imprint of Funk & Wagnalls. One wonders how two duodecimo volumes can possibly be made to contain them. A timely work that derives weight and standing from its authorship is the veteran British diplomat Sir Horace Rumbold's *Francis Joseph and His Times*, brought down to the recent sensational events in the Balkans (Appleton).

MUSIC.

....Sir Hubert Parry's *Life of John Sebastian Bach*, first promised last fall, will appear this season, the most important of the works in this field (Putnam). Mr. Henry T. Finck, music editor of the *New York Evening Post*, will give some *Success in Music and How It Is Won*, a scrapbook in which the world's greatest singers, pianists, violinists, and teachers tell the secret of their success (Scribner). One

of the greatest winners of success in this field. *Melba*, will be the subject of a biography by Agnes C. Murphy (Doubleday Page). *Musik: Its Laws and Evolution*, by Jules Combarieu, of the Collège de France, translated by Joseph Skellen, is announced by Appleton. And rejoice, ye who have struggled with the "English words" of the "libretto of the opera"; Richard Le Gallienne has made a metrical translation of Wagner's text for "Tristan und Isolde" (Stokes). Let us hope that he will undertake the task for the other Wagner operas as well!

TRAVEL, EXPLORATION.

... With, undoubtedly, the yet unwritten narratives of Peary and Cook in prospect before the end of the season, the most important work of exploration already announced is Lieutenant Shackleton's *Antarctic Voyage*, in which Siberian ponies were employed instead of Eskimo dogs, and even the motor car. The English explorer was uncommonly successful with his photographs, of which 300 will be reproduced; and he and his party passed through enough peril and adventure to give the necessary popular leaven to the account of his scientific discoveries (Lippincott). Another event in the publishing world still lies hidden in an indefinite future: the story of our distinguished faunal naturalist. An impatient continent will be appeased meanwhile by the beginning of publication of parts of his account of his prowess and its results in one of the magazines. More is coming to heighten our enjoyment of the wood fire in the months to come with narratives of hardship and daring and their reward; Sven Hedin will tell in *Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet* of his successful effort to force his way into the Forbidden City. It is too much to hope that the publication of the Duke of the Abruzzi's account of his latest exploit—the highest altitude yet reached—may also fall within the limits of this publishing season of strenuous victories. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell's *Labrador* demands inclusion here (Macmillan). *The Great Wall of China*, by Dr. William Edgar Geil, we are told, will contain much that is new and startling—information concerning a race of hairy mountain dwarfs, and the fact that not one but a dozen great walls have been built by the Chinese (Sturgis & Walton).

SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS.

... A few titles only, sufficiently important to furnish serious reading matter for some time to come. Mr. Booker T. Washington has written *The Story of the Negro*, a survey of the African's adventures and rise since he was first brought to this continent. The narrative begins, properly enough, in Africa; it deals with the first slaves, with the long struggle for emancipation, and closes with chapters on the negro as schoolmaster, farmer, business man and banker; in fact, the book is a record of its author's own life and work, with a look into the future (Doubleday-Page). Mr. J. O. Fagan, whose "Confessions of a Railroad Signman" made enough of an impression, in-

deed, to secure a vivid interest in whatever he may have to say further on the subject, will give us *Labor and the Railroad*, a description and analysis of labor conditions today, outspoken and thoro (Houghton-Mifflin). From this firm we are to have also a work by Prof. Albert Bernhardt Faust on *The German Element in the United States*, from the coming of the earliest immigrants to the present day, with a survey of the part they have taken in the westward movement of this nation, and in its wars. The author makes a searching analysis of the influence of the German element in our American civilization, and traces in the most interesting way the influence of the Germans on the material development of our country in both agriculture and manufacture, upon our political institutions, education and social life, and music, literature, and the drama. A third work announced by the Boston house is Anna A. Rogers's *Why American Marriages Fail*, to which, at least until we have seen the book, we feel inclined to answer, "Do they?" We have already mentioned the *Documentary History of American Industrial Society*, by Professor Commons and others, the most comprehensive and authoritative work on the labor movement (Clark).

MISCELLANEOUS.

... Our friends the philosophers will continue to wage the battle over pragmatism. Prof. William James will answer his critics in *The Meaning of Truth: A Sequel to Pragmatism*, which will contain "all that has ever been written on the theory of knowledge," and form a full and definite expression of the pragmatic epistemology, so far as his share in it goes (Longmans-Green). Some time in November Prof. Albert Schinz is due with *Anti-Pragmatism* (Small-Maynard), which is really a sort of Balaam's curse. Prof. Cesare Lombroso will make his first contribution to metaphysics this fall in *After Death—What?*—a survey of the whole field of spiritistic phenomena from their first appearance in savage tribes and early civilized races down to his own and others' latest and most severely scientific laboratory experiments at Turin and Naples. Aerial navigation may become a sport; at present it has become a science with an indefinite future. How many books will be written on the subject cannot be foretold, but two new ones are announced, Prof. A. Lawrence Rotch's *The Conquest of the Air* (Moffatt-Yard), and *Aerial Navigation*, by Prof. Alfred F. Zahm, the latter a comprehensive history of aeronautics from military, recreative and scientific points of view, from the earliest dreams of wings and flying machines to the present perfection of practical air craft (Appleton). The Rev. W. S. Rainsford, a mighty hunter, indeed, will tell in *The Land of the Lion* of his hunting trip for big game on the Nzoia plateau in British East Africa, and of his observations of native life there (Doubleday-Page). A book on the Panama Canal, in which the human interest will predominate, is *The Conquest of the Isthmus*, by Hugh C. Weir (Putnam).

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
139 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Rival Claimants to the Pole

WE still believe, and choose to believe, that both Dr. Cook and Commander Peary went to the Pole. No one questions that Commander Peary did. His word is taken for that. Unfortunately there are those, particularly the partisans of Peary, who recall that Dr. Cook's ascent of Mount McKinley was questioned because it depended on his own word. That doubt has thrown a shadow of doubt on his last claim. That he is an experienced and competent explorer the world knows, but the world is not quite certain that he might not lie. It is a harsh word, but that is the word they apply to him; and with the assertion of Commander Peary that Dr. Cook's two Eskimos deny that Dr. Cook went out of sight of land, we are all compelled for a while to reserve full assurance until he has presented his proofs.

It is a most disagreeable and ugly affair. The quarrels and jealousies of scientific men are notorious. Each wants precedence for his discoveries, more anxious for fame than for the extension of knowledge. In this case Dr. Cook made his preparations with some secrecy, as Mr. Bradley tells in this issue of *THE*

INDEPENDENT, and made haste to reach the goal before his competitor. It is to his credit that he speaks warmly of Peary's success, but he can afford to, and Peary's success is a real confirmation, in a measure, of his own. He has not in any direct way attacked Peary, unless in defense of the charge that he had utilized Peary's stores. Then he makes the counter charge. The first charge against him is that he tried to snatch another's laurels.

Commander Peary's attitude toward Dr. Cook is less commendable. We can appreciate his disappointment at having the honor of his life's quest snatched from him by another, but that hardly justifies the haste with which, on the asserted word of the two Eskimos, he charges Dr. Cook with being an impostor. "I have him nailed," he telegraphs. If it is true that Dr. Cook has so grossly deceived a trustful world, no words of censure can be too strong, but Peary might well have left others to speak them.

The truth is sure to come out. It were mad folly to make so stupendous a claim falsely. The records will be most strictly investigated. The Eskimos will be cross-questioned by those who seek only the truth. If we must perforce make some reservations, we do not yet see reason to disbelieve. We regret much that, in the rivalry between the two papers for the rights of publication, the *Herald* has not made haste, as does the *Times*, to give the data we need. No records are given us as yet of days' journeys and observations to substantiate Dr. Cook's claims. The article by Mr. Bradley will considerably explain and support Dr. Cook's contention, while Commander Peary's swift dash removes a chief source of doubt. Our readers will observe that General Greely raises no question that Dr. Cook actually reached the Pole.

The ambition to do a grand, difficult task is most worthy of praise, and the desire to have one's achievements recognized and acknowledged is the "last infirmity of noble mind." But there is nothing noble when the desire to secure one's own recognition involves a readiness to pull down another's, or even an evident pleasure at a rival's defeat. In

this case there is honor enough for both if both deserve it. For both, and especially for Commander Peary, there has been long, persistent effort, against successive failures and much discouragement. His geographic discoveries, apart from this last triumph, count him as among the first of our geographers. His life's efforts have at last been crowned. He may rest content with his life's task done. Dr. Cook has worked long in the same field. He appears to have had more fortune, altho he came later to his ambition. Both have given glory to American enterprise. We greatly regret that this American glory should be dashed with jealousy and quarrel; we trust with nothing worse.

After Harriman?

AMONG the hundreds of reflections—moralizing and otherwise—which the death of Mr. Harriman calls forth, there are one or two which cannot pass into immediate forgetfulness with the shifting of newspaper headlines to newer sensations.

Mr. Harriman accomplished more than any one individual before him had achieved along constructive lines of railway development. Unlike most of the "great financiers," who have begun and ended their careers in the stock market, Mr. Harriman was intelligently interested in something beyond fortune making. The term Napoleonic could be applied to him more appropriately than to most of the great leaders of the business world. He had the positive instinct of the statesman and the constructive genius of the engineer. Whatever he did by way of redistributing the ownership of railway securities, he was never charged with having wrecked railway utilities. On the contrary, he aimed always to improve the material basis of railway values. He reconstructed roadways and substituted good for bad rolling stock. He was essentially a thrifty man in his care of the income-earning capital of the corporations under his control, as in the handling of his own estate.

Because of these character traits Mr. Harriman was, as all must admit, a creator of wealth, and not a mere juggler

with its ownership. It is probably not exaggeration to say that for every million dollars that he added to his private fortune he added at least four or five millions, possibly much more than that, to the total wealth of the United States. For, by rehabilitating the Union Pacific lines and building its new feeders thru rich territory, he did the initial work toward bringing into existence a



Copyright, 1903, by Paul Reubens, New York.
E. H. HARRIMAN.

new empire of farms and shops and mines.

And this was by no means all. He demonstrated on the great scale the economic importance of unity and correlation in the railway service of the United States. Since the days when President Hadley, then Professor of Political Economy at Yale, used to contribute to *THE INDEPENDENT* his far-seeing studies of the principles underlying the evolution of railway interests, all well-informed students of the subject have believed that consolidation and unification of railway systems in this country must go on, whatever interruptions of the

process might from time to time occur thru unwise legislation or business depressions. Mr. Harriman accomplished what others had foreseen and predicted. Temporarily some reaction and disintegration may follow his death, but it is certain that sooner or later complete unification will be achieved. The railway service will be, like the postal service, single and organic.

Will it then be the property of one master mind, the dominion of an individual genius? Will it be the property of millions of stockholders, managed by a group of master minds, and strictly regulated and controlled by the Federal Government? Will it be the property of the people of the United States, controlled by the Government and managed by appointed directors, or on the departmental plan, like the Post Office? So far as the business world is concerned, and so far as the economic and political interests of the American public are concerned, these are not only the great, but also the real questions which Mr. Harriman's life and death have left to be answered.

New York Democrats in Conference

THE conference of New York Democrats held in Saratoga last week was not a Tammany meeting. Indeed, it was intended to represent those Democrats who care more for principles than for profit. Many of the best Democrats in the country were there, and it is accordingly well to consider what they present to the Democrats of the country for their approval.

Their platform begins with the old Democratic principle of strict construction of the Constitution, and no extension of Federal power, no further centralization at Washington. This sounds well, but it is against the tendency of the age and the necessary development of the country. The States are no longer separate; they are bound together by the closest means of intercommunication, unthought of by the fathers. What was once local has now become general. We must cross State bounds. We cannot have any hard and fast rule forbidding new applications of the principle that

the welfare of the whole country is to be secured. There were rich men in control of this conference, and one of their purposes was to oppose the control by taxation of corporations by the Federal Government. But the central control of corporations has become a prime necessity, however much it is objected to by those who wish to dodge responsibility by selecting the State where they will be incorporated. This fear of centralization would also oppose a central national bank, now so much desired by many bankers.

Next the platform calls for a tariff for revenue only. That is a clear principle, which might find favor with some old Republicans. But will it find favor with Democrats? Certainly not with all, for Senator Aldrich has had all the Democratic help he wanted to maintain a heavy protective tariff. The rule which the conference and Mr. Bryan urge would drive out many Southern and some Northern Democrats.

Another plank is unworthy of the conference, if it means anything. It is that which demands "the abandonment at the earliest possible moment" of the Philippine Islands, but "first safeguarding their independence by a sufficient guarantee." That puts off the abandonment till after the Greek calends.

The election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people is well enough, but it is nothing to divide parties on, any more than is economy or prohibition of the sale of liquors. Another plank squints toward the primary system which Governor Hughes is supporting, and this is hardly a partisan question.

There is a plank favoring the constitutional amendment authorizing the levy of a Federal income tax, and then another saying that corporations should be taxed by the States alone. The two do not harmonize; in fact, they conflict, and the conference was plainly told so by Judge Herrick. Equally it conflicts with the plank opposing the centralization of power. This shows that there is not a little buncombe in denunciations of centralization and favoring strict construction. We all want to extend Federal power in one way or another. Democrats no less than Republicans.

With all criticisms, it was a useful and

important conference of the best elements in the party, and other States will take notice, and Tammany will take warning.



Self-Government and Calvinism

AMONG the topics discussed at the late Calvin Centenary in Geneva was the political influence on the State of self-government in the Church as conceived by the great reformer. An admirable paper by Prof. Paul Fredericq, of the University of Ghent, sets the facts in fair order. He writes as a historian, for he is not a theologian.

Self-government is not an invention of Calvinism. The republics of Greece and Rome antedate the Christian era. There were many communes in Europe in the Middle Ages. The republics of Italy and Flanders were especially flourishing. The citizens of Florence, Venice, Genoa, Milan, and the burghers of Ghent and Brussels met in the open air and governed their affairs by universal direct suffrage, as did the contemporaries of Pericles and the Gracchi. Later came the self-governing national organizations, with the English Parliament, the Cortès of Aragon and Castile, the Reichstag of the Holy German Empire and the States-General of France and the Netherlands.

But with the fifteenth century the great nations arose. Imperial centralization fostered absolutism in France under Charles VII and Louis XI, in Spain under Ferdinand and Isabella, in England under the Tudors, and in the Netherlands under the Dukes of Burgundy, while in Germany and Italy the great electors and the municipal dynasties tended to transform self-government into princely absolutism.

So when Luther rose against Rome absolutism had overcome nearly all popular barriers and suppress the rights of the people. Luther depended on the princes. He emancipated the conscience, but he preached the rights of the sovereign; and as a result wherever Lutheranism went, in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, it did not reduce monarchical rule, where it did not re-enforce it. It was the same with the Anglican Protestantism of England under

the Tudors, which allowed the Parliament to remain the subservient instrument of the Crown.

Calvin appeared at the very moment when self-government had nearly expired in Europe, and had preserved no refuge except in certain small and obscure Swiss cantons. He liberated the Church from the temporal power, and founded a religious organization purely self-governing and wholly free from the hierarchy. Every parish was a little republic which possessed universal suffrage and elected its own officers.

These men of various lands, who had learned the sweets of religious freedom, were not likely to submit long to political tyranny. The French Huguenots put a check on royal absolutism. Under William of Orange the Calvinists of Holland solemnly deposed Philip II, in the name of self-government and the States-General, declaring that the sovereign is made for the people, not the people for the sovereign. In Scotland John Knox, himself a scholar from Geneva, broke the rule of Queen Mary. We thus find at the end of the sixteenth century absolutism still in possession of all Catholic, Lutheran and Anglican Europe, while there remained three minor centers of political liberty, Switzerland, Holland and Scotland, which in the course of a few centuries were to teach their lesson to the whole civilized world.

From Scotland came the Puritans and Cromwell's Roundheads, who sent Charles I to the scaffold and established a republic in England. The Calvinist diplomacy of the Netherlands and the genius of William III of Orange, broke the absolutism of Louis XIV and definitely established the parliamentary government of England, which has remained the pattern for all other nations. It was these same Calvinists of England and Holland who transported self-government to America and founded the United States, to be followed by all the populations of the Continent.

But what of the new doctrine of liberty taught by the French philosophers and encyclopedists of the eighteenth century? Voltaire learned religious tolerance in England, where Montesquieu discovered parliamentarism. Rousseau was the "Citizen of Geneva." There he

received the strong imprint of Calvinism and carried to France his "Social Contract." La Fayette and Rochambeau, returning from our Revolutionary War, added their aid from lessons learned here. The French Revolution was an indirect product of Calvinism.

Thus, before the beginning of this century all the more or less civilized nations had accepted the doctrine of self-government, practised in its various degrees under a parliamentary government, but all denying the divine right of rulers, which Luther yielded, whether they call themselves republics or constitutional monarchies. It is mostly a matter of name. And in our century, under our eyes, we see the two lands which had remained faithful to absolutism, Russia and Turkey, coming to take a constitution and enter the general movement which now covers all Europe, both Americas, South Africa and the republics of Australia and New Zealand; and even Japan and the yellow race have yielded to the general contagion, and China promises a constitution in a few years, while India is in the ferment of threatened revolution if self-government is too long delayed.

M. Fredericq well says that perhaps historians have not attached sufficient importance to the influence of religions on the development or the restraint of political liberty. It is their religions that have lulled the nations to sleep, and religions that have wakened them up. "By their fruits shall ye know them."

Maeterlinck: Translator and Translated

The performance of "Macbeth" at Saint-Wandrille has a double interest. It introduces a novel form of the drama and it adds another to the many attempts to put Shakespeare into French. This select and household entertainment might be called "chamber pageantry," because it bears somewhat the same relation to the outdoor processions now so popular as chamber music does to orchestral. Most of the incongruities which Mr. Sanborn points out are not inherent in the plan, but due to the fact that "Macbeth" is not adapted to such a

setting any more than it is to the modern theater. Conceivably something more effective could be done in this line if a new play were written to fit the place and the conditions of enactment, requirements certainly not more exigent than those of the Elizabethan stage. In this it would even be possible to keep strictly to the three unities, and play the scenes appropriately indoors and out, in daylight and dark.

Madame Georgette Leblanc-Maeterlinck has been, as wives are apt to be, both a help and a hindrance to her husband. She has inspired some of his best work and also embroiled him in interminable controversies with theatrical managers. "Monna Vanna" was written for her, so, very naturally, she wanted a monopoly of the title rôle, and when Debussy set "Pelléas et Mélisande" to music as unearthly as the play, she insisted upon singing Mélisande. But the Parisian managers, either because they had *protégées* of their own or because they did not have a sufficiently high opinion of Madame Leblanc's capabilities as an actress and a prima donna, declined to take her, and M. Maeterlinck was not able to compel them to, or to prevent the production of the play and opera with other leading ladies.

But, at any rate, we owe to her assiduity, as Mr. Sanborn explains, a new translation of "Macbeth," which the London *Times* says "is the most conscientious effort to preserve the atmosphere of a Shakespearean play which has been attempted in French since M. Marcel Schwab's remarkable rendering of 'Hamlet.'" The difficulty of translating poetical language, wherein the sound and connotation of the words are as essential as their literal meaning, is admirably stated by M. Maeterlinck:

"The humble translators face to face with Shakespeare are like painters seated in front of the same forest, the same seas, on the same mountain. Each of them will make a different picture. And a translation is almost as much an *état d'âme* as is a landscape. Above, below, and all round the literal and literary sense of the primitive phrase floats a secret life which is all but impossible to catch, and which is, nevertheless, more important than the external life of the words and of the images. It is that secret life which it is important to understand and to reproduce as well as one can. Extreme prudence is required, since the

slightest false note, the smallest error, may destroy the illusion and destroy the beauty of the finest page. Such is the ideal of the conscientious translator. It excuses in advance every effort of the kind, even this one, which comes after so many others, and contributes to the common work merely the very modest aid of a few phrases which chance may now and then have favored."

He illustrates these variant views of the same landscape by bringing together all the different versions of a couplet, from Letourneur of the eighteenth century to Duval, the latest translator of Shakespeare:

"Strange things I have in head that will to hand

Which must be acted ere they may be scann'd."

"J'ai dans la tête d'étranges choses qui aboutiront à ma main; et qu'il faut accomplir avant qu'on les médite."—(Maeterlinck.)

"J'ai dans la tête d'étranges choses qui réclament ma main et veulent être exécutées avant d'être méditées."—(François-Victor Hugo.)

"Ma tête a des projets étranges qui réclament ma main; achevons l'acte avant d'y réfléchir."—(Maurice Pottecher.)

"J'ai dans la tête d'étranges choses qui passeront dans mes mains, des choses qu'il faut exécuter avant d'avoir le temps de les examiner."—(Guizot.)

"J'ai dans ma tête d'étranges choses que ma main exécutera, et qui veulent être accomplies sans me laisser le temps de les peser."—(Montégut.)

"Ma tête a des projets qu'exécutera ma main; je veux les accomplir de suite, sans me donner le temps de les examiner de trop près."—(Benjamin Laroche.)

"J'ai d'étranges projets en tête qui veulent être exécutés avant d'y réfléchir."—(Georges Duval.)

"J'ai dans la tête d'étranges projets, qui, de là, passeront dans mes mains; et il faut les exécuter avant qu'on puisse les pénétrer."—(Pierre Letourneur.)

This couplet is in itself an argument for more freedom of translation than is customarily allowed. The choice of "scann'd" from among other words that would have expressed the idea as well or better was obviously dictated by the necessity of riming with "hand" and this in turn was due to the desire to alliterate with "head." A translator if he is to make as good poetry as the original author must have an equal license. It is therefore not surprising to see that M. Maeterlinck has been most successful in preserving the spirit of the original where he has translated into rime instead of prose, for here the exactions of the French verse have forced him to a great-

er freedom. Here are fragments of the witches' songs:

Paddock crie, "Allez, allez."
Le laid est beau et le beau laid
Allons flotter dans la brume,
Allons faire le tour du monde,
Dans la brume el l'air immonde.

Trois fois le chat miaula
Le hérisson piaula.
Harpier crie "Voilà! voilà!"

Double, double, puis redouble,
Le feu chante au chaudron trouble.

In order that the reader may judge for himself whether the Belgian poet has succeeded in this effort to put Shakespeare into French, we quote a few passages of especial difficulty. The complete text is published in *Illustration* of August 28.

Et, enfin, ce Duncan fut si doux sur son trône, si pur dans sa puissance que ses vertues parleront comme d'angéliques trompettes contre le crime damné de son assassinat. Et la pitié, pareille à un nouveau-né chevauchant la tempête, ou à un cherubin céleste qui monte les coursiers invisibles de l'air, soufflerait l'acte horrible dans les yeux de tout homme jusqu'à noyer le vent parmi les larmes.

"Tu ne dormiras! Macbeth a tué le sommeil!" L'innocent sommeil, le sommeil qui dévide l'écheveau embrouillé des soucis.

Tout l'océan du grand Neptune pourrait-il laver ce sang de ma main? Non, c'est plutôt cette main qui empourprera les vagues innombrables, faisant de la mer verte un océan rouge.

Maeterlinck has himself suffered many things of many translators. Alfred Surtro has given us admirable versions of his philosophical works, "Wisdom and Destiny," "The Treasure of the Humble" and "The Life of the Bee," but his plays have not been so fortunate, for their emotional effect is dependent upon the maintenance of a peculiar atmosphere, so sensitive that a harsh breath will destroy it, leaving ridiculous wooden puppets where the moment before we thought we glimpsed beings of supernatural beauty. So even a reader whose French is feeble will prefer the plays in the original, for their language is of extreme simplicity and the effect may be even enhanced by the additional veil that his partial incomprehension draws across the stage picture. Then, too, Maeterlinck's trick of triple repetition which offends our Anglo-Saxon ears ceases to annoy us in French, for in that language even identical rimes are permissible.

As an example of how a prosaic liter-

alism may spoil the illusion let us take that exquisite passage which closes "Pel-léas et Mélisande," striking the keynote of its music and summing up its philosophy.

C'était un petit être si tranquille, si timide et si silencieux. C'était un pauvre petit être mystérieux, comme tout le monde. Elle est là, comme si elle était la grande soeur de son enfant.

This is the way it is rendered by Laurence Alma Tadema, and the libretto of the opera is still worse: •

It was a little gentle being, so quiet, so timid and so silent. It was a poor little mysterious being, like all the world. She lies there as if she were her own child's big sister.



The Division of Estates "O King, live forever!" was an ancient form of polite address, but we know very well that a new order was needed even after good King Arthur. It is usually personally sad to lose one's aged parents and friends, even when they have lost their full vigor, and we often hear the wish expressed that men did not have to decay and die. Why not be strong and live forever? The case of Mr. Harriman, dying at the premature age of sixty-one, may give pause to such complaints of the law of Nature. Before his mental powers had weakened, while still full of ambition, he had corraled a very large fraction of the railway wealth of the United States, and intended to secure more. There was no end to his ambition. His lines extended across the continent and across the Pacific Ocean, and reached southward into Mexico. Had he lived he would have added railroad to railroad, ocean line to ocean line, with no end to his plans. It is not a bad thing for the world that such ambitions should be shut down by death after a moderate number of years, and the property divided up among the heirs, and finally reach the community in general. It would be a fearful thing for one of our rich and grasping men to live forever. Nature knows her business. Even under Socialism a commanding genius, were strength and life unlimited, might get such influence as to be a curse to the community.

Collector Loeb's Inquisition

Those who have complained because Collector Loeb's inspectors examine them too closely, dig into their trunks too deeply and feel their pockets too faithfully as they land from a foreign trip, should not blame him, but blame the law. The tariff law requires him to collect the heavy duty on diamonds, laces and other costly objects, and hundreds of travelers try to cheat the Government. It is his duty to make careful inquisition. If smugglers can bring in diamonds and laces the honest merchants are injured. If the home-comers do not like to be searched let them find fault with those that make the law, not with those who faithfully execute it. If they do not want protection, let them seek some other way of getting a revenue, say by an income tax. We doubt if these disagreeable inquisitions will go on many years longer, for when we have hundreds of thousands of monoplanes and biplanes flying everywhere, the smugglers will beat the Congressmen, and the tariff for small, costly articles will have to go.



A Town Given Away

The friends of industrial education do not need to be encouraged just now, because everything is turning their way. We note, however, with special pleasure the gift of a whole town in Southern Missouri, to the Congregational Education Society, for the purpose of establishing a great industrial academy. The town of Grandin lies in a beautiful valley on the Little Black River. There are three hundred and fifty dwellings in the town, with a large hotel, a hospital, a bank, several boarding houses and stores and warehouses, with a public library, a gymnasium and three or four churches. All of these buildings, with all the land embraced in the town limits, and a large amount of farming land adjoining are granted by the Missouri Lumber and Mining Company, on the single condition that there shall be established a large, well-equipped academy for the industrial training of that class of young men required for forestry and mining, up to date. The lumber has been exploited

about this town, so it ceases to be a center of the most active operations of the company. They turn over the whole town and all of its institutions to those who can use them. The town is electrically lighted and the larger buildings heated with steam. There are artesian wells supplying an abundance of good water. There are two beautiful running streams, a splendid lake in the midst of a vast park of natural forest trees, and there are orchards of fruit trees and gardens everywhere. Industrialism is touching the hearts and the pockets of our great capitalists, so that we may look for more of this sort of generosity, to supplement the grant of lands and capital to our classical universities.

A Spartan Policy In his late little volume, "Hellas and Hesperia," Professor Gildersleeve quotes the Greek scholar, Dimitrius Bikélas, who complains of the American policy which deports sickly immigrants. The ancient Spartans used to throw into the ravine called Kaiadas all defective infants—a proceeding against which the eulogists of Christianity were wont to declaim with intense abhorrence. Analogous to this he thinks is the restriction of immigration to those who are physically fit for the work of life. There is something to be said on that side. Perhaps in our selfishness—or we might soften the word and call it *sese-ism*, just as philosophers have given the name *altruism* to unselfishness—we have not sufficiently considered the matter. Is it quite right to welcome a strong man and his wife to the country, who are a profit to us, and then to send back their child, who has sore eyes? Of course, we must deport criminals, or the insane, or those otherwise incompetent whom other governments might wish to dump on this country, but it is another thing with those in imperfect health, who are likely to be cared for by their relatives. Very unpleasant cases come frequently to public knowledge. Really, the law is too Spartan.

Rich Religious Corporations

The richest religious corporation in the United States is Trinity Church, New York, which got its millions of property by gift generations ago of a

farm which is now in the dense City of New York. In a similar way the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, N. J., has come to be one of the wealthiest churches in the country. It is not wholly an academical question whether it is not better that every generation should support its own religious work instead of depending on the bequests of the ancients. A prospective case is that of which we give the account from a respected Catholic contemporary:

"The Drexel estate will play havoc with us all one of these days," said an old pastor. The archdiocese will have so much wealth that it will not know what to do with it. Mr. Drexel, one of the city's wealthiest Catholic men, died some years ago and left his estate to his three daughters, with a proviso that in case they died without issue, all of it would go to Catholic institutions named in the will. There are about ten such institutions and the prospects are that in the course of a few years this immense estate, now valued at sixty million dollars, will revert to these institutions. Mother Catharine, who founded the Sister of the Blessed Sacrament, was one of the daughters. The other two are married, but have no children. Mother Catharine at present is devoting her large annual income to supporting schools for negroes and Indians thruout the West and South. She has made excellent use of her personal wealth and many institutions owe their existence to her zeal and charity. The seminary, I have been told, on the death of the last surviving member of the family, will receive close on to two million dollars. One of the Jesuit churches here will receive almost a million, and the archdiocese, as a result of this immense gift, will become one of the wealthiest ecclesiastical corporations in the Christian world."

There is no present danger in this country that ecclesiastical wealth will become so great by bequests that the Government will have to interfere and sequester it as in England, France and Mexico and elsewhere, but a believing Church ought to be able to do its own evangelizing and not need the pious gifts of the dead. Churches don't die. They are corporations and their wealth accumulates.

The School Problem in Germany

The protagonists of advanced theological thought are determined to wrest the control of the schools from the Church in Germany. At present religious instruction in the Bible, in catechism, hymn book and the like forms an all important part in the work of the public schools, and this work has been

in charge of the Church and has been conducted in the spirit of traditional orthodoxy. Now the advanced men within the Church and the radicals without have organized to have all this changed. The one class demands that in the schools there shall be taught what is in harmony with the most advanced thought in reference to Christ, the Bible, Christianity, etc., while the others, and especially the Monists, with Haeckel as their guiding star, demand a complete secularization of elementary education. In many portions of Germany the teachers themselves are with the advanced class. In the forefront of general discussion at present are the so-called Zwickau theses, adopted by the school teachers of Saxony at a convention held in Zwickau, which insist upon the absolute abrogation of the Church's influence in the schools. The agitation has spread rapidly to Oldenburg and other Protestant centers. The governments themselves in the different countries of the Fatherland are practically a unit in standing with the Church, but have been compelled to yield in not a few cases to the demands of the radicals. The agitation is evidently only in its beginnings and the whole matter of the religion of the young is involved. We have no such problem here, because we long ago left the teaching of religion to the Church.

We regret that Lord Northcliffe, owner of the London *Times*, should have joined those that predict a dash from the German army and navy against Great Britain. In an interview in Winnipeg he predicts war, and says that the Krupp gun works keep 100,000 men busy day and night and Sundays preparing for war. He even quotes the opinion of some people that the war will be declared in 1912. We would have a lesser punishment inflicted on English prophets of evil than that which Kipling tells us was meted out by Kholam Hyder, the Afghan chief, to the garrulous Wali Dad:

"His sire was leaky of tongue and pen,
His aim was a clinking khattak ken.
And the salt had gone to the very of such,
For he carried the curse of an unstaunched
speech."

He heard the report that the Russians were coming and hastened to tell it to the Red Chief. Kholam Hyder smiled darkly, and bade the talebearer climb a peach tree and stay there and watch to report their coming, unfed and with bayonets ringing the tree. On the seventh day madness took him,

"And he fell, and was caught on their points
and died."

It is an extraordinary, if not incredible, report which comes from Montreal that twenty-five priests have been excommunicated for refusing to obey the orders of the Pope, who had refused to permit the removal of their seminary from Marieville, near St. Hyacinthe, to St. Johns. The Catholic Directory gives eighteen priests to this petit seminary of Ste. Mary de Monnoir, of which the Very Rev. J. A. Lamieux is president. The Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, who is said to have excommunicated them after they proceeded to purchase a site for their seminary, is the Rt. Rev. Alexis-Xyste Bernard. Such a rebellion on the part of the entire faculty is so surprising that some further explanation is required, for they could expect no students against the prohibition of the higher authorities.

It is an English officer who tells our readers that the scum and riffraff of the London streets swept into the army would stand no chance beside the brave mountaineers of North India, who constitute the native army. That is a very different confession from the brag of the old story of the Englishman who, when asked by Frederick the Great if an equal number of Englishmen could whip his guard of big Pomeranian grenadiers, replied, that he did not know, but that one-half their number would be very glad to try it. And we recall that Addison tells us that after hearing a waterman who had lost a leg in the naval battle of the Hogue, Sir Roger de Coverly said "that one Englishman could beat three Frenchmen; that we could never be in danger of Popery so long as we took care of our fleet."

Since the seven cadets at West Point were expelled for a brutal hazing, there have been efforts to have their punishment relieved by allowing them to fall back a year, on the ground that it is too severe for the offense. We cannot see it so. They have no reason to complain. The Government has been very generous to them, has given them free instruction of the best sort, where there is not a bit of electives, and free board and all expenses paid. All the Government does now is to stop giving them a gratuity. They only have now to change their plans as to what business they shall engage in, which many another boy has to do. Let them and their friends be grateful and not complain.

We are glad that, in giving last week the decision of the Papal Biblical Commission on Genesis, we made our own translation from the Latin text, and did not depend on the presumably accurate translation of the *London Tablet*, which we find followed elsewhere. It is far from perfect. For example, the second paragraph contains these words as part of the teaching condemned:

"It can be taught that these three chapters of Genesis do not contain accounts of things actually done, *which correspond to objective reality and historical truth.*"

The important words in italics are omitted. Less important is the change of "historical" to "religious," a few lines further down.

The present-day tendency to prop up Christian belief by calling in the aid of the imagined miracles of mediums, mind-readers and interpreters of the subconscious is sharply and sensibly criticised by Professor Coe in the leading article in the *American Journal of Theology* for July. But his rhetorical question: "Twenty-five years ago, what Protestant clergyman found anything but delusion and moral decay in it?" is susceptible of an answer. Was not that just about the time when the Rev. Joseph Cook was trying to lead Christian apologists into that same blind alley by the

credence he gave to the tricks of Mr. Home, better known to the readers of Browning as "Mr. Sludge, the Medium"?

Little Rostock is the only German university which now refuses full matriculation to women. The summer half-year counted 1,432 women students, against 1,168 for the previous winter semester. The general studies of philosophy, philology and history attracted 699 women, nearly half, while 371 studied medicine, 245 mathematics and natural sciences. Twenty-three studied law and four theology. Besides these there were 1,152 "listeners" not working for a degree, or 2,582 in all.

We are not ready to credit hastily the report that the Young Turkish Government, in its desire to placate Christian Powers, intends to turn the control of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem to Germany. To put it into the hands of a Protestant nation would not please France or Russia, and while Germany might be willing to increase her influence in Turkey she would not find it pleasant to be the arbiter between the monks who fight for their privilege in it.

If a mob had the intelligence of the omniscient God lynching would not be so bad; but lynchers may make mistakes. There is the case last week of a mob at Duncan, Miss., where a negro was charged with killing a policeman, and when the mob could not get at the supposed culprit they killed his brother accused of helping his escape. It turns out that the policeman was killed by a shot from another policeman.

It is not strange that the proposal comes to divide the State of California into two States. It is large enough for two, and growing rapidly in population; and the interests of South California are quite different from those of North California. We expect that one of these days Texas, which is a rapidly growing State, will claim its right to be divided into four States.

Why Not an American Credit Foncier

IT is comparatively easy for the very rich man to invest his surplus. The stock exchanges are organized to help him in this regard and a thousand agencies conspire together to lend their aid. The rich investor may pick and choose. When the poor man emerges from his poverty with a small surplus of two or three hundred dollars or more and no experience whatever in the difficult art of investing, he is confronted by conditions that are by no means theoretical. Frank Bailey, writing not long ago in the *World's Work*, pointed out the injustice done under prevailing systems to a poor Jewish investor in real estate whereby his investment was wiped out. The man to whom particular reference was made bought real estate for the purpose of establishing a home. His lack of experience and his inability to finance his investment because of panic conditions were but one in a large number of cases more or less similar. Institutional or individual loans on New York real estate bought for use as a home ought to be very safe investments because New York City has a much smaller proportion of people who own their own homes than is the case in any other city in the United States, and the demand for homes is a healthy sign as well as an example of thrift that ought to be encouraged. Notwithstanding the growing demand for real estate for homes instead of tenements, which must forever lack the home atmosphere, this demand is not materially encouraged because of the lack of financial institutions in New York organized to cater to the small investor. Here and there certain institutions, including building and loan societies, but none of the savings banks, are willing to make small loans, ranging from less than one thousand dollars, on approved real estate for 60 per cent. of its value, which is the maximum allowed by the laws of New York governing savings banks. It is

a fact, moreover, that none of the large life insurance companies and but few of the large savings banks in this city seek after or accept the small mortgage. These financial institutions regard with more favor the placing of a single loan of \$250,000 in one mortgage, requiring but one appraisal and a single mental operation, than the making of fifty mortgages of \$5,000 each. France is infinitely ahead of us in so far as equipment is concerned for handling and caring for small loans on real estate used as homes. Paris has its *Crédit Foncier* of France, whose province it is to finance the establishment of homes for the lowly as well as for those more exalted in rank. This institution has arrangements providing for the payment of mortgages in monthly instalments according to definite plans ranging from ten to seventy-five years. This country needs such an institution and the poor man who has aspirations and just a little money will welcome its advent.

....The latest report of the National Bank of Commerce in New York shows, in addition to its capital of \$25,000,000, and surplus of \$10,000,000, undivided profits of \$5,594,511, and total resources of \$266,280,810.13.

....There is, generally speaking, considerable ground for thinking that the prospectus, in the opinion of a very large class of persons, has passed from the realm of *belles lettres* into fiction. This may account for the fact that Manhattan savings banks are carrying \$35,000,000 more on deposit now than was the case a year ago.

....The Columbia Trust Company, whose capital is \$1,000,000, surplus and profits \$1,500,000, and assets \$17,000,000, has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. The officers of the company are: Willard V. King, president; William H. Nichols, vice-president; Howard Bayne, vice-president and treasurer, and Langley W. Wiggin, secretary.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1909 No. 3173

Survey of the World

Mr. Taft Begins His Long Tour

The President began, on the afternoon of the 14th, his journey of about 13,000 miles thru nearly three-quarters of the States. That evening he was the guest of honor at a dinner in Boston, given by the Chamber of Commerce. At the beginning of his address he spoke of his journey, which, he said, would involve much hard work and, he believed, would make him "a wiser man and a better public officer." Turning to questions to be considered by Congress, he referred to the work of the Monetary Commission. "It is certain," said he, "that our banking and monetary system is a patched up affair which satisfies nobody, and least of all those who have a knowledge of what a financial system should be." It was quite apparent from the statements of Mr. Vreeland (chairman of the House Committee on Banking and Currency) and the conversations of Mr. Aldrich (chairman of the Monetary Commission and of the Senate Committee on Finance) that the trend of the minds of the commission was "toward some sort of arrangement for a central bank of issue which shall control the reserve and exercise a power to meet and control the casual stringency which from time to time will come in the circulating medium of the country and the world":

"Mr. Aldrich states that there are two indispensable requirements in any plan to be adopted involving a central bank of issue. One is that the control of the monetary system shall be kept free from Wall Street influences, and the other that it shall not be manipulated for political purposes. These are two principles to which we can all subscribe."

The commission's report might be delayed beyond the next session of Congress. In the meantime, the members of the Commission intended to institute

a campaign of education. He had been told that it was Mr. Aldrich's purpose to lecture in many cities of the Middle West on the defects and needs of our monetary system:

"I cannot too strongly approve of this proposal. Mr. Aldrich, who is the leader of the Senate and certainly one of the ablest statesmen in financial matters in either house, has been regarded with deep suspicion by many people, especially in the West. If, with his clear-cut ideas and simple but effective style of speaking, he makes apparent to the Western people what I believe to be his earnest desire to aid the people and to crown his political career by the preparation and passage of a bill which shall give us a sound and safe monetary and banking system, it would be a long step toward removing the political obstacle to a proper solution of the question."

We were, unless all signs should fail, on the eve of another great business expansion and era of prosperity. The "hum of prosperity and the ecstasy of great profits" might dull our interest in those reforms the need of which was shown while Mr. Roosevelt was President, unless we should insist upon legislation to clinch and enforce by positive law the standards which should be upheld:

"Nothing revolutionary, nothing disturbing to legitimate business is needed; but we must set the marks clear in the statute by which the lines can be drawn and the proper, legitimate paths be laid down upon which all business shall proceed, and must have it understood by means of prompt prosecution and punishment that the law is for all and is to be enforced even against the most powerful."

Our country was making progress. "Occasionally one hears a note like that of Governor Johnson denouncing the East and calling upon the West to organize in a sectional way against the East because the East is deriving more benefit from the governmental policy than the West and at the expense of the West." But it was difficult to treat such an appeal

seriously. He went on to show how closely related to each other were the several parts of the country, "all in the same business boat," the prosperity of one adding to the prosperity of others, and the depression of one followed by depression elsewhere. Born and brought up in the Middle West, having a New England ancestry and New England associations, with knowledge of the West coast gained by his service in the Pacific, and knowledge of the South acquired thru his jurisdiction as a Judge, he felt that he could speak with confidence in respect to the whole nation, and that as President he might well lift up his voice "to protest against any effort, by whomsoever made, to arouse section against section and Americans against Americans":

"Never in the history of the country since the war has the feeling between the North and the South been more cordial and friendly than it is today, and a political attempt to make a cleavage between New England and the East on one side, and the West on the other, will be found to be so utterly hopeless as to confound those who propose it."



Labor Unions and the Law's Delay

Arriving at Chicago in the middle of the day on the 16th, the President rode for eleven miles in an automobile between lines of cheering school children. There were 150,000 of these, and each one carried a small American flag. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of public schools, was the only woman on the reception committee. In the afternoon he was taken to see a game of baseball between the Chicago and New York clubs. "Put me with the other 'fans,'" said he, and there he was placed, with a plentiful supply of peanuts and lemonade. Speaking in the evening at a mass meeting, his subjects were labor organizations and the defects in our administration of criminal law. Having referred to his defense of his own labor decisions during the campaign preceding the election, and to the attempt to array the labor vote against him, he said he had not forgotten his promises, and that at the coming session of Congress he would recommend legislation on the subject of injunctions:

"I know there is an element among employers of labor and investors of capital which is often opposed to the organization of labor

I cannot sympathize with this element in the slightest degree. I think it is a wise course for laborers to unite to defend their interests. It is a wise course for them to provide a fund by which, should occasion arise and strikes or lockouts follow, those who lose their places may be supported pending an adjustment of the difficulties.

"I think the employer who declines to deal with organized labor and to recognize it as a proper element in the settlement of wage controversies is behind the times. There is not the slightest doubt that if labor had remained unorganized wages would be very much lower. It is true that in the end they would probably be fixed by the law of supply and demand, but generally before this law manifests itself there is a period in which labor, if organized and acting together, can compel the employer promptly to recognize the change of conditions and advance wages to meet a rising market and an increase in profits, and on the other hand can delay the too quick impulse of the employer facing a less prosperous future to economize by reducing wages.

"Nothing I have said or shall say should be construed into an attitude of criticism against or unfriendliness to those workmen who for any reason do not join unions. Their right to labor for such wages as they choose to accept is sacred and any lawless invasion of that right cannot be too severely condemned. All advantages of trades unionism, great as they are, cannot weigh a feather in the scale against the right of any man lawfully seeking employment to work for whom and at what price he will.

"Of course when organized labor permits itself to sympathize with violent methods, with breaches of the law, with boycotts and other methods of undue duress, it is not entitled to our sympathy. But it is not to be expected that such organizations shall be perfect and that they may not at times, and in particular cases, show defective tendencies that ought to be corrected."

Those now in active control of the Federation of Labor and the railroad unions, he continued, had "set their faces like flint against the propagandism of socialistic principles." All of us who are in favor of the maintenance of our present institutions should recognize this "battle which has been carried on by the conservative and influential members of trades unionism." Concerning the administration of criminal law, he said:

"It is not too much to say that the administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization and that the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice. I am sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their negligence or dishonesty, but of course there may be both in some cases; but it is chiefly due to the system, against which it is impossible for an

earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle."

We had unwisely reduced the power exercised by a judge in a trial, until "he has hardly more than the moderator has in a religious assembly." The tendency of our legislation was "to throw the reins on the back of the jury and to let them follow their own sweet will." On the civil side, he would reduce delay by limiting the cases in which appeals might be taken. He would abolish altogether the payment of court officers by fees. The difficulty in the administration of both the criminal and the civil law was undue delay, which was especially to the disadvantage of the poor. He thought the time was ripe for the appointment by Congress of a commission to recommend for the Federal courts reforms which would be models for the courts of the States.

—Speaking briefly on the 17th at the State Fair in Milwaukee, he advocated postal savings banks because they would greatly encourage thrift "on the part of those who are just wavering in the balance whether they shall save the money or use it, because they do not know where they can put it safely."



Defense of the New Tariff

The President's speech in explanation and defense of his action concerning the tariff was made on the night of the 17th at Winona, Minn., and there were indications of his desire to help Representative Tawney, the only member of the Minnesota delegation who voted for the Payne-Aldrich bill. Repeating the tariff utterances made by himself in last year's campaign, he asserted that neither these nor the party platform contemplated a revision that would injure a protected industry. He insisted that the changes made should be measured (as Mr. Payne sought to measure them), not by the volume of imports, but by the relation of reductions or increases to the entire volume of consumption in the country. Neither he nor the party had agreed to make reductions that would reduce prices by the introduction of foreign competition. His defense of the changes in the cotton goods schedule was in accord with Senator Aldrich's argument. Conceding that the woolen rates were too high, he explained that the agreeing wool growers and wool

manufacturers were strong enough to prevent any change and to defeat the bill if it carried a reduction. Pointing to the "tremendous cuts" in the iron schedule, he asserted that in them had been accomplished the chief purpose of the downward revision, to prevent an increase of prices by monopoly. Admitting that the tariff increased the prices of certain necessities, he asserted that the recent increase in the cost of living was not due to tariff rates. On the whole, he was bound to say that he thought the new tariff the best one the Republican party had ever passed. It was a substantial achievement in the direction of lower tariffs and downward revision. Asking what had been the duty of a member of Congress who desired a greater reduction than was made, he defended the action of Mr. Tawney:

"Now I am not here to criticize those Republican members and Senators whose views on the subject of the tariff were so strong and intense that they believed it their duty to vote against their party on the tariff bill. It is a question for each man to settle for himself. The question is whether he shall help maintain the party solidarity for accomplishing its chief purposes or whether the departure from principle in the bill as he regards it is so extreme that he must in consequence abandon the party.

"All I have to say is in respect to Mr. Tawney's action and in respect to my own in signing the bill that I believed that the interests of the country, the interest of the party required me to sacrifice the accomplishment of certain things in the revision of the tariff which I had hoped for in order to maintain party solidarity, which I believed to be much more important than the reduction of rates in one or two schedules of the tariff."

"Had Mr. Tawney voted against the bill and there had been others of the House sufficient in number to have defeated the bill, or if I had vetoed the bill because of the absence of a reduction of rates in the wool schedule, when there was a general downward revision and a substantial one, tho not a complete one, we should have left the party in a condition of demoralization that would have prevented the accomplishment of purposes and a fulfilment of other promises which we had made just as solemnly as we had entered into with respect to the tariff."

While the bill was the best tariff bill ever passed, there were other reasons, he continued, why it ought not to have been beaten. He referred to the maximum rates, the net earnings tax and the just provisions for the Philippines. It would have been an unwise sacrifice of business interests and of party solidarity and efficiency to defeat the bill. Such defeat

would probably have caused the defeat of measures for the improvement of the Anti-Trust law and the regulation of interstate commerce, which are needed "to clinch the Roosevelt policies." He then spoke of the board of experts recently appointed, and it could be inferred from what he said that they would ascertain costs of production. But he did not intend to report the results of their inquiries unless compelled by Congress. They held no brief for either side. He should direct them to make a glossary or small encyclopedia of the tariff. It was utterly useless to talk of another revision during the term of the present Congress. He thought it would take the entire term of this Administration to accumulate the data upon which a further revision could be made.—In Minneapolis the President received a hearty message of welcome from Governor Johnson, then in a very critical condition. He sent a most cordial letter in reply. In a public address he prayed for the recovery of the Governor, saying that the latter's qualities were of great value to "the people of the nation, who no doubt will insist in time that he shall serve them."



Mexico and Central America

Some expected an uprising against the Mexican Government during the celebration of President Diaz's birthday, on the 15th, and of the anniversary of Mexican independence, on the 16th, but there was no disturbance, except for a short time in Monterey, on the night of the 15th, where a riot was quickly suppressed by General Trevino, who cut off the supply of light on the streets and called out his troops. It is predicted that Gen. Bernardo Reyes will soon withdraw from public life. He has published a statement saying that he has never been a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and that no one should be a candidate for that office who is not in accord with the policies of President Diaz and personally acceptable to him.—It is now known that nearly 15,000 persons were drowned by the floods in the vicinity of Monterey. Thousands of corpses lie in the valleys and ravines, and many who survive are in a pitiable condition. Several small cities were destroyed. Tula, one of these, had 6,000

inhabitants, and one-third of them were drowned. Since this disaster there has been much loss of life and property on the coast of the peninsula of Lower California. A cloudburst left La Paz in ruins, and a tidal wave overwhelmed the town of Mulege.—After the recent purchase by Mr. Thompson, the American Ambassador, of the railroad, 244 miles long, from San Geronimo to the Guatemalan boundary, a company was formed for the construction of a road southward from that boundary to the Panama Canal, a distance of 1,400 miles. It will begin work in Salvador the coming winter.—An agreement concerning the Emery claim, a cause of friction with Nicaragua for some time past, was signed last week in Washington. Nicaragua buys back the mahogany concession, paying the owners of it \$600,000.—The Congress of Costa Rica has refused to approve the contract made in New York for refunding the debt of the republic.—It has been decided by the Department of Justice at Washington that the new tariff law does not apply to the Isthmian Canal Zone, because the Zone is not a possession of the United States, but only a place subject to use, occupation and control for the particular purpose of making and maintaining a canal.—All danger of war between Bolivia and Peru on account of the arbitration award concerning disputed territory has been avoided by the signing of an agreement. The terms have not been published, but it is said that they provide for an acceptance of the award, with some modifications relating to territory now inhabited by Bolivians.



The Cook-Pearry Controversy

The dispute between the friends of the rival claimants for the honor of discovering the North Pole has not been settled by the week's discussion, but rather has become more heated and involved thru counter-criticism and mutual recrimination. The controversy is obviously complicated by old antagonisms. There is first the rivalry of the two New York newspapers, the *Herald* and the *Times*, who received respectively the exclusive stories of the two explorers, and who are enthusiastically championing their claims. The fact that

Admiral Schley was the leader in the collection of funds for Dr. Cook, while Commander Peary receives the official support of the navy, has brought up the ghost of the Sampson-Schley feud. Each man's life is subjected to microscopic scrutiny. Dr. Cook's claim to have ascended Mt. McKinley after his associates had left has always been disputed, and those who are skeptical of this feat now assert that he is again trying to impose upon the public a similar fiction. On the other hand, Peary has, in the course of his long career, made many enemies, who feel that he has been arbitrary and selfish, and are inclined to sympathize with Cook for that reason. Undoubtedly the enthusiastic reception and credence given to Cook by the Danish people was in some degree due to their dislike of Peary, on account of his treatment of Capt. Otto Sverdrup when the two explorers met in the Arctic regions. The University of Copenhagen, on September 9, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Science upon Dr. Cook, in the face of Mr. Peary's denial of his claims, and as the "Oscar II" of the Scandinavian line, bringing him to New York, stopped at Christiansand, it was received with a salute of seven guns by order of King Haakon. It was at first reported that Rasmussen, a half-breed Danish-Eskimo, who met the two young Eskimos of Cook's expedition at Etah, did not get from them a confirmation of his discovery, but this report is now denied. On the other hand, the conduct of Harry Whitney, to whom Cook said he entrusted his instruments and records, is quite inexplicable. He started back on the "Roosevelt," but instead of coming on to New York with these invaluable documents, he transferred to the "Jeanie" and went on another hunting trip into the interior of Greenland. A telegram received from him makes no reference to Cook's discovery of the Pole, but merely says he claimed to have reached a more northerly point than any former explorer. Peary's friends charge Cook with having used the Eskimos, dogs and supplies which Peary had collected at Etah for his own expedition. On the other hand, the house which Cook built out of packing boxes at Annotok for his reserve

stores, and which he placed at the disposal of Whitney, was seized by Peary on the assumption that Cook was dead. He placed an ignorant boatswain in charge, who bartered away some of Cook's provisions for fox and bear skins, and was with great difficulty persuaded to give shelter to either Whitney or Cook. Rudolph Francke, the steward whom Dr. Cook left in the hut, was found there sick by Mr. Peary on his previous trip, and was brought back to New York. In return for this Peary is said to have taken over a quantity of blue fox skins and walrus ivories, and also to have sent in a bill for \$100 to Mr. Bradley, Cook's backer, for bringing Francke to the United States "for humanity's sake." Commander Peary telegraphed to the *Herald* that Cook was 'handing the public a gold brick,' and has stated that he can prove that Cook never went a hundred miles from land. His belligerent attitude has aroused some unfavorable comment, as it is in marked contrast with the refusal of Dr. Cook to say anything disparaging about his rival. While Cook has done nothing during the week to substantiate his claims, the criticism which was brought against the probability of his story has been refuted in a very amusing way by Peary's account. The Pearyites held that an average of 15 miles a day, as claimed by Cook, was impossible; that Cook's narrative was bald, unenthusiastic and lacking in important details; that he had no competent companions to confirm his discovery; that he stayed only forty-eight hours at the Pole; that the ice was impossibly smooth and solid; and that the early start, so long before daylight, was unprecedented. But Peary reports an average sledge drive of nearly 20 miles a day; his narrative has much the same deficiencies as Cook's; he also had no other scientist with him; he stayed only thirty hours at the Pole; he found the ice sheet as favorable as Cook; and he, too, started in the night. An embarrassing feature of the controversy is the arrival of both explorers in New York, with the "Roosevelt" and the "Jeanie," about the time of the Hudson-Fulton celebration, when hundreds of thousands of people will be ready to do honor to one or both of the explorers.

Aviation The sensation of the week in the world of flight is the success of M. Santos-Dumont in a new monoplane of his invention. M. Santos-Dumont is a rich Brazilian who lives in Paris and has for years devoted himself to the study of aviation. He was the first to make the small dirigible balloon practicable, and attracted a great deal of attention by cruising across Paris and around the Eiffel Tower. Then he dropped ballooning, apparently because he became convinced, by the success of the Wrights, that the future of aviation lay with the aeroplane, and has now again come to the front with a model as unique and practical as his Parisian "run-about." It is a smaller machine than any previously constructed, weighing only 260 pounds with the pilot, and having only 9 square yards of supporting surface, as compared with the 22 yards in the Curtiss, 26 in the Blériot, and 53 in the Wright aeroplanes. It is driven by a two-cylinder motor of 30 horse-power, and makes over 50 miles an hour. He tried the "Butterfly" Friday evening, at St. Cyr, near Paris, and suddenly disappeared over the horizon, much to the alarm of his friends, who vainly scoured the country in automobiles, until two hours later they received a telegram from him, announcing his safe arrival at Mantes, 30 miles away. He declares that he has no desire to make money out of his invention, but will place his patents and designs at the disposal of all who wish to utilize them.—Orville Wright capped the climax of his feats in the Tempelhof field, near Berlin, on the same evening, by breaking the record for height. A small captive balloon was put to a height of 102 meters, which is 7 meters over the record of M. Latham at Reims, and Mr. Wright sailed far above it, reaching an estimated altitude of about 765 feet. He also made a new record for passenger service, carrying Captain Engelhardt, his pupil, in a flight of more than an hour and a half, sailing high over the buildings surrounding the parade ground.

Lord Rosebery and
Mr. Asquith

If the Government Finance Bill is defeated it will be probably due largely to Lord Rosebery's speech at Glasgow. His speech, altho

witty and eloquent as usual, did not bring forward any new or stronger arguments, but the mere fact that the former Liberal premier found himself obliged to denounce the policy of his former associates has greatly strengthened the Opposition. He explained at the outset that he spoke as an independent politician, but he protested that he had not left the Liberal party, but that the party had left him, in entering upon its campaign against landed property. He admitted that the land tax was small, but called attention to the statements made by both the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was capable of indefinite expansion. "This," he said, "is the comfort offered to the land tax payer. The tax is so small that it is like the dum-dum bullet—it enters the body and makes a small hole, but when it gets into the body it expands and kills the victim." An increment duty on lands was something of an absurdity for the loss on the capital value in the land of Great Britain in the last thirty years had been over one thousand million pounds:

"And that is the prosperous industry that the Government has set out, by every means in its power and every principle it can distort, to tax almost out of existence! Many landowners will disappear and all will be crippled under the cumulative taxation of a property that is already so affected. But why should we waste today any compassion on landowners? After all, they are damned according to the spirit of the age by owning property at all—and they are doubly damned by owning property in land. But I sometimes ask why this class was so peculiarly penalized. When had the landowners become part of the criminal class? They had rendered great service to the State for many centuries, they have been centers of employment and bounty and civilization. From land have come most great servants of the State; they have conducted the arduous rural administration of the country without emolument and without pay—a fact which fills every foreign visitor with admiration and awe—and then suddenly a new Government comes in and tells them they are pariahs and may go about their business."

Lord Rosebery was particularly severe in his criticism of that provision in the bill which makes gifts within five years prior to a person's death liable to the death duties on the ground that it was inquisitory, absurd, and would unsettle titles and restrict individual freedom. We quote his peroration:

"England has begun to enter upon this path. Let her persist in it a few years and one will

see where it will lead the country which liberty made the richest in the world and the mightiest since the Roman Empire. I do not say on this point all that is in my mind. I wish to speak with restraint, as I speak with regret, tho there is little left for one in my position but the melancholy and unpopular privilege of telling what he believes to be true. I think my friends are moving on the path that leads to socialism. How far they are advanced on that path I will not say, but on that path I, at any rate, cannot follow them an inch. Any form of protection is an evil, but socialism is the end of all, the negation of faith, of family, of property, of monarchy, of empire. And so, with real sorrow, I find in it the parting of the ways, and I myself must go a different road, the road of public economy, of strengthening, not weakening, character, of propping, not undermining, public confidence; and in doing so I shall preserve as my poor consolation the recollection that it is the way on which we built up the strength of our nation, the strength of our commerce, our greatness, and our dominion."

Lord Rosebery refused to commit himself on the question of what was the duty of the House of Lords in regard to it beyond saying that it was his deliberate conclusion that the Government was trying by provocative speeches to induce the Lords to throw out the bill. Premier Asquith, in his reply to Lord Rosebery at Birmingham, took up this point and declared that for the House of Lords to reject the measure would be the most formidable and fundamental revolution since the days of the Long Parliament. In matters of finance the House of Commons had an absolute decisive voice and if the House of Lords should attempt to reject or amend the bill it would mean financial and administrative chaos:

"Is this issue going to be raised? If it is, it will carry with it consequences which he would be a bold man to forecast. That way revolution lies, and if it is going to be seriously threatened, involving, as I may venture to predict it will, issues far wider and far deeper than the mere right of the House of Lords to meddle with finance, I say that the Liberal party is not only ready but anxious to take up the challenge."

Mr. Asquith stated that the bill had a double object; to raise revenue and to put into the market land artificially withheld, with a view to dissipating congestion of population and paving the way for a healthier people. The increment tax was not a tax upon land or even upon any capital now existing, but a tax upon value which is to be created in the future by the community as a whole, not by the

industry of the land owner. Mr. Asquith, in his visit to Birmingham, was much annoyed by the suffragets, who have become more violent in their methods and attacked him from the roofs of the houses with slate and other missiles.



Foreign Notes

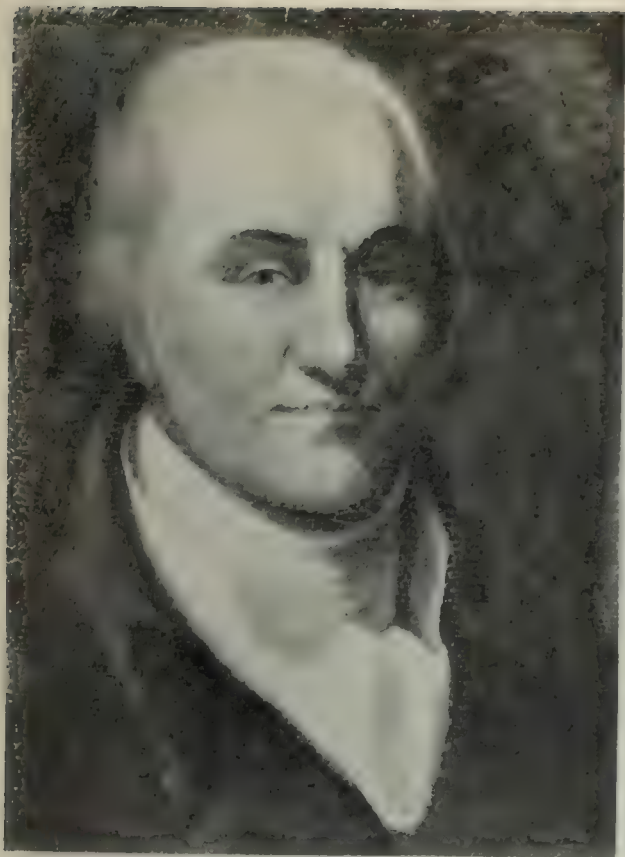
It is reported from Athens that the dissatisfaction of the military with the withdrawal of Greek claims to Crete, in compliance with the demand of Turkey, will ultimately lead to the forced resignation of King George. In that case his successor would probably not be Crown Prince Constantine, but his nineteen-year-old son, Prince George.—The protest of the foreign consuls against the torture of El Roghi, the Moroccan pretender, and his followers, by the Sultan, had an effect quite the opposite of what they intended. El Roghi, when he was captured by the Sultan's troops, had been brought to Fez and was kept exposed to public view in an iron cage. The remonstrances of the consuls infuriated Sultan Mulai Hafid, and, leaving the audience chamber in a rage, he had the pretender taken into his palace and shot in the presence of the harem.—General Marina, commander of the Spanish forces at Melilla, has received 11,000 more men, and is said to be ready to make his long-delayed advance movement against the Riffians. The Liberals in Spain are incensed against the Government for the continuance of the censorship of the press, and the opposition parties are uniting for the purpose of overthrowing Premier Maura.—The movement against the Jews in Finland continues to grow in strength, and they are likely to be expelled from that country altogether. In Russia, on the other hand, there is some alleviation of their lot. The Minister of Education attempted to bar them entirely from entering the universities, but he has been overruled by the Cabinet, and the same percentage will be admitted as formerly. They are allowed to enter freely the technical and commercial schools, and a larger proportion will be henceforth permitted in the secondary schools, that is, 5 per cent. of the total number of students in St. Petersburg, 10 per cent. in Russia generally, and 15 per cent. inside the pale.

A SELECTION OF PAINTINGS IN THE
HUDSON-FULTON LOAN COLLECTION
OF OLD MASTERS IN THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM



ROBERT FULTON. (Benjamin West.)
Painted by R. Edouard Lefebvre.

Gift of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Committee to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



JOEL BARLOW. (Robert Fulton.)

Loaned by Judge Peter T. Barlow.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan
Museum of Art.



MRS. TRUMBULL. (John Trumbull.)

Loaned by George H. Story.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan
Museum of Art.



NELLIE CUSTIS. (St. Memin.)

Loaned by R. T. Hames Halsey.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan
Museum of Art.



JOHN PELHAM. (Cortis.)

Loaned by Mrs. W. P. Halsey.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan
Museum of Art.



LUCRETIA (Rembrandt, Van Ruisdael)

Loaned by M. C. D. Borden

Gift of the Trustees of the Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Mass., U.S.A.



NICOLAUS RUTS (Rembrandt van Rijn)

Loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan

In the Hudson Estate Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art



GIRLS WITH A CAT (DIRK BOUTS)

Painted by T. Porphyre, Munich.

Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the National Gallery, London.



THE MARQUIS D'ANDELOT.
(Rembrandt Van Rijn.)

Loaned by Richard Mortimer.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



A YOUNG PAINTER. (Rembrandt Van Rijn.)

Loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



PORTRAIT OF A LADY. (Frans Hals.)

Loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



MICHEL DE WAELE. (Frans Hals.)

Loaned by J. Pierpont Morgan.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



CASPAR SIEBELIUS. 1615-1685.
 Loaned by M. C. D. Borden.



BUCK IN THE STREET. AN. Van der Velt and Jan Van Der Heyden.
 Loaned by William T. Blockson

See the Museum Catalogue for description of this painting, its location, etc.



CALM SEA. (W. Van De Velde.)

Loaned by M. C. D. Borden.

In the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art.



THE PARAGON STEAMBOAT

From an original drawing by Robert Fulton.



From "Clermont" to "Lusitania," Is It So Far a Cry?

BY PARK BENJAMIN

IN the original advertisement of Fulton's "North River Steamboat," dated September 2, 1807, it was promised that the steamer would "leave Paulus Hook Ferry on Friday, 4th of September, at six in the morning, and arrive at Albany on Saturday in the afternoon." Passengers on the Cunarder's "Lusitania" and "Mauretania" now leave New York City on Wednesday morning and disembark from the train at the railway station in Paris on the following Tuesday, in time for early breakfast. An advertising map has already appeared in which the railway connections in the United States and in the United Kingdom are shown with the intervening ocean depicted as a mere strait. If only the distance annihilating capabilities of the "Clermont" of 1807, and of the "Lusitania" of 1909, be taken to measure the advance in steam navigation accomplished in the intervening period, then indeed the cry from one ship to the other is a far one; but is it so otherwise?

Great progress in any field and between any two epochs in the world's history is always the product of great discoveries and inventions made in that field and during that interval. Between 1807

and 1909 and in the single field of electricity have come to pass the telegraph, the telephone, electric traction, electric light and wireless transmission. On the other hand, in marine engineering and in the same time, no single great invention at all comparable to these has been made. The screw propeller had not only been invented, but had actually been applied to a steamboat by Colonel John Stevens, three years before the "Clermont" was launched. The compound steam engine was invented by the contemporaries of James Watt in the eighteenth century. The steam turbine, latest of all steam motors to be applied to practical use, is in fact the oldest of all of them. It started with the aelopile of Hero of Alexandria, two centuries before the Christian era, and reached a form virtually the same as that which it now has, nearly 300 years ago. And in marine architecture as well as in motive power and machinery, the progress has been due to refinements of things and ideas already achieved and conceived. Tested by the work of inventors and discoverers, the cry from the peaceful "Clermont" to the equally pacific "Lusitania" does not seem to be so far,

But steam navigation is not confined only to merchant ships, and altho it took nearly fifty years to revolutionize the navies of the world, it did revolutionize them and incidentally the whole science of naval warfare. It rendered obsolete all of the time-honored maneuvering for the weather gage, and today, in an action between two fleets, otherwise equal, it is almost axiomatic that the swiftest fleet will win. Of course, and it is well known, the modern battleship is further ahead of the sail-driven three-decker of 100 years ago—even of 50 years ago—than the latter was of the Roman or Greek oar-propelled galley. And yet, after all, the one great circumstance which marks the interval between the memorable voyage of the fleet of Ulysses and that of the fleet of Sperry is the rise and fall of sail power. Indeed the Homeric description of the oar-driven galleys as "wondrous ships, self-moved, instinct with mind" applies far better to the steel monsters which were lately massed in the Thames to fright the souls of fearful German adversaries, than to the wooden walls surmounted by swelling canvas which swept to victory at Trafalgar and Aboukir Bay.

Besides, the steam man-of-war differs from the steam passenger vessel only in her weapons—offensive and defensive—and the same difference was in the Roman galleys. The war triremes sank one another with their rams, while the unarmed transports of Claudius Caudex were driven across the Sicilian Strait by paddle-wheels worked by oxen.

Nor was it reserved for the last half of the nineteenth century to build up great armored citadels on steam impelled platforms. The first steam warship of our own navy, in point of novelty of construction, was as far different from the existing wooden line-of-battle ship as is the modern "Connecticut" or "Wyoming." Our grandfathers would look with little more astonishment upon the present Dreadnaughts than they did upon the United States steamer "Demologos" or "Fulton" the first—with her twin hulls placed one beside the other, her great engine with a cylinder four feet in diameter driving her from the Brooklyn Navy Yard to Sandy Hook and back—53 miles

—in eight hours, her unexampled armament of thirty 32-pounders discharging red hot shot, her sides nearly five feet in thickness, her submarine gun, for throwing 100 pound shot into her antagonist below the water line, and her powerful pumps for wetting the enemy's powder or scalding his crew with hot water from the boiler. We prided ourselves vastly on that ship—scared the British with her. She cost us \$320,000—a huge outlay for the day. We kept her until 1829 when, thru carelessness, her magazine blew up killing twenty-four people, and incidentally the only woman known to have lost her life on an American warship. Fulton himself contrived the vessel, and died before her successful trial trip was made. The modern steam battleship is not a product of evolution, but merely a congeries of more or less desirable things hooked together as circumstances have demanded. So was the "Fulton" the



Robert Fulton

After a painting by Chappel

first. The original British "Dreadnaught" was built the other day to try out in one bottom all the novelties which the British Navy League was clamoring for. The "Fulton" the first was built a century ago as an epitome of everything Fulton could think of or discover likely to prove disagreeable to an enemy afloat.

At the present time, the City of New York is engaged in celebrating Robert Fulton, and the newspapers are telling everybody that he "invented the steam-boat." But he did not. Blasco Garay and Dennis Papin both suggested the

1790 he maintained a sort of passenger service between Philadelphia and Trenton. The list could easily be extended if it were worth while. When Fulton made his happy coalition with Livingston in 1801, which ended in the latter obtaining, from the Legislature of New York an extension of his monopoly of steam navigation, the air was literally full not only of steam navigation but of the imminence of the boat which the lawmakers required should be capable of steaming four miles an hour.

The situation did not call for the in-



LANDING OF HENDRICK HUDSON
After a sketch existing by Robt. W. Wier.

steam vessel centuries before Fulton's day. Hull patented it in England in 1736. William Henry ran a steam paddle-wheel boat on the Conestoga River in 1763, Periet, one on the Seine in 1774. Rumsey's vessel, in 1786, attained a speed of four miles per hour against the current of the Potomac, and in the distinguished presence of George Washington. The State of New Jersey gave John Fitch a patent for the exclusive right to steam-navigate the waters of that State for fourteen years from 1788, and in

ventor, but for the promoter and the engineer. Ninety per cent. of the success of any new thing, which the public is asked to accept, depends upon management. Livingston had all the astuteness of the latter day promoter—that sanguine soul whose life is spent in endless endeavor to sell things he hasn't got to people who don't want them—and to Livingston's acumen Fulton added what was equally as needful, engineering skill and experience. He had made actual experiments to determine the resistance of

fluids, actual experiments in about all the known methods of steam propulsion, and all his gathered experimental data gave him what the workers who had preceded him in the same field did not have—the ability to calculate sizes and proportions of boat and machinery; so that the vessel, when produced, would be practical and operative and competent from the start to achieve commercial success. Two weeks after she made her trial trip her regular departures were advertised. Since then the world has not been without steamboats.

But it is rapidly nearing the time when it will be. The discovery of the art of producing electricity—not heat—from carbon by the direct attack of the oxygen of the air is perhaps still too far below the horizon to be reckoned with, but the controlled combustion engine, the gas engine of the automobiles and already of the motor boats, is very much here. Before this, with its oil or gas fuel, the steam boiler must eventually go. It is already going in the warships, for gas retorts are far less dangerous to those on board than shells of confined steam, and the resulting economy of fuel space is great. But beyond the rivalry of the gas engine stands the inherent defect of

marine steam propulsion—that in the last analysis it depends not on the endurance of iron and steel, but, as it always has from the beginning, on that of human flesh and blood. It is something startling to remember that despite her colossal frame, despite her tremendous machinery, the “Lusitania’s” annihilation of the ocean depends upon the man behind the shovel: equally startling to recall that no matter what courage and skill direct the terrific powers of the warship, without the hand and muscle work of the half naked men who feed the great furnaces in the fierce heat of the stokehole, she is but an inert and helpless mass. The automaton which shall feed the fires of a steam vessel has not yet appeared. And so long as this remains true, the steam boiler is doomed, and steam navigation is decadent. At all events, it is at least a question whether we should not celebrate the unnamed hero who fed the blazing logs under the copper kettle of the “Clermont” as well as the engineer who worked out the proportions of her hull and engines.

And so from this viewpoint also, from “Clermont” to “Lusitania,” again seems not so far a cry.

NEW YORK CITY.



Knickerbocker Redivivus

BY CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS

AUTHOR OF “CHEERFUL AMERICANS,” ETC.

WHY I went down to Mulberry street is not germane to the plain account of what befell me there which I shall set down in as many words as my editors will let me use, their idea being “the fewer the better.”

“Why not forbear saying anything at all?” said I. “Won’t that be the easiest way out of it?” But I laughed as I said it.

“It’s like this,” said they. “You have had an adventure that seems to accord with the spirit of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, and we wish you to set it forth in appropriate words. If the thing is not too long we shall be glad to use it,

but if it is too long we cannot print it at all.”

So, to begin at the beginning, I went down to Mulberry street on a certain errand and fell to wondering as I walked among the alien population just where had stood the Columbian Hotel, famous as the abiding place of a story teller who a hundred years ago was wont to give rein to his vagrom fancies in a manner new to the staid Western world.

I stepped aside to make way for a stout Italian woman who bore a basket upon her head and stood where I had stepped, while a Chinaman carrying his little son went on his way; then, after a

Polish Jew had made a third in the cosmopolitan trio, I walked on and came on a crowd of thoughtless youngsters who were setting on an old man very much as the village idlers set upon Rip Van Winkle upon his return to his native village in the Catskills.

"Ullly gee, pike de ol' geezer!" said a little gamin whose ancestors were peat burners in the days of the "Clermont." As he said "pike" he threw a tomato that was not perfectly good at the old man, much as if the word "pike" meant "to throw."

I cannot bear to see old people harshly

gentleman, quaintly removing his cocked hat and bowing, said, "That is my name."

Diedrich Knickerbocker, the very man who wrote the veracious history of Rip Van Winkle, of whom he had reminded me when I first saw him.

Here was the Hudson-Ful—

Why, my goodness! It was Mynherr Knickerbocker himself who wrote an account of the discovery of the Hudson by "Master Henry Hudson," he who had set forth the whole diverting history of the Dutch occupation of New Amsterdam, a history, by the way, that must have seemed a little coarse in spots to the



THE ARRIVAL OF CAPTAIN HUDSON AT SANDY HOOK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1609.
From a lithograph by Russo & Browne.

used, and I stepped up to the old gentleman and said, "Can't I assist you?"

And now a strange thing occurred. As I looked at him it fell into my mind to describe him, quite as if I were writing an article about him, and these are the words I used: "He was a small, brisk-looking old gentleman, dressed in a rusty black coat, a pair of olive velvet breeches, and a small cocked hat. He had a few gray hairs plaited and clubbed behind, and his beard seemed to be of some eight-and-forty hours' growth."

No wonder that I said those famous words than I involuntarily ejaculated "Diedrich Knickerbocker!" and the old

fastidious generation that flourished during the concluding years of the Victorian era, but which now, in the light of the later endeavors of the younger "literati" of New York and London, is as innocent of all offense as Mrs. Hemans's poems.

Here was the Hudson-Fulton Celebration upon us and I had had the rare good luck to stumble on a man who in his day had known his New York as few have known it since.

I did not ask him how he had compassed his return; it was enough for me that he had come back. I am not one of those who, when a man tells me he has discovered the North Pole, immediately

begin to ask for proofs. I saw that this old man could have sat for F. O. C. Darley as old Diedrich Knickerbocker; he told me that he was indeed that worthy, and I would not insult him by asking him to explain how he came to be in the land of the living.

I knew that in the *Evening Post* of a hundred years ago, lacking four weeks, had appeared an account of his mysterious disappearance, I knew that he had come back to New York long after he was given up for dead, I knew that Mr. John Bigelow, who was born only seven years later, is still with us, keenly observant, and still writing for the press, and here was "Mr." Knickerbocker, a little older than John Bigelow, but sturdy enough yet.

Let proof be for those who lack imagination. Here was the man who had sung the praises of old Peter Stuyvesant and had cast a glamor over things that were very Dutch—I made up my mind that I would show him around a little if I could do so without fatiguing him.

It has long been a theory of mine that your up-to-date citizen of any age will always remain up to date in his tendencies no matter how long he may have been gathered to his fathers if you are fortunate enough to induce him to revisit these glimpses of the moon; so Pliny would have made an excellent reporter on the San Francisco *Examiner* after the earthquake; Pepys, were he to come to life, could and would get a job on *Town Topics* and provide spicy accounts of the doings of modish and other folk on old Manhattan Island; while if Benjamin Franklin were brought back to the scene of his many triumphs he would astonish Philadelphians in, say, a fortnight by setting out for Washington in an automobile of his own invention, there to take out a patent on an improved aeroplane.

But Diedrich Knickerbocker was not of an inventive frame of mind, all that he wrote of "Mannahatta" was the literal truth, and I thought I should have died of joy when, after I had wiped off the tomato stains from his fusty old coat, he stopped and looked up at a little eight story building, and said in an awed tone, "Is it possible that they build to such heights now?"

Then he added, "And the city is quite

built up, is it not? I always thought it would cover at least two miles north from the Battery."

"My dear man," said I, "get a tight grip on yourself and listen. New York now extends northward for upward of eighteen miles; it includes Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Bronx."

"What do you mean by the Bronks?"

I explained and went on. "There are upward of five million inhabitants in —"

"The United States?" said he, plainly surprised.

"In the Greater New York," I said, but he looked hurt as if I had jested on a serious topic. I wanted to tell him of the millions upon millions that now make up our population, of our new possessions, our great railroads, our dozens of novelists living by writing alone, even as he had done in his later years, but I felt that I must not pour too much in at once. He would stand it all in time, but he must have some leisure for readjustment.

"Suppose," said I, "that we lunch at the Astoria?"

"Have they an inn at Astoria?" asked he, then stopped in amazement as he saw the top of a building towering southward. "I've often been there in my bird-nesting rambles as a boy——"

"Yes, but this is another Astoria—still in the family, you understand."

He understood and laughed drily. "The Astors always had a sort of prescience in real estate matters," said he. "And tell me, are there any famous descendants of the Stuyvesants, now?"

"Surely there must be, altho I can't call to mind any one who might be called a national figure except Stuyvesant Fish, one time president of the Illinois Central. By the way, speaking of Illinois, would you like to go to Grant's tomb, after lunch?"

"Grant, Grant—there is nothing Dutch in that. Who was Grant?"

I explained to this dear old gentleman who Grant was; I also gave him in a few words a short history of the United States, with an account of the Civil War and an eloquent eulogy of Lincoln. I tried to make him understand how Lincoln was an even greater name to conjure with than Washington, and was much amused to hear him sniff at Washington.

"First in war," began he, and I half expected him to execute the foot shuffle with which the quotation concludes in these modern days, but he contented himself with a chuckle that seemed to belittle the great Virginian's memory. I have read this into his chuckle, but set it down nevertheless, well knowing that "the Father of his Country" was no hero to some of his contemporaries.

We had come as we talked to the Bowery. Suddenly the old man's eyes opened to their widest extent and he held his fingers to his ears, the while his lower jaw dropped. I followed the direction of his eyes and there was nothing more awful than an elevated train, but it had nearly been the death of him.

"Why," said he, "that bridge is built just for wantonness; there is no water below—and tell me, how can carriages go at such speed without horses? The grade is up if anything, so they are not moving by force of gravity."

"Why, that's been a commonplace for a generation; first it was steam and now it is electricity that supplies the motive power. Now this," said I, pointing to a rapidly moving dray, piled high with heavy casks of ale, "is comparatively new——"

The old man shuddered and ran into a doorway—almost frightened to death by a harmless motor cycle, bearing a vibrating young man who was being shaken to his destination.

"Believe me," said I, "we have progressed since the Dutch took Holland, and if you will take my word for its comparative safety we will get into a taxicab and take a turn about town. I dare say you would like to see the Battery."

At mention of that spot the old man's eyes moistened and I felt that I had unconsciously hit on a favorite spot of his long-vanished youth.

"You'll find it changed," I told him, "but in spots it is still 'pleasantly overrun by a carpet of grass and clover and overshadowed by . . . trees.' And still the 'young men and maidens of the town take their evening stroll, watching the silver moonbeams as they tremble along the calm bosom of the bay; and peradventure interchanging the soft vows of honest affection,' to quote your own account—you see we remember you yet,

sir. But now there are very few Dutch among the strollers—Irish, Germans, French, Hungarians, Italians, Greeks, Syrians, Jews, Russians——"

"You astound me! So the Dutch are all gone?"

"Oh, here and there may be found a man of Dutch descent; the most popular President of recent years was one Roosevelt, as Dutch in his obstinacy as Peter himself, and among the younger writers of remarkable promise is a Gouverneur Morris, who in time will be *the* Gouverneur Morris, but neither he nor Theodore Roosevelt would think of walking along the winding paths of the Battery of a summer afternoon unless they were waiting for the Staten Island boat——"

"A pleasant sail."

Just then a taxicab emptied itself of a passenger, and, hailing it, I showed Mr. Knickerbocker in and then got in myself, telling the chauffeur to take us to the Battery and to stop at a subway station on the way.

It was worth while having been born in this later age to see the astonishment of the simple old soul as we rolled smoothly along without horses.

"There were those who prophesied it," said he. "Franklin, of Philadelphia, who represented us at Versailles, even went so far as to say that in time we should fly. But, of course, that is an absurdity.

For answer I took out of my pocket the first edition of the current *Evening Post*, now in its 110th year, and showed him the accounts of the exploits of various aviators at home and abroad. And then, as luck would have it, I saw people looking eagerly into the heavens and at the same moment our chauffeur stopped the cab and called to us that a man in a dirigible balloon was passing overhead.

We got out to look and the old man's eagerness was equaled by my own, for I had never seen such a sight before. Gracefully it sailed this way and that and from the ether came the mellow sound of a French horn which some one in the balloon was playing. Above the din of the city in every sense, it was wafted to us, seeming to me to trumpet in the arrival of a new era in locomotion.

As we stepped back into the cab he said, "And only a short hundred years since my history was published!" And I

suppose," he continued, "that people now cross the ocean in Fulton steamboats in twenty-four hours, and that men can project visions of what their friends are doing at the moment in China or Peru, and that dogs and horses can talk and sing——"

"Not quite as fast as that," I laughed. Then I told him of the phonograph and telephone and passing a picture show at that moment, I bade the chauffeur stop that we might see a motion play.

The pictures that were being thrown upon the screen when we took our seats depicted the "Half Moon" sailing up the Hudson with Hudson and Juet very much in evidence, and to my astonishment the old man wept like—like an old man.

The subway he would have none of. "Caves remind me that we are mortal," said he, "and if carriages can run without horses on bridges and on the surface of the ground they can surely run thru the hollows of the earth. But," said he suddenly, "New York is founded upon a rock. How can there be caves such as you describe beneath it?"

When I told him he was more astonished than he had been at anything he had heard or seen. The thought that man had bored thru solid rock miles and miles; had even pierced his way under the Hudson and the East Rivers—this gave him pause and for upward of five minutes he did not speak. He sat, his hands on his stick and his chin on his hands, lost in thought.

As we came to the Battery the "Mauretania" sailed up the river, having just failed of beating her own record. He saw her, but for a long time he could not realize what she was, nor could he grasp the significance of her size.

I feared that he was taxing his credulity and was glad when the monster steamed out of sight.

I was sorry I had taken him to the Battery—it was evidently so much changed, so horribly disfigured since he had seen it last in the days when Washington Irving might have been met there, his eyes looking in the direction of that shore he so longed to visit, and where he was so cordially received when he finally compassed the passage of his amiable presence across the great waters.

The skyscrapers old Diedrich could not quite take in; he half believed them mountains; that they were full to overflowing with busy workers, not one in ten of whom had ever heard of the Dutch occupancy of Manhattan Island, he could not realize even when I told him.

"If our country has grown so large why do so many congregate here? It seems impious, indecent—such numbers like—like—vermin."

When, after a sad journey thru dismal Greenwich street, decay apparent to the most cursory glance, we came out on Hudson street and he saw the Singer Building from its best vantage point, Hudson street near Twelfth, nothing would do but he must go back and climb it—he said he had climbed to the top of St. Paul's just after the Revolution and it had not tired him.

In vain I protested that it was too much of a climb unless a man were to practise for it; that it would probably kill even me: he was all for going up, so at last I fell in with his whim, quite sure that a half dozen flights would make him glad to take the elevator.

But I did not know the stuff of which he was made. Up, up, up, up he walked, briskly, and I panted behind him, fearing that heart disease was lurking somewhere about the tenth story.

Whenever I sat down exhausted he would leave me, and going to a window, feast his eye on the ever-widening horizon, but up we must walk.

It was after three when we started and it was nearly five when we had climbed to the top. I was not entirely dead, but my muscles were swelled so that I fell in a heap on the roof.

The old historian seemed quite devoid of sympathy, laughing at me and saying that American stock could not equal the old Dutch, but he was not unkindly, and when I explained to him that we of this generation use stairs very little and that I had never climbed forty stories before he said, "Then we will get parachutes—isn't that what you call them?—and drop down. What a view, what a stupendous view! And Old Amsterdam buried under the mass of brick and stone. And aliens in the land. The bilious Yankees overcame us at last. Tut tut."

After some minutes of silent revery he

again returned to our mode of descent and suggested parachutes.

"No, no," I laughed; "balloonists sometimes do such tricks, but the day of the parachute as an ordinary article of commerce is not yet upon us, wonderful as have been our strides."

"Nonsense," said he, somewhat testily, going over to the corner of the railing and picking up two umbrella-like affairs.

They were really umbrellas, as I afterward learned, and they bore the advertisement of some clothing company and were part of an advertising scheme which had not yet been "sprung" on the public.

As we stood there the bells of Old Trinity announced the hour of five; then from the hives below us began to pour a swarm of bees.

"I never say so many ants, even," said

the old gentleman. "It is stupendous, tremendous, horrendous. Ninety millions, the North Pole discovered, safety razors, patent leather shoes, Krupp guns, steam scythes, the Japanese civilized, China's door open, Washington a saint—good-bye, I've had enough."

As he said this he put up the big umbrella and jumped from the great Singer tower.

I uttered a cry of horror, but it was needless. Slowly he floated out over Broadway, slowly but safely, and in spite of the shouts of thousands who saw him and with American wit yelled to him to go back, he kept on down, and at last touched Broadway gently and became an indistinguishable unit in the mighty stream that makes its nightly exodus from the scenes of the day.

LEONIA, N. J.



The Optimist

BY LA TOUCHE HANCOCK

If you're a pessimist, and would be an optimist,
That gloomy look first banish from your face,
Don't think all will be sunny, if you make a mint of money.
For, as a rule, that isn't quite the case.
Don't hanker after pelf, but obliterate yourself,
And of your neighbor think a little more,
Just make a trifling test to serve *his* interest,
You'll find 'twill add a fortune to your store.
Give up that daily bustle, that much belauded hustle,
Go quietly to work, and you will see
The advice "*festina lente*" will bring you luck in plenty.
Of true success it's always been the key!
Have perseverance, tact, when business you enact,
Lose cheerfully, and try to conquer fate,
And, if perchance you meet with moment'ry defeat,
Your energies for vict'ry don't abate.
Then always be content with everything that's sent.
You'll find that this is very good advice,
For it is a stable creed that, if you would succeed,
You'll have to pay a very goodly price.
Seek what in life is sweet, and you are sure to meet
With all the pleasure you set out to gain,
Cast dismal thoughts away, for a hopeless yesterday
Will bring a glad tomorrow in its train!

NEW YORK CITY



HENRY HUDSON.



ROBERT FULTON.

Henry Hudson's Portrait, Autograph and Name

BY GEN. JAMES GRANT WILSON

VICE-PRESIDENT, HUDSON FULTON CELEBRATION COMMISSION

ON the south side, and near the west end of the Governor's Room of the New York City Hall there hangs, in an exceedingly unfavorable light, an oil painting purporting to be a portrait of Henry Hudson. The tradition is that it was painted by Count Pulaski and presented, more than a century ago, to the municipality by a member of an ancient Dutch family of this city. Such was the statement made to the present writer some two score years ago by David T. Valentine, then Clerk of the Common Council. When the picture was for the first time finely engraved on steel in 1891, for the first volume of my "Memorial History of New York," a diligent and careful search of the city records as far back as 1730 only resulted in disappointment, as no trace of former ownership, or of the authenticity of the portrait, was discovered. Foiled in my secretary's search of the city archives, I next attempted to learn something of the history of the painting from other sources. From a volume published in

1827, entitled "The Picture of New York and Stranger's Guide to the Commercial Metropolis of the United States," by A. T. Goodrich, we take the following extract. Speaking of Henry Hudson, the author says:

"A portrait of this distinguished navigator is in the City Hall, painted in 1592, when he was twenty-three years of age. He is represented with a frill round his neck, and holding a compass in his hand; he has a youthful and very interesting appearance. It was deposited by an ancient Dutch family, and is of undoubted originality."

Washington Irving's description of that "worthy and irrecoverable discoverer" is not at all in harmony with this handsome traditional portrait of Hudson, who is described by Irving, but without giving his authority, as "a short, square, brawny old gentleman with a double chin, a mastiff mouth, and a broad copper nose, which was supposed in those days to have acquired its fiery hue from the constant neighborhood of his tobacco pipe!" Neither of these descriptions in the least resembles the Captain Hudson

of John Collier's oil painting of "The Last Voyage,"* in which the heroic explorer is represented as being set adrift with his son and seven sailors in Hudson's Bay by his mutinous crew on a June day, 1611. This is, of course, a purely imaginative portrait, like the representation on the bronze doors of Trinity Church, New York, and the counterfeit presentments on the medal, poster and seal of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission.

In an interview with the late Sir George Scharf, C. B., Keeper of the National Portrait Gallery of England, who



GIOVANNI VERRAZANO

Earlier claimant to the discovery of the Hudson, 1524.
From the collection of the National Portrait Gallery,
to be erected in Battery Park.

was deemed the greatest living authority upon portraiture, he expressed the opinion that the New York portrait afforded no grounds whatever for the supposition that it represented Henry Hudson. On the contrary, he did not consider the dress that of a sea-explorer, nor of his period, also that the picture did not represent an Englishman, the features in his judgment more resembling those of a Spaniard. Sir George was strong in the belief that there was no existing genuine portrait of Hudson, and he doubted if any had ever been made. After a thoro

search in England and Holland the writer shares in that opinion. A considerable sum was offered by him in London and Amsterdam for engravings of the explorer, or even for information concerning any genuine portrait, but without result, the traditional City Hall painting of Captain Hudson being the only one known in those countries. This picture has appeared during the present year in more than a thousand books, magazines and journals, and generally without the statement that it was an apocryphal portrait. Whoever painted the picture, it certainly was not Count Casimir Pulaski, for he was too much occupied fighting the enemies of Poland and later, after the fall of his native land, for American freedom, for which he died in October, 1779, to find time to paint portraits. No compass is discoverable on the canvas, as stated by Mr. Goodrich, for no hand appears in the picture, nor can I credit his assertion that it was painted more than three centuries ago, in the year 1592.

The Governor's Room, so called from the circumstance of its containing full length and other portraits of a large number of the State's chief magistrates, also pictures of many of the Presidents and relics of Washington, including his large mahogany writing desk, is a hall open to the public. No visitor to the Hudson-Fulton celebration who feels an interest in the discoverer of a magnificent river which perpetuates his name, and desires to see his traditional portrait, should fail to go to the New York City Hall. The cornerstone was laid in 1803 by Mayor Edward Livingstone, and when completed was considered the finest public edifice in the United States. The stately hall on the second floor where the Hudson picture hangs has recently been renovated and restored at the expense of the gracious and generous lady who has just given half a million dollars to circulate the Bible in foreign lands, who paid about one-third of that amount for Constitution Island on the Hudson, as a gift to the Government to enlarge West Point, and who contributed a considerable sum to increase the floral attractions of Central Park. Hudson's por-

*The painting is now in the collection of the National Portrait Gallery, London.

trait was probably never painted, and in this particular he was less fortunate than Robert Fulton, who was delineated in marble by Houdon, the famous French sculptor, and on canvas by himself and his art preceptor, Benjamin West, president of the Royal Academy.

My personal search abroad for any writing of Houdon's, or even his autograph, was as unsuccessful as the quest for authentic data concerning his portrait. Even the offer to a London dealer of one hundred dollars, and the same sum to an Amsterdam archivist, failed to produce a note or a signed document of any description, written by the English captain. I particularly desired his signature to place under the portrait of Hudson, it being the only one among the fifteen hundred vignettes contained in my "Cyclopedia of American Biography" that is unaccompanied by a facsimile of an autograph. Mr. W. Noel Saintbury, assistant keeper of the English Public Records, wrote:

"I have delayed answering your letter requesting signature until I have exhausted every available source for obtaining one. Hudson was for so short a time a prominent man that very little, indeed, is known authentically about him. . . . In my 'Colonial Calendar, East Indies,' 1513-1616, are several incidental allusions to him and to his widow and son. The former was assisted by the East India Company and the latter was taken into their service, but there is not a particle of Hudson's writing in this office, neither is there in the British Museum, where I have had search made. There is no will in Doctors' Commons, [Somerset House, London], and it is not likely that he ever made one—if he did, it went to the bottom of the deep with him. As you will see by the enclosed the answer of their secretary, I have written to the Hudson Bay Company, so that I feel convinced the search is hopeless."

May I be permitted to again allude to the strange continuance of the attempt to rob the explorer of his birthright? In the contract made with the Dutch East India Company at Amsterdam, January 9, 1609, he signed his name Henry Hudson, and in the body of the instrument he was so named, being accompanied by an interpreter, as the Captain did not understand Dutch, in which language the document was written. In this voyage he discovered the magnificent river which immortalizes his name.

He sold his service, but he did not sell his name, and it is a kind of sacrilege to steal a man's baptismal name. The governments of Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States officially recognize Henry Hudson as the English explorer's proper name, and the authorities of the State and City of New York, as well as the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, which they created, also recognize him as Henry Hudson. The distinguished Dutch, English and American scholars, Van Meteren, Macaulay and Motley, call the Captain Henry Hudson. Our country's chief historians, Avery, Bancroft, Bryant, Fiske, Irving, Parkman and Prescott, all describe the English discoverer as Henry Hudson, and so far as I am aware there is not now, and there never was, the slightest authority or excuse for misnaming him. In the light of the above statements, is it not a cruel wrong to deprive the great discoverer of his name and nationality by calling him Hendrik or Hendrick, as if he were a Dutchman, when it is absolutely certain that Hudson was an English sailor who could neither read, write, nor speak the language of Holland? To continue to commit this crime, as many still persist in doing, would seem to the writer to be unimpeachable evidence of phenomenal ignorance, or Batavian obstinacy.

The words of the refrain of "Henry's Prophecy," which follows, were used by Captain Hudson when he sailed in the "Half Moon" through the Narrows, and for the first time saw the beautiful bay of New York, with forest-covered Manhattan, and the noble Palisades in the distance:

Flow fair beside the Palisades, fair Hudson,
fair and free,
By proud Manhattan's shore of ships and
green Hoboken's tree;
So fair yon haven clasped its isles, in such a
sunset gleam,
When Henry and his seaworthy men first
rounded up the stream,
And climbed this rocky palisade and resting
on its brow,
Passed round the corner and gazed awhile on
shore and wave below,
And Henry drank with hearty cheer and
loudly then cried he:
"This is a good land, and good to see, and
pleasant land to see!"

Then, catching sight of my people, I—
 glowing to his face;
 He seemed to see the mightier space between
 the ocean's heart;
 When other streams by other strands run
 through their forests fair,
 From bold Missouri's lordly tide to leafy
 Delaware.
 The Sacramento, too, he saw, with its sands
 of secret gold,
 And the sea-like Mississippi on its long, long
 courses rolled;
 And great thoughts glowed within him;—
 "God bless the land," cried he;
 "'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a
 pleasant land to see!"

"I see the white sails on the main; along the
 land I view
 The forests opening to the light, and the
 bright ax flashing thru;
 I see the cots and village ways, the churches
 with their spires,
 Where once the Indians camped and danced
 the war-dance round their fires;
 I see a storm come up the deep—'t is hurrying,
 raging o'er
 The darkened fields—but soon it parts, with a
 sullen, seaward roar.
 'Tis gone; the heaven smiles out again;—God
 loves the land," cried he;
 "'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a
 pleasant land to see!"

"I see the white sails on the main; I see on all
 the strands
 Old Europe's exiled households crowd, and
 tall's number'd hands
 From Hessenland and Frankenland, from Dan-
 ube, Drave and Rhine,

From Netherland, my sea-born land, and the
 Norseman's hills of pine,
 From Thames, and Shannon, and their isles—
 and never, sure, before,
 Invading hosts such greeting found upon
 stranger shore.
 The generous Genius of the West his welcome
 proffers free;
 'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a
 pleasant land to see!"

They learn to speak one language; and they
 raise one flag adored
 Over one people evermore, and guard it with
 the sword;
 In gay hours gazing on its six and forty stars
 above,
 And hail it with a thousand songs of glory
 and of love.
 Old airs of many a fatherland still mingle
 with the cheer,
 To make the love more glowing still, the
 glory still more dear—
 "Drink up-sees out! join hands about! bear
 chorus all," chants he;
 "'Tis a good land to fall in with, men, and a
 pleasant land to see!"

Henry Hudson, a contemporary of
 William Shakespeare, emerged into the
 light of English history on April 19,
 1607, in the Church of St. Ethelberga,
 London, where with eleven companions
 he took the Holy Communion as prepa-
 ration for his first voyage, and disap-
 peared in June, 1611, during his fourth
 voyage, in the depths of the gloomy
 Arctic waters that bear his honored
 name.

NEW YORK.



Rip, Robert and Hendrick and 1909

BY POULTNEY BIGELOW



RIP VAN WINKLE was
 taking his ghostly walk
 about the base of the
 Catskills last week. The
 moon speckled the broad
 Hudson like a vast span-
 gled stretch of blue silk
 —a mile wide at my win-

dow. Now and then he whistled for
 "Schneider"—that is his dog. At length
 the whistle was answered—Rip in sur-
 prise strolled toward the unexpected
 sound—but stopped suddenly at sight of
 another midnight shade—obviously a
 mariner of bygone times.

"My name is Hudson—Hendrick
 Hudson"—said the stranger, "and I've
 come to look at my river."

"Ah! I've heard of you before," said
 the polite Rip. "Glad to know you.
 Have a drink?"

The ghostly flask was passed, after
 which Hendrick stooped to the edge of
 the river, filled his broad felt hat with
 water and was about to slake the thirst
 of nature when Rip seized him and with
 frightened look: "Don't drink of that—
 its full of disease germs!"

"Nonsense!" said the simple navigator.
 "When I sailed up here in the 'Hali

Moon" all these upper reaches were like mountain lakes filled with the sweetest water. What has happened to this water?"

"That water would be just as sweet today," answered Rip, "but it is now the habit of our people to pour the sewage directly into the river so that now not only do we not drink it—we have almost ceased to bathe in it."

Hendrick shook his head and was going to say something about clean Dutchmen and dirty Americans when a third ghostly party interrupted their talk.

"Pardon me," said the newcomer, "my name is Fulton, Robert Fulton. I have been here before, and yet somehow I feel as tho things had been changed. I am looking for the home of my old Captain of the 'Clermont'—Brink was his name."

Rip welcomed Fulton from the same flask that had cheered Hudson—then pointing to a knoll close to the Malden Dock:

"There is the place—there lived Brink and his wife and there the 'Clermont' rested after her first glorious day's run."

"Then," said Fulton, pointing across the river, "there is the home of Chancellor Livingstone, where he and Captain Brink and myself discussed the building of the 'Clermont.' But what is that monstrous ugly building that I see on the river bank?"

"That," answered Rip, "is one of the many ice houses that are filled during the winter with cakes of frozen sewage."

"And who consumes this stuff," asked the innocent Fulton.

"The people of New York drink it by way of refreshment."

"But don't they have typhoid fever," asked the puzzled shade.

"Plenty of it," answered the practical Rip. "They like it in New York—it helps business—its good for the undertakers, the doctors and bartenders!"

Hendrick Hudson showed signs of impatience, and calling Rip's attention to some fishing nets hung up at the lower end of the Malden Dock said drily:

"Does sewage help business for these fishermen?"

"That's so," said Rip, "but then there are so few of them left that we don't bother about them. We don't get any

more salmon here and the shad is scarce and bad and the river is now so filthy that a fisherman can spend half his time cleaning his nets."

"In my day," said Robert Fulton, "this river was a sportsman's paradise—water clear and clean as an Adirondack lake; most luscious shad, cheap and abundant—and now!"

"Now," said Rip, "our politicians are building the longest, biggest and costliest aqueduct of the whole world in order to bring water into New York—it will cost about as much as

the work on the Panama Canal."

"But," queried Hudson, "why not stop sewerage into my beautiful river—then lay iron pipes and pump pure water forever and ever and as much as you want."

"Yes, we thought of that," answered Rip, "but that's too simple for us—much too easy. Besides there would not be enough money to go around among our politicians. Just a hundred miles of iron pipe in the bottom of the river and a few pumps may appeal to the old-fashioned



ROBERT FULTON.

After a steel plate engraving by G. Parker of a painting by Benjamin West

people and foreigners, but we Americans want to beat the record in the spending line and we mean to have the costliest aqueduct on earth."

"Will the supply be adequate when the costliest of aqueducts shall have been finished?"

"No," said Rip, pleasantly—"and besides it will desiccate every stream in my Catskills as tho mopped up with blotting paper, we shall have more typhoid in this region than we have even now—but we don't care—we are going to have the costliest aqueduct on earth and also the costliest Hudson-Fulton Celebration—"

"Costliest what?" exclaimed Hudson and Fulton in a breath.

"Haven't you heard," said Rip, "we're going to spend a barrel of money along this river, all in honor of your great discoveries. I supposed you had come to the celebration!"

The two ghosts rubbed their noses and said nothing.

"Don't you both feel mighty proud and happy," asked the now perplexed Rip Van Winkle?

"Don't think us rude," answered the shades in one breath. "We appreciate your good intentions, but we are a little old-fashioned and should feel a little out of place amid all the glare and noise that is projected in our honor!"

"Well, but how else could we celebrate a great national festival," asked Rip.

"We had hoped," answered the shades, "that you would have let us see our beloved river more beautiful if possible than when we knew it. Instead of that you offer me the smell of a national sewer. We look for a river with charming banks from which thousands disport themselves in swimming or in pleasure boats—but no bathing houses do I see and very few pleasure craft. Instead of this I see the whole population turning

its sewage into what was intended as a Godlike reservoir."

"But do not European cities do the same?" asked Rip.

"Certainly not," came the thundering answer. "London drinks the upper Thames; Paris drinks the upper Seine; Berlin drinks the upper Spree—these are the three greatest cities of the Old World and they do not make a sewer of their water supply!"

"But what can we do then to please you—how celebrate the Hudson-Fulton anniversary?"

"Do!" answered the shades. "Stop wasting money on noise and ephemeral theatrical display. Build us a monument worthy of a civilized and Christian nation. Build a dozen bridges across the river and thus relieve the congestion of population in New York. Then stop poisoning the Hudson. Pump your sewage out to where it belongs—not into your rivers but out upon the great sandy wastes of Long Island. Thus you will banish fever; you will give your people clean water to drink; you will restore prosperity to the fishermen; you will add to the food supply of the people; you will once more make it safe to swim in the river; ice will no longer be a menace to health and all business will improve under the magic of healthy conditions."

"When our river shall have been cleaned then let us meet again—here on the old Malden Dock!"

"Until then—farewell!"

As Hendrick Hudson disappeared with Robert Fulton, Rip whistled again and this time "Schneider" came and with him he mused over what he had heard.

He took another pull at his flask.

"Maybe they're right, but I don't see why they don't like this river as it is. They're not patriotic, that's what's the matter with them."

—HENDRICK HUDSON, NEW YORK

Renewal of the Great Struggle in Westminster Palace

BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY

THE Government has settled down again to its work at the budget, it that can be called "settling down" which is the renewal of a fierce, unmitigated conflict, maintained thru the night as well as thru the day, between the two great opposing parties of our present time, the Free Traders and the advocates of what is called Fiscal Reform, which is in fact but the old-fashioned Protection. The House of Commons may be said to sit thruout the whole of every working night as well as of every working day, and the members of that House are now to be seen returning to their homes somewhere about 5 or 6 o'clock on most mornings, and returning to their homes only to snatch some limited interval of rest in order to enable them to settle down to their work again in the day.

One is carried back in mind to the old times, which I at least am not likely soon to forget, the times when the Irish National party was carrying on its unintermittent struggle for the interests of the Irish people, and was thus compelling the House of Commons to fight its battles by starlight as well as by sunlight, in the dawn as well as in the dusk. The general impression is that the session cannot be brought to its close before the end of October, and then will come the sending up of the completed financial measure to the House of Lords, to be followed, no doubt, by the final constitutional appeal to the country itself thru the medium of a general election.

Meanwhile there are many important questions, as well as those belonging to finance, which might well occupy the attention of the representative assembly if only that assembly could possibly give up its attention just now to any subject belonging to foreign affairs. There are threatenings of war here and there and almost everywhere abroad. There are wars actually going on, and in some of the Continental states of Europe there

are conditions which seem likely to lead to the most critical decisions on the part of great European Powers. The disturbances in Spain seem to foretell either a complete destruction of the popular revolutionary movement or the intervention of some leading European states to restrain the Spanish monarchy from the establishment of a definite despotism. Then that which I may describe as the Greek question—I mean the question of the future condition of Crete—seems as if it must bring about some very decided action on the part of those great European states which have taken to heart the interests and the protection of the Greek island. Crete is in every sense as distinctly a part of Greece as the Isle of Man is a part of England, and the utterly unexpected policy of the state which we now call Young Turkey, in acting as if it were determined to keep the island in continued subjection to foreign rule, seemed at one time as if it were destined to bring about the intervention of England and of France on behalf of the Cretan Islanders and therefore of the Kingdom of Greece. It is still to be hoped that Young Turkey will prove faithful to her promises of maintaining a liberal, a constitutional, and a representative system of government thruout her domains, and that she will not compel any of the European Powers to interfere in arms on behalf of justice and freedom and the now almost universally recognized cause of nationality. Meanwhile we who constitute the outer public in England have had our attention much occupied by what the newspapers will persist in calling the "heat wave" which is now sweeping over us. After a summer, the greater part of which might fairly have been described as a winter hardly in disguise, we have been visited by many successive days of a genuine glowing summer, which has turned our attention away very much indeed even from flying machines and



JOHN BRIGHT

feats of swimming across the British Channel.

The deepest sympathy is felt among all classes and all political parties in these countries with Mr. Lloyd-George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in that most heavy calamity which has just befallen him, the death of his beloved and only sister. This sad news came from Wales, where the lady had her home. The dead lady was Mrs. Mary Davies, wife of the commander of a great ocean steamship. Mrs. Davies had spent some time in the home of her brother in London during last April, and she had fully shared in all his political views and projects and purposes, and had, in fact, before her marriage acted as housekeeper for many years for Lloyd-George and his brother. When some twelve years ago she became the wife of Captain Davies her house was still open as a home to Lloyd-George and his brother whenever they desired to make use of it. She had been for many years suffering from a serious internal complaint, and it appears that it was Lloyd-George himself who first became convinced that the trouble was one threatening the utmost dan-

ger and who at once called in two distinguished specialists. By these the case was pronounced hopeless, and they added, we now learn, that it would have been hopeless from the first and that medical skill could at no time have done anything to avert its fatal result. She was always devoted to her gifted brother, and their mutual affection never until now had been disturbed. The death of a beloved sister coming so soon after that of his loved and loving daughter must indeed be a crushing calamity to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lloyd-George attended to his duties in the House of Commons on the evening of the day when he had received the news of his heavy calamity, and his brave efforts to get thru his work there created, it need hardly be said, a feeling of the deepest sympathy among all the members present, a feeling only the more deep because it could not well find any public form of expression.

I have lately been renewing an old and much valued companionship in the person of Mr. William Leatham Bright, eldest son of John Bright, the great Liberal orator and statesman, whose name is



WILLIAM LEATHAM BRIGHT.

as well known and I feel sure as highly honored thruout the United States as it is in his own country, and, indeed, I may fairly say, thru all the civilized countries of the world. William Leatham Bright and I had been members of the House of Commons for many years together, and he and I voted in the same division lobby during the great struggle on behalf of Gladstone's Home Rule measure in 1886, when, as my American readers will recollect, John Bright withdrew from his support of Gladstone and when therefore the father and the son voted in separate division lobbies. William Bright withdrew from Parliamentary life before I had to do so, and thus it somehow happened that we were not brought into any manner of association again for several years. When I came for a prolonged holiday to Folkestone I found, to my great surprise, that William Bright had taken a house there and intended to make it a home for himself and his wife. So we met again and renewed our long interrupted acquaintance. As may easily be imagined, we have talked much about that Home Rule struggle and about the fact that he, as he himself put it, had fought under the banner of the Irish National party while the struggle lasted. He told me, too, of the pain it gave him to separate himself from his father in those most critical divisions on the Gladstone Home Rule measure. And he told me also, and I was truly glad to hear the statement from him, that his illustrious father had found no fault with him for the course he then pursued and had assured him that he quite understood and appreciated the motives which had impelled him to such a course. I may add of my own knowledge that John Bright never was opposed to the principle of national self-government for Ireland. But he was

opposed to any plan for the creation of several separate parliaments in the British Islands under the rule of the one sovereign. He had, however, always maintained the principle that if Ireland could not have her own national legislature she ought, nevertheless, to be allowed to pass by her own majority in the House of Commons such legislation as her national parliament would have carried if Ireland had accomplished a successful rev-

olution. This is practically the case at present with Scotland, for when the majority of the Scottish members set up and maintain any legislative scheme which applies to Scotland only, it is always understood that the other members of the House of Commons do not oppose or interfere with any such measure of legislation.

Before I leave this subject, brought up by the renewal of my companionship with William Leatham Bright, let me add that one of the most treasured memories of my life is associated with John Bright's name. It is an established custom in the House of Commons that when any really distinguished member of the House passes out of this life the leader of the Government then in office, the leader of the Opposition, and the leader of the Irish National party shall rise successively and offer their tributes to his praise. At the time of John Bright's death, at the close of March, 1889, it became my duty, in the casual absence of Mr.



GEORGE ALEXANDER
REDFORD.
Dramatic censor.

Parnell, to offer the heartfelt tribute of the Irish people to his genius, to his services, and to his friendship made manifest during many years at a time when Ireland had few other friends among England's conspicuous statesmen. The second son of the great patriot and orator, Mr. J. A. Bright, is still a member of the House of Commons. I very much wish that Mr. Wil-

ham Leatham Bright could be prevailed upon to return to parliamentary life, but he explained to me that his broken health during recent years gives him little hope of being able to bear the exacting toil belonging to the duties of a conscientious Member of Parliament.

The attention of the dramatic and the literary professions, and indeed I may say of the public in general, has been of late very much occupied by the work of the Dramatic Censorship Committee, lately appointed from the two Houses of Parliament, for the purpose of considering whether we ought to have a censorship of the drama placed, as it has long been, in the hands of one official, from whose decision as to what may or may not be presented on the public stage there is practically no appeal. I have no personal acquaintanceship with the present dramatic censor, Mr. Redford, and I can therefore offer no judgment as to his qualifications for such an office. I was indeed for a great many years an intimate friend of his predecessor, the late Mr. Edward F. S. Pigott, who was for a long time one of the literary staff of the *Daily News*, and was a very brilliant writer, more especially on literary and dramatic subjects. I remember well that an eminent Frenchman, belonging to the staff of the French Embassy in London, told me once that he had only known in the course of his career two Englishmen who spoke French so well that they might have passed as educated Frenchmen, and that these two were the late Lord Granville and my friend Pigott. From my own personal knowledge of Pigott's capacity and temperament I should think he, when appointed Censor of Plays, must have discharged his delicate duties with thorough capacity and excellent judgment. That, however, has not much to do with the question now at issue—whether there ought to be such a method of dramatic censorship at all—

a question on which I am strongly inclined to believe that Pigott would have given a distinct answer in the negative. It seems to me that there certainly ought to be some authority to decide as to what ought or ought not to be presented or represented on the public stage, but I think this ought to be a subject for the decision of some state official of high authority, such as the Lord Chamberlain for instance, and should be merely a question of morality and public decency, and ought not to be left to the final judgment of some literary man, whose opinions, for all we know, might be swayed by all manner of private and personal inclinations or disinclinations. This seems to be thus far the general opinion of the many authors, dramatic and literary, who have been giving evidence before the present committee. Under such conditions it might fairly be assumed that the decision of the Lord Chamberlain would be affected only by the consideration of what was due to public morality and decency, and not by any speculative opinions as to whether this or that figure or scene on the stage was exactly what the censor regarded as illustrative of the soundest artistic theories as to literary and dramatic expression, and if any injustice were done to this or that dramatic author or stage manager there would always be a responsible figure whose decision could be promptly called in question before one or the other House of Parliament, and thus before the general public. The whole question, however, is one of serious interest to the drama and to literature in general, and to that outer world which depends so much on the drama for its healthful amusement and for its mental elevation. So far as I can judge at present the opinion of authors and artists now does not seem to express much satisfaction with the existing method of dramatic censorship.

LOUIS FENNER



Literature

The Christian Doctrine of God

DR. CLARKE is the clearest, sanest and gentlest of living American theologians whose special field is doctrinal theology. His candor and sincerity are a moral tonic. He has the faculty of dealing with the problems one is actually puzzling over, rather than with some phase of the topic which is either perfectly clear or perfectly indifferent to a man of normal interests—the latter being the usual custom of commentators. He possesses genuine religious insight, and some of his pages are as full of visions and as exhilarating in outlook as a mountain sunrise when the wind blows from the north. His writings have clarified more confused minds and steadied more disturbed spirits than any other single personal influence in Great Britain and America for the past twenty years.

His present volume on the *Christian Doctrine of God** has been several years in preparation. Friends have known that the first draft was completed several years ago, and have awaited eagerly the results of careful revision and elaboration. The result is the crowning effort of a life spent in earnest search for vital truth on the highest themes of religion. It is a book which will enter current religious life as a sweetening and purifying influence, revealing to many the truths by which they have lived, but which they knew not how to state. It will make for faith, for wiser and deeper faith, and will instruct in method of approach to religious truth as well as convey large portions of the truth itself.

Dr. Clarke conceives his task to be to set forth the conception of God that is characteristic of the Christian religion. He does not try to prove the existence of God, but to portray the character of God as revealed in the Christian faith.

He makes no attempt to narrate the history of the various movements of thought in the long process of Christian theism. He takes his stand in the present, and inquires what we may declare of the divine being, in the light of what Jesus taught and what has been made of that teaching in the Christian centuries. He sets forth the character of God, His goodness, love, holiness and wisdom. He tells what is meant by personality in God, explaining why that assertion is necessary, but how it is liable to misunderstanding. On the relations of God to men, as Creator, Father, Sovereign, Moral Governor and Saviour, he tells us what is essential and reasonable in Christian belief. Under the general head of God and the Universe he treats of Monotheism, The Infinite, The Eternal, Transcendence and Immanence. Only at the conclusion does he approach the usual topics in which theistic argument usually finds its field, evidences for the Christian theistic belief and consideration of objections. Thruout the sustained discussion he is gently reasonable and kindly persuasive.

After the founder of the Christian faith had done His work, one of His most sympathetic disciples testified, "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, He hath declared Him." One may say with perfect reverence that Dr. Clarke has risen to this eminently Christian method. Those who must hear of "scheme and plan," who will not believe except on demonstration, will not be convinced by anything Dr. Clarke has written; but it is no small service to make clear before willing eyes the fairest visions of the divine character which the world has known. It is true that this essay does not go beyond such a poem as Whittier's "Eternal Goodness" in description of the nature and attributes of God, but it is something to have a treatise in doctrinal theology which is as noble and as true as that poem.

*THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF GOD. By William Newton Clarke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50

Austria-Hungary

THE neutralization, for the moment at least, of all the results of King Edward's "masterly" diplomacy by Baron von Aehrenthal's bold stroke in the Balkans, undertaken, we have been informed, without previous consultation with or notification of Germany, but with absolute reliance upon that country's loyalty to its ally (a reliance proved to be well founded after the event), gives added timeliness to the publication of Mr. Geoffrey Drage's *Austria-Hungary*,* an admirably clear, thoro and comprehensive work on the dual monarchy, its agriculture, industry, commerce and finance, its internal politics, racial difficulties, religious, social, economic and educational condition, together with excellent historical surveys of the different phases thru which the dual monarchy has passed in its attempts to "find itself," leading from the early Hapsburg policy of Austrian—i. e., German—supremacy to the present dualism, which, in its turn, may give way to federation. The empire-kingdom's unity is safeguarded, in the end, by the realization by all its component parts of the truth of the old saying, "United we stand, divided we fall." The "octad which is a unit," the "crazy quilt of Europe," is kept together by the strongest of all bonds, that of self-interest. It is but natural that in a work of such scope the international position of Austria-Hungary has not been neglected, and that the author has ventured to cast a look into that future which, in the course of human events, cannot fail to become ere long the present, under a young ruler whose hand has just been shown, in part at least, by the aged Emperor's Prime Minister.

Mr. Drage's book, which will prove of the greatest assistance to diplomats, parliamentarians, economists and newspaper men, is at the same time excellent reading for the interested layman, to whom the difficulties of Austro-Hungarian internal racial relations present themselves but too often in the form of an unintelligible chaos. Not less felicitous is the author's treatment of the monarchy's external affairs, whether it

be trade with Germany and the Balkans, or the present status and prospects of pan-Germanism, pan-Slavism, and of the claims of *Italia Irredenta*.

The international diplomatic aspect, the future course of Austria-Hungary as a factor in the policies of Europe, is the one which is uppermost in Mr. Drage's mind in the end. What will be the relation of the realm of the Hapsburgs to the Anglo-German crisis, which all Englishmen persist in drawing ever nearer, an inevitable, irrepressible conflict? Austria-Hungary is no longer an uncertain factor in international policies; the doubts as to her course under a new ruler have already been largely settled by the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The startling changes in Europe, threatening a general war, so freely predicted by political prophets during the last decade or so, will not take place on the death of Francis Joseph. Pan-Germanism will remain a theory whose political realization none will dare to attempt; Austria will not join the German Empire, nor will Hungary attempt to stand alone under a separate ruler of her own; and economic interdependence, the industrial and commercial self-sufficiency of the realm, will prove a power of cohesion as potent as that of national and international political necessity.

Mr. Drage ends his work with a brief survey of the general European outlook. The present danger-point, in his opinion, continues to be the Balkans. He quotes M. Hanotaux's recent *dictum*, in view of the financial burdens of the great nations of Europe, that "it is the stock exchange just now which is the *ultima ratio*," and may decide for peace, but it will be armed peace, the peace of standing armies and Dreadnoughts. Mr. Drage outlines Austria-Hungary's new naval program, which will give her, by 1915 at the latest, three or four Dreadnoughts (20,000 tons), three battleships of 15,000 tons, three of 10,000, three of 8,300, and three of 5,600—fifteen battleships, and in addition to these, three armored cruisers. This fleet will give the country the mastery of the Mediterranean.

Finally, Mr. Drage considers Great Britain's standing and prospects in Europe. Personally, he informs his

readers, he has always been "a believer in a good understanding with Germany," and will remain "faithful to that belief so long as the two-Power naval standard is scrupulously maintained by Great Britain," but *si vis pacem, para bellum*; the moment that standard is allowed to lapse, "the outbreak of war will depend partly on German nerves"—the world has been made uncomfortably aware of late of English "nerves," by the way—and "partly on the occurrence of a favorable opportunity." As for France and Russia, the one doubts her preparedness for war; the other knows that she is utterly unprepared. Mr. Drage does not say so, but what he does say comes to the same thing in the end: England can rely upon herself alone; her "partners" do not mean to fight for her, an *entente cordiale* being far from being an offensive and defensive alliance. He credits German industrials and merchants with a sincere desire for the continuance of peace, but he mistrusts the German Government. To the theory that that Government has become convinced that the victory can be won without firing a shot, by superior economic efficiency—a theory that is beginning to gain ground in Europe—Mr. Drage pays no attention. The course he advocates is plain: More British Dreadnoughts. They will undoubtedly be built, and be matched by more German Dreadnoughts, in addition to those of her ally in the Mediterranean, with France and Russia and Italy bravely struggling to keep up with the rivalry, until—who can foretell the end?



A Georgian Pageant. By Frank Frankfort Moore. With Illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. Pp. iv, 346. \$3.50.

The days of the Georges were undoubtedly the most gossipy period of which the world has any record, and Mr. Moore has steeped himself to saturation in all the ancient gossip which the letter and diary writers of the period have left on record. Whether there was any need for a volume of the portly size to which Mr. Moore's pages extend to contravene justly forgotten statements about remembered and unremembered personages, or to rehabilitate the characters of some who suffered at the hands of the inveterate gossips of the eighteenth cen-

tury, may be left to be determined by any readers whom this kind of literature may attract. Even if Boswell did misunderstand Goldsmith and do his best to make him ridiculous, Goldsmith survived the treatment, and it hardly seems necessary for even the most zealous of his fellow-countrymen to take up the cudgels in defense of the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield" and "She Stoops to Conquer." But the most probable motive for the writing of this book was not the vindication of the fame of a fellow-countryman. It was rather Mr. Moore's desire for an opportunity to show his own cleverness. An example or two will suffice. Animadverting on the gluttony for which Dr. Johnson was notorious, and his patron, Mr. Thrale, almost equally so, Mr. Moore writes: "He [Mr. Thrale] usually fell asleep after dinner; one day he failed to awake, and he has not awakened since." Of Mr. Barretti, another protégé of the Thrales, Mr. Moore writes: "He was as detestable as he was learned—perhaps even more so. Learned men are not invariably horrid, unless they are men of genius as well, and this rarely happens." It may be safely left to his readers to decide whether this writing is clever and witty, or merely smart.



The German Drama in the Nineteenth Century. By Dr. Georg Witkowski. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 12mo. \$1.

This handy, compact, well-considered and well-balanced little treatise has been translated by Prof. L. E. Horning, of the University of Toronto, and deserves the attention of all students. The interest of the monograph for the American student of the development of the contemporary drama lies, of course, more especially in the pages devoted to the period 1885-1900, the era of the free theater in Germany, and of the blossoming and flowering of naturalism, whose chief fruits have been Sudermann, some passing minor figures, Max Halbe at their head, and the most interesting writer of all, Gerard Hauptmann, whose artistic destiny still lies on the faces of the gods. A neat bit of condensed criticism, by the way, is the paragraph devoted by the author to Julius Philipp, who *prend son bien au il le front*—

from Ibsen, Sudermann, Hauptmann, Halbe; all is grist that he can bring to his mill, which turns out only momentarily effective, hollow, theatrical effects, and nothing more. Thus far the serious main stream of contemporary German drama, its lighter rivulets of comedy, made familiar to us in translation from the days of "The Private Secretary" to those of "Countess Gucki," the vapid farces of which the American season now opening is destined to have its full share in translation and adaptation, the operetta, all this comes within the scope of Dr. Witkowski's book, as does also opera, from Mozart via Weber, Flotow, Nicolai, Bruehl, and a few others, to Wagner. The earlier chapters of the book have, from our distance, only an historic, a strictly German historic, significance. The tracing of the evolution is, of necessity, begun in the closing years of the eighteenth century; then follow the romantic period of 1800-1830, and the developments of 1830-1885, neither of them of traceable bearing upon the Anglo-American drama. Influences, national and foreign, are indicated with brief clarity, culminating, after a short apprenticeship to the French society drama, in a not always discriminating discipleship to Ibsen, Strindberg, Tolstoy; and, via literature, to Zola. Summing up, the author finds that in the German drama of the nineteenth century there is to be noted in its highest form—tragedy—"neither assured progress in matters of form nor an important increase in the number of possessions"; that the play of contemporary life and its problems has gained in flexibility of technique and range of permissible subjects, but that it is "so determined by the conditions of the times that it but rarely produces works of long life"—which, by the way, is the true explanation of the passing of the drama of the younger Dumas, whose social and moral problems no longer interest us; and that the *schwank*, the *posse* and the folk-drama offer "nothing but a picture of continued decay." In the field of the music-drama, Weber and Wagner, "it would seem, are not to be surpassed." As to the future, Dr. Witkowski refuses to venture prophecy; the literary tendencies he sees are summed up in Nietzsche, symbolism and

a new romanticism; the highest hopes of the German drama are at present centered in Hauptmann. A scholarly, informing and withal readable little volume.



English Literature in the Nineteenth Century. By LARNE MAGNUS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. '82.

The aim of this volume, which the author entitles an essay in criticism, is to arrive at some sort of designation or characterization for the nineteenth century like those which at once designate and characterize other well-marked and completed periods of literature—the Renaissance, the Age of Reason, and so on. This etiquet or label the writer discovers in the Age of Emancipation, whose implication and significance he undertakes to bring out with reference to the period concerned by a comprehensive review of the various authors and their contributions. Such an attempt to survey critically a vast and partially unplotted territory is no less difficult than meritorious, and it is not astonishing that Mr. Magnus's performance should be rather unequal. On the whole, it may be said by way of general stricture, he hardly seems to be at the most advantageous point of view somehow. Not only is his formula too cramped; he is almost too much of the thing he criticises to be a thoroly safe critic. If he is not himself a partisan of the old Emancipation party—how like the thirties it sounds!—he is at least so thoroly a romantic sympathizer that he has some difficulty in seeing even the more obvious faults of the movement. In particular he has little or nothing to say of the inherent weaknesses of its promoters—of Wordsworth and Shelley—which have in a manner vitiated the constitution of their descendants. For him Peter Bell is "The true pendant to the Ancient Mariner." Of the latter part of his period, the Victorian Age proper, his discussion is more satisfactory. There is much in his criticism of Tennyson and the other men of yesterday to arrest attention. At the same time he is somewhat out of the way to reckon Meredith "among the greatest English poets," or to count Swinburne as the master of criticism. In addition it may be objected that the individual reviews are not al-

ways very closely integrated with the general theme. But after all the merit of the book consists in its *aperçus* and flashes of insight, which are at times exceedingly penetrating.



Literary Notes

....The latest of the personal magazinettes to come under our observation is *The East Side*, a peculiarly New York product, of which Zoe Anderson Norris, of 338 East Fifteenth street, is printer's devil, business manager, editor, owner, circulation liar and press agent. It is "published whenever the printer will stand for it."

....In connection with the Hudson-Fulton Celebration the F. A. Stokes Company are issuing a historical guide to the City of New York, compiled by the City Historical Club of New York and containing seventy maps and diagrams and forty-six illustrations. The book is dedicated to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, and is indorsed by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. (\$1.50.)

....In der in Neuyork erscheinenden Zeitschrift THE INDEPENDENT, werden in diesem Jahr beachtenswerte, reich illustrierte Artikel des Herrn Edwin E. Slosson über die Geschichte, Verwaltung, Studentengebräuche, Lehrkurse usw. einzelner Universitäten veröffentlicht, die um so mehr Aufsehen erregt haben, als sie von einem Unparteiischen geschrieben sind. Jeder Deutsche, der sich für das höhere Unterrichtswesen der Vereinigten Staaten einigermassen interessiert, sollte diese Artikel lesen.—*Internationale Wochenschrift*, (Berlin).

....In the past few years special libraries, in some cases a department of a prominent public library, but more frequently connected with large industrial concerns, banking and insurance companies, commercial organizations, and legislative and executive commissions, have been established in the leading cities of the United States. In this era of specialization, the creation of a library devoted exclusively, for example, to economics, to life and fire insurance statistics, to data as to trade and commerce, to rail and water transportation, or to real estate, has become a pressing necessity. These libraries, constantly increasing in number, size and importance, now find it desirable actively to co-operate. At the July conference of the American Library Association, which was held at Bretton Woods, the "Special Libraries Association" was organized, with John Cotton Dana, librarian of the Newark Free Public Library, as president, and Anna Sears, librarian of the Merchants' Association of New York, as secretary and treasurer.

....An unexpectedly delightful little book is Mr. Alfred H. Upham's *Old Miami: the Yale of the Middle West* (Hamilton, Ohio: Republican Pub. Co.) The cause of the writing and the publication of the volume is the centenary of the university, which fell in February of

this year of many centennial and multiple thereof, but it is its own excuse for being, and an ample one. Mr. Upham does not take the "Yale of the Early West" too seriously, and yet he more than suggests the dignity and significance of the foundation of this outpost of education, and the value of its services on what was then the selvage of our civilization. The book gives a series of pictures of the life of the students at Miami in its early days, of pranks and discipline, of societies and fraternities, of the coming of educational institutions for women to nestle under Miami's wings, and closes with chapters on the Civil War, whose conclusion brought the end of the first phase of the university's existence. Mr. Upham vividly glimpses a page in the life of the West that has already passed into history.



Pebbles

It was in the old days of legend that the dish ran away with the spoon. But we still have the cup that cheers.—*Puck*.

SHE WAS TOO QUICK

There were three at the little table in the café, a lady and two men.

Suddenly the electric lights went out, and the lady, quickly and noiselessly, drew back.

An instant later there was the smack of a compound kiss. As the electric lights went up each man was seen smiling complaisantly.

"I thought I heard a kiss," said the lady, "but nobody kissed me."

Then the men suddenly glared at each other and flushed and looked painfully sheepish.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

NATHAN STRAUS, discussing the absurd difficulties that confront sanitists in their endeavor to pass laws compelling the pasteurization of milk, said:

"The legislators who oppose this law bring forward arguments about as weak as that of the Maine milkman.

"A lady, summering in Maine, said to her milkman severely:

"Look here, this milk of yours is half water and half chalk. What do you mean by advertising it as pure?"

"Madam," said the milk manufacturer, with reproachful dignity, 'to the pure all things are pure.'"

HE EXPLAINED

At a school one day a teacher, having asked most of his pupils the difference between an island and a peninsula without receiving a satisfactory answer, came to the last boy.

"I can explain it, sir," said the bright youth. "First get two glasses. Fill one with water and the other with milk. Then catch a fly and place it in the glass of water. That fly is an island, because he is entirely surrounded by water. But now place the fly in the glass of milk, and it will be a peninsula, because it is nearly surrounded by water."

The boy went to the top of the class.—*American Literary Review*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Hudson River Show

THE commissions in charge of plans for the Hudson-Fulton Celebration have done their work well. They have provided for the tastes of all sorts and conditions of men. There will be Rembrandts for the artistic; concerts for the musical; receptions for the fashionable; lectures for the intellectual; banquets for the gustatorial; sports for the sporty; but for everybody, these and all the others, there will be the pageantry of the River.

For the oldest and most popular of spectacles is the procession. It is never out of fashion, the most orthodox of amusements, *semper ubique et pro omnibus*. As the people will gather on the Palisades the last of this month to watch the ships go by, so gathered they on the banks of the Nile and the Euphrates five thousand years ago. The "floats" of the street will most appropriately bear the signs of the long and honorable descent of this popular form of entertainment. The gods of Egypt and Scandinavia will again appear on earth; the athletes of Greece and the warriors of Rome will have another triumph; the Indians and the Dutch, the English, Irish

and Scotch, the Italians, Jews, French, Syrians, Danes, negroes, Colonials and red-coats, their descendants, impersonators and successors, the cosmopolites of the metropolis, will unite in the celebration as they have united in the making of the nation. There will be in this parade a suggestion of all the four types of pageantry which we Americans have chiefly developed—the fireman's, the circus, the Mardi Gras, and the Fourth of July processions.

The processional pageant is the most beloved of spectacles by the people because it is the most democratic. Thousands may participate in it and unlimited numbers may look on. Ticket speculators cannot monopolize the seats. The Four Hundred cannot revise the list of invitations; it will be open to the Four Million. The footlights will stretch a hundred and fifty miles and the proscenium arch is high heaven itself. The Palisades will serve as a back-drop in this, the people's theater, and there will be real water, real rocks, real clouds and real trees for properties; what is a more unique feature of the modern drama, there will be real air to breathe. All the four elements of which, according to the ancients, the world is composed will be utilized in different combinations for the various modes of locomotion. Men will travel by earth, water and air, and fire will propel them. The "Half Moon" will head the line, on water by the aid of air. The "Clermont" will follow, on water by the aid of fire. Paralleling them up Riverside Drive will be a continuous procession of automobiles, on land by the aid of fire. And overhead will fly Glenn Curtis and Wilbur Wright, in air by the aid of fire, the latest of the triumphs of mankind, the first time the third dimension has been brought into the procession.

As a method of teaching history to large classes, the pageant is unequalled. Seeing is believing. What eulogy of the courage of the discoverers of America can thrill us like the sight of this little sailboat, twenty-one paces long, in which Henry Hudson cruised these unknown seas in search of the Northwest Passage? When he ran into shallow water up near Albany he rightly concluded that he could never get to China

that way, so he went back and tried it again higher up next year, only to get into a worse *cul-de-sac* and be put to death. His sole reward was to have his name attached to the most beautiful river and the biggest bay in America. His life was a failure, so thought he and his contemporaries, but a glorious success say we, and so we celebrate. The Northwest Passage has since been found, but found not passable. The announcement of a polar sea on the eve of the celebration arouses only sentimental and speculative interest, no commercial aspirations. Yet it is singularly appropriate that we will have with us on this occasion Peary of the Pole. Shall we say Peary and Cook? No, certainly not, for if we are to use both names we must say Cook and Peary. Even in the days of Fulton it was remembered that this river was once thought the route to the Pole. As he steamed up the Hudson one of the jeering spectators shouted from the shore: "Bring us back a chip from the North Pole!" Fulton did not go so far, altho farther than the taunting skeptic thought he would, but now we are to have the Pole brought to us, on the "Roosevelt" if not on the "Bradley." Such a conflict of claimants is no new thing in the history of exploration. An enthusiastic editor of the *Cookite* faction last week wrote: "It is as certain that Cook discovered the North Pole as that Columbus discovered America or Hudson the river which bears his name." No doubt, but how certain is that? Columbus had his Ericson, Hudson had his Verrazano, and Commander Peary may profit by their example.

The polar regions are no longer an unknown world. No modern voyager could if he would venture on such a deed of high emprise as Hudson in the "Half Moon." But when Fulton started to go "up to Albany on a sawmill" he opened the way into a kingdom richer than Cathay. For the explorers in the world of applied science need set no limits to their ambitions. The "Half Moon" was only 63 feet long, the "Clermont" was only 150 feet, but when they go up the Hudson September 25, 1909, they will pass the river steamboat "New York," 340 feet long; the American battleship "Montana," 502 feet long, and the Cu-

nard liner "Lusitania," 790 feet long, while all around them will swarm swift motor boats, and above will be dirigibles and aeroplanes. The Age of Exploration is closing, but the Age of Invention has barely begun.

✱

Secretary Ballinger's Acquittal

PRESIDENT TAFT has so completely the judicial temper that he has been counted as destined to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. His decision, therefore, completely exonerating the Secretary of the Interior of all blame in the charges brought against him of complicity in the schemes of combinations of capital to get control of Alaskan coal lands and of Western water-power sites, will be generally accepted. The attack on Secretary Ballinger, supposed to be inspired by Forester Pinchot, was so much of an indictment that the decision of President Taft may be called an acquittal.

Those who have read an article in our issue of last week by Willard French on "The Seizure of the People's Water Power" will have a clear idea of what are the evils against which it is the duty of the Government to protect the people.

The President puts the defense very clearly and it seems convincingly. The facts being as given, Secretary Ballinger's record is stainless in these matters. As to the water-power sites, the facts are given as follows: A few weeks before the close of his term President Roosevelt by executive order withdrew 1,500,000 acres from public settlement. Secretary Ballinger learned from the Geological Survey that the most of these tracts were far away from rivers, and, following its information, he restored the whole for settlement, but withheld all filings and entries that might be made for water-power purposes. In a few weeks the department learned what were the tracts that had such water power and again withdrew them, amounting to 300,000 acres, leaving 1,200,000 for settlement. As a matter of fact not one single filing has been attempted on any one of the water-power sites since President Roosevelt's original withdrawal in January of 1909. It is further shown that the story told by ex-Governor Pardee, of California, and widely published, of 15,000

acres pulled up by a water-power trust in Montana is completely fictitious. The President further says that there are 50 per cent. more water-power sites withdrawn from entry under Secretary Ballinger than had been withdrawn when he entered office, while four times as much land has been restored to settlement.

These facts are conclusive, so far as water power is concerned. Apparently the only point left unconsidered, or, at least, unreported, is the nature of the 1,200,000 acres thus restored for settlement. Are they the highland forest tracts which properly might be a forest reserve? There are other things to be considered besides water power, and one is the conserving of the sources of water power, so as to maintain a steady flow, and that means the maintenance and control of forests; and for this we have a Forest Bureau.

The other charge, even more definitely made by Mr. L. H. Glavis, chief of the Field Division of the General Land Office, was that Secretary Ballinger gave countenance and help to the claimants to the valuable coal lands in Alaska. The President has been carefully over the documents and technical questions involved, and he finds that Secretary Ballinger's course has been correct, and that Mr. Glavis, in presenting his complaints to the President, withheld important and essential facts in favor of the Secretary of the Interior. The President therefore allows the Secretary to dismiss Mr. Glavis as disingenuous and disloyal to his superiors.

Herein, the facts being as given, Secretary Ballinger is exonerated. The only point we see not fully cleared up is the wisdom of the Secretary's order that the claims pending in the Land Office and undisposed of be pressed to settlement for the advantage of both the claimants and of the Government. Of these, 931 are of coal lands in Alaska, and of these thirty-three are of the Cunningham group. Mr. Glavis insisted that these claims were fraudulent, as they were based on the buying out of entries by dummies who had never seen the lands, and that time was required to secure the proof of collusion and conspiracy. Of course, the claims should be settled as soon as possible, with all due regard to

their justice. Whether Mr. Glavis was allowed time to secure evidence, and what has become of those claims, we are not yet informed.

Of course, we are very glad that the Secretary's course has proved ethically and legally correct. We also believe that Mr. Pinchot's persistence in protecting the nation's forest wealth deserves praise. If we have any fear in the questions involved, which are questions of policy as well as law, it is that men of exact legal training may not interpret the powers given to them under the laws quite largely enough, but many feel obliged to be bound to the narrowest interpretations. The Supreme Court has given us good lessons in this matter, showing how the public good requires liberal construction of the provisions of the Constitution.

Dunwoodie and Modernism

WE gave two weeks ago the last and most extreme pronouncement from the Vatican against modern science and learning. We have previously informed our readers of the refusal of Rome to approve the appointment of Dr. Hanna, of Rochester, N. Y., as Auxiliary Archbishop of San Francisco, because of charges of Modernism. A later development of the same sort deserves notice, inasmuch as the attitude of the Church to modern learning is of the greatest importance to the whole country.

At Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, is situated the seminary of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York. It is the heir of three previous attempts. The first was somewhere up the State; that was destroyed by fire. Next it was opened at Fordham. There the president was Dr. McCloskey, afterward Archbishop of New York and the first Cardinal of the Western World. His predecessor in the Metropolitan See, Archbishop Hughes, turned Fordham over to the Jesuits, and the city bought a good slice from them—seventy acres, we believe, and at a round price. Fordham ought to be a paying institution; and yet a short while ago the Jesuits raised a mortgage, running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars, upon it. There is a story current that the Jesuits have a custom to keep all their properties under mortgage, so that

in case of expulsion they will leave encumbered estates behind them.

Next the seminary traveled northward to Troy, where Archbishop Hughes, in conjunction with the bishops of the State, bought a defunct Protestant institute at Troy; the faculty were nearly all recruited from Belgium. Its first president, Dr. Gabriels, is now the Bishop of Ogdensburg. Perhaps the most important work of Archbishop Corrigan was bringing back the seminary to its present site at Dunwoodie. The property at Troy was turned over to the Christian Brothers, who made it into a school.

Archbishop Corrigan arranged with the Company of St. Sulpice, whose special task it is to train priests for the altar, to take charge of the new department. Dr. Dyer, at that time head of the philosophic department of St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., was named first president at Dunwoodie, and with him were associated a bright galaxy of Sulpician scholars—Driscoll, a noted Orientalist; Gigot, who has written several advanced works on Scripture; Bruneau, the compiler of a Gospel Harmony; Mahoney, professor of dogmatics, and later on Havey, now president of Brighton Seminary, Boston, Mass. The Sulpicians were strangers to the New York clergy, but they soon won the respect and esteem of the diocese, for they stuck to their post, led the same life as the seminarians, and mingled not with the little ups and downs of diocesan life.

When, however, Dr. Dyer was transferred to the presidency of the mother seminary, St. Mary's, Baltimore, in succession to Dr. Magnien, deceased, difficulties soon arose. Archbishop Farley had newly succeeded Corrigan. On one side were the Sulpicians outside New York, and on the other their own men at Dunwoodie, supported by Farley. The upshot was that most of the Sulpicians left the company and became attached to the diocese of New York. Farley therefore had the seminary and the faculty entirely under his control. The whole controversy, chiefly a series of letters, has been printed *for private circulation* in a booklet by one of the parties. But Dunwoodie had apparently reached a period of peace, when lo! the specter of Mod-

ernism spread over it and charges were formulated in Rome against the faculty. It is not clear whence emanated these charges, but the Archbishop heard more of them from Rome than was agreeable. Under Papal orders every bishop is required to appoint a commission for the purpose of searching out all suspicions of Modernism in seminaries. But their help was not needed. Dr. Hanna's supposed heresy was reported to Rome by a fellow professor at the Rochester seminary; and there had been no secret of the sympathy of Dunwoodie with modern views. Indeed, it had started a review for the very purpose of supporting liberal teachings; but it was suspended when Modernism was condemned.

At any rate Archbishop Farley was frightened by what he heard from Rome, and he resolved on the removal of the leading members of the faculty. The names were given in the Catholic journals, but with the erroneous assumption that the removal was required by a general rule as to the right of those to teach who had left the orders. The Archbishop felt that these removals were required by Rome, and he made his peace and in union with other prelates bought the old home of Pius IX and presented it to Pius X.

But the Archbishop did not fulfil all his threats. He perhaps found that the professors had too many friends. He contented himself with removing the rector, Dr. Driscoll, a scholar of reputation, and leaving several others, whose names we do not need to give. Why should we pillory them as Modernists? The Archbishop made Father Chidwick, rector of St. Ambrose Church, but better known as the popular naval chaplain, president of Dunwoodie, and gave Dr. Driscoll the charge on Tenth avenue left vacant by Father Chidwick, possibly to his relief from theologic aspersions. The faculty, at the suggestion of the Archbishop, passed warm resolutions of praise for their retiring president.

It has been often declared that there is no Modernism in the Catholic Church in this country, which would be equivalent to declaring that there is nothing but Medievalism as crass as the decisions

of the Biblical Commission; just as it was declared that there is no Americanism, which would be a sad condition. The defeat of Dr. Hanna and the overturn at Dunwoodie, and we may add the removal of the ex-Jesuit, Cornelius Clifford, professor of ecclesiastical history, from Seton Hall Seminary, are among the evidences that things are not as bad as has been claimed. There would have been no such trouble under Leo XIII, and there will probably be relief under the next Pope. The light cannot be shut out long. Many are prudent enough to foresee the evil and hide themselves till the storm is overpast.



The President's Speeches

IF President Taft can accomplish what his speech in Chicago outlined, a radical reform in the practice of criminal law, it will be an achievement of untold importance and will make his a most notable administration. Mr. Roosevelt, whose eye was open to every reform that was within reach of his ken, could not have pressed this reform, for he is not a practising lawyer, but Mr. Taft has seen the evil and has felt the wrong of the present system, and has more than once attacked it.

The facts are as bad as he describes them to be. We have all seen murder cases that have occupied a month of the court's time and cost many thousands of dollars, in which cunning lawyers have worried or wearied the jury into acquittal of guilty men, men who would have received the death penalty if they had been poor men, but who escaped because their money could contrive and invent occasions for delay and excuses for crime which would overrule the judge and befog the jury. Hear what the President says:

"The administration of criminal law in this country is a disgrace to our civilization, and the prevalence of crime and fraud, which here is greatly in excess of that in the European countries, is due largely to the failure of the law and its administrators to bring criminals to justice. I am sure that this failure is not due to corruption of officials. It is not due to their negligence or laziness, tho of course there may be both in some cases; but it is chiefly due to the system, against which it is

impossible for an earnest prosecutor and an efficient judge to struggle."

If conditions are as bad as they are here described, and we do not doubt they are, it is the business of those organizations of lawyers who are devoted to the real achievement of justice to urge on our American Bar Association and our State Legislatures such reforms as will remove this crying evil. To be sure it is the lawyers who have developed the evil and have profited by it, but there are enough patriotic and honest men in the profession to devise and press the needed amendments of procedure. President Taft tells us, what has been often noted, that a trial which here will take weeks if lawyers are well paid, will be finished in England, and with equal protection of justice, in two days. But there the judges have power to control the proceedings before them, to rebuke and restrain counsel, and to help the jury as to facts as well as law.

This is no reform to be accomplished "between the acts"; it will take a long time, but Congress can, after careful consideration, so lay down rules for Federal courts as to provide an example and norm for State courts. If the President will put his legal mind, and that of his distinguished advisers, to this task and not fear to make his influence felt in getting it enacted into law, he will deserve the everlasting gratitude of many a poor man unfortunately brought for trial. If these reforms should drive some able lawyers into a less lucrative kind of practice, and some disreputable men into the primitive labor of tilling the ground, the world would be better off. One recalls that the head of the most famous firm of criminal lawyers in this city was not so long ago sent to prison for proving too "smart" in his legal practice.

In a subsequent speech, in the very domain of the "insurgents," the President both criticised and defended the new tariff law. He said that the woolen schedule is bad, and at the same time he said that on the whole the act makes a reduction in rates and so measurably keeps the promise of the Republican platform. To veto the bill would have been unwise, and now we may expect the tariff to stand unchanged for some years, for

fresh amendments would, he says, greatly disarrange trade. We agree that he did right in signing the bill, and we do not expect speedy revision. Certainly in some schedules, and those of importance chiefly to manufacturers who want cheap raw materials, there has been a considerable reduction, in good part thru the intervention of the President, but we fail to see any such considerable relief as the party pledge promised. The trouble is that the new tariff, like the old, was constructed not to benefit consumers but to benefit manufacturers; to raise the price of commodities for the help of the seller, and not to reduce the price for the benefit of the consumer. The ultimate end of all trade and business is the advantage of the consumer, not of the producer, altho both are to be helped together. We have now very far from a scientific tariff law, and shall not have until our new tariff commission has been long at work.

The President is now in the realm of his tariff critics, Republicans as well as Democrats. His addresses on this subject will be closely studied and will not receive perfunctory praise. All must admire the frank boldness with which he takes the people into his confidence and says plainly what he believes. For this we admire him.



A Brother to All Women

DURING the same week that Mr. Harriman died, Henry B. Blackwell passed away in Boston. The newspapers of the United States contained thousands of columns concerning Mr. Harriman, and there was scarcely one of them which did not print an editorial on his death. The death of Mr. Blackwell passed practically unnoticed outside his own city. Mr. Harriman accumulated \$100,000,000 during his lifetime. Mr. Blackwell merely devoted a life of eighty-four years to the promotion of human freedom.

Mr. Blackwell was the best friend that women as a sex ever had among men. Other men have helped individual women. Other men have helped women as a sex very greatly on occasions. But Mr. Blackwell was the only man who ever gave up his whole mature life to elevating and improving the condition of women before the law. The devotion of one

man to one woman has formed the motive theme of a very large part of all creative literature. The devotion of one man to the welfare of the sex may reasonably receive a brief notice.

When Mr. Blackwell and Lucy Stone were married in 1855 they published a joint signed protest. In this they stated that upon assuming the marriage relation they protested against the existing marriage laws of the United States, especially the following: The laws which gave the husband the custody of the wife's person, the exclusive control and guardianship of their children, the sole ownership of her personal and use of her real estate, the absolute right to the entire product of her industry, a much larger and more permanent interest in the property of a deceased wife than they give to a widow in that of her deceased husband, and, finally, against the whole system by which the legal existence of the wife is suspended during her marriage.

When Mr. Blackwell married in 1855, with the exception of the power of life and death, he found himself endowed with practically every power over his wife which the Roman husband possessed 2,000 years and more ago. In the one-half century since then this condition has been very largely swept away in the United States and replaced by the American system, which in a general way recognizes the married woman as an individual before the law, with all the rights and responsibilities of other individuals. Generally speaking, an American woman no longer assumes the legal condition of a minor when she marries. She now retains very largely any rights she may have possessed before. This is due to Mr. Blackwell more than to any other one man.

Mr. Blackwell, then a man of twenty-eight, made his first woman suffrage speech in 1853, five years after the general movement was started. His labors for that cause have never ceased since that day. He was one of the original founders of the first national suffrage association, and of the *Woman's Journal*, the first permanent suffrage publication in the United States, which he had conducted since 1870. His editorial in the issue of that paper which followed his death was the last of a continuous series

extending over forty years. Thruout all those years he traveled indefatigably over the entire United States, without a dollar of salary and generally at his own expense, lecturing and organizing for suffrage. A lifelong Republican of prominence, he introduced suffrage resolutions in scores of Republican conventions, and secured their adoption in some. His work was so intertwined with that of others who were working with him that it is difficult to differentiate. But, while many women were working thruout that period, and while they had many helpers among men, he was the only man who never abandoned or slackened his efforts.

When Mr. Blackwell made his first suffrage speech in 1853, women could not vote anywhere except in municipal elections in Sweden, and school elections in Kentucky and Ohio. Today women have full suffrage in Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand and Australia. They have municipal suffrage in England, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Kansas, Denmark, Iceland and several European cities. They have school suffrage in half the States of the Union, and tax suffrage in Iowa, Montana, Louisiana, Michigan and the greater part of New York State. During these fifty-six years there has been more advance in the educational, industrial and property rights of women than in the entire history of the world before that time. Mr. Blackwell, at the end of his long life, could look upon this and say, "All of it I saw and part of it I was."

He was a man of infinite kindness in private life. Poor old huns and dead beats, men who were "down and out," found him out and haunted him. Poor, miserable widows and working women who had been cheated and imposed upon went to him for advice and help. Movements against Armenian massacres, Russian despotism, American deportation of political refugees—every form of human tyranny—sought his aid and endorsement.

The Arabs have a beautiful expression by which they describe a man of singular purity and uprightness. They call him "a brother to all women." Mr. Blackwell was a brother to all women. They will remember him long.

The Two Explorers

The two explorers are to be in New York this week. There is little to be added to what has already been said. The impression still prevails that both were successful in reaching the Pole, exactly as they claim, and that a certain natural, tho hardly pardonable, disappointment and jealousy at being forestalled accounts for Commander Peary's readiness to refuse credit to Dr. Cook's achievement. Commander Peary's brief record of his excursion to the Pole has been published and carries conviction, while Dr. Cook's is appearing in deliberate instalments in the *New York Herald*, and will take we don't know how long to reach the crucial records of the approach to the Pole. Every part of Peary's account agrees with what had come from Dr. Cook, and so far accredits it. We take it that Dr. Cook's delay in publication is fairly accounted for by the fact that he must make it pay his expenses, as he is not on a Government salary. At first it was reported that Commander Peary took with him but one Eskimo on his last marches, which allowed him even less corroboration than Dr. Cook, who took two. But the interview with Henson, Peary's colored attendant, shows that Henson and two or more Eskimos were with Peary when he reached the Pole, and all shouted together. We trust that there is some mistake in the report of an interviewer that Commander Peary gave as the reason for sending back all his white companions, "Because after a lifetime of effort I dearly wanted the honor myself." It would not have reduced his honor to have taken a companion with him.

Cook's Front Teeth

Dr. Cook's report of his polar trip is being scrutinized by the higher critics as ever were Holy Writ. Some question the evidence of his own mouth, the gap in his jaw which he claims was due to a fight with a polar bear, for, they say, polar bears are either too cowardly or too ferocious to engage in a boxing match that results in nothing worse than the loss of two teeth. One newspaper announces its willingness to receive subscriptions to finance an expedition to go

in search of those front teeth as corroborative evidence of his story. But in the meantime to satisfy our curiosity as to the habits of polar bears we turn to Nansen's story, "In Nacht und Eis," and two lively encounters come to hand at once, illustrated (I, 256, and II, 185), the latter an unprovoked attack in which Johanssen "hatte einen Schlag hinter das rechte Ohr bekommen, dass ihm die Funken aus dem Augen stoben—" and the other a jolly account of "ein kleines, mageres, einjähriges Thier" that took Peder Hendriksen a bite in the hip, and made an end of three dogs in succession, before he was given a quietus by four men frantically trying, one and all, to get their guns thawed out (weil sie "voll gefrorener Vaseline waren"). "Das war ein hinterlistiger Teufel von Bär," says Nansen, "trotz seiner Kleinheit." If Cook can tell as good bear stories as Nansen he deserves some credit from a skeptical world.



Creole or Mulatto In a review in our issue of August 26, of an English book on slang terms, we noted that the author made the *creole* to be a *mulatto*. On this matter Charles K. Needham, of New Albany, Ind., sends us proof that certain mulattos are called creoles in Mobile. He says:

I spent the first three months of 1909 in the city of Mobile, Ala. I had occasion a number of times to use the city directory, of which there were two kinds at my disposal; one, published by the firm R. L. Polk & Co. (having head offices at Columbus, Ohio, and making a specialty of directories of cities not exceeding say 100,000 inhabitants); the other was issued by a local house in Mobile—Delchamps is the name, I believe—and it differed from the Polk directory in one respect. The men in the employ of Polk & Co., following the custom in Southern cities, divided all names into two divisions, "White" and "Colored," including in the latter class all persons who showed clearly to the enumerator any proportion of African blood. But in the Delchamps directory there was a threefold division, namely, "White," "Creole" and "Colored." This was to me something new, altho I have been a visitor or resident in the South nearly all my life. I had been taught and had learned from personal conversation with persons in New Orleans how the word *creole* is used in Louisiana, yet I soon perceived, on comparing some of the persons with the many names given in Delchamps' directory, that the Mobilians attached to the word another meaning. The quotation given in the Standard Dictionary from Geo. W. Cable, "His whole ap-

pearance was a dazzling contradiction of the notion that a creole is a person of mixed blood," does not apply in Mobile, where the number of creoles is nearly equal to those known as "colored," and yet Mobile is only 140 miles from New Orleans.

Without taking special pains to investigate, I learned that in the Mobile region the colored people are exceedingly clannish. A large proportion of those who show they are not of pure African descent claim that the only admixture of European blood was by Spanish or French fathers years ago, and that such unions had the blessing or sanction of the Roman Catholic Church at some time during the life of the father or mother. The more extreme of the Mobilian creoles (who are all Catholics) claim that there have never been any illegitimate children in their ancestry, and they therefore hold themselves superior to the negroids—even those of lighter tint—who are about them. There is nothing, however, which will enable a stranger to distinguish in outward appearance between one of these Mobilian creoles and a mulatto, quadroon or octoroon of the ordinary kind. As a white man said to me: "For us they are all niggers." But to meet the deep seated feeling which exists in the minds of these people, and which is kept alive by the teachings of the church that they attend, the local editors of a directory have been willing to maintain a separate classification year after year.



Mr. Harriman's Will A credit to womankind, and no less to masculine faith and fealty, is Mr. Harriman's will, executed six years ago, and leaving his entire estate to his wife and making her sole executrix. He believed her worthy of absolute trust, her judgment as well as her purpose. He left five children, three of them of age and one married, but they are not mentioned in the will of less than a hundred words; their interests are wholly confided to their mother. Her property was of great advantage to him when he began his career. He trusted her judgment and took her advice for his largest business transactions, and he believed her capable to manage his railroad properties. A higher compliment could not be imagined, for it concerns intelligence, judgment and loyal integrity. Of course, the children will not suffer. And yet many another millionaire may have acted with wisdom and all proper consideration who has simply given his widow her third part of the estate, or have made generous provision for her home and maintenance; but Mrs. Harriman receives distinguished honor.

The following letter from
A Kindly Act William E. Barton, D.D.,
 of Oak Park, Ill., tells a
 kindly story and preaches a short lesson:

Some months ago I made request thru your columns that picture postal cards be sent to a friend of mine in prison. May I now be permitted to thank those who responded to that request and to say that it will not be necessary to send any more? The gentle, kindly man to whom the kindness was extended, has been released, and is doubly free; he died a free man.

Friends who sent him postal cards without knowing his name will be interested in knowing that there came to him thru the mails 1,600 illustrated postals, from every part of the world, and that he found great satisfaction in arranging them, and that every one of them touched his heart with a sense of the kindness of unknown friends. It is something to have brightened the last months of a life as those did who remembered him in bonds.

As his name was not mentioned before, let it still rest in the silence of this quiet ministration. But let me preach this little sermon to men who are trusted as he once was trusted, and honored as he once was honored: Keep trust funds separate from your own money. It is a very simple sermon, but for lack of following its direction some kindly men, generous and good, have learned bitter lessons.

Dr. Barton also tells us that he has received from Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, the offer of \$100,000 for Berea College dependent on the securing of \$500,000. The trustees have just achieved the impossibility of the same amount for the colored industrial annex to Berea to be established somewhere in Kentucky, and certainly the mother college needs and deserves the additional endowment desired. This is the last gift which Dr. Pearsons will make under his resolve to give all his fortune.

Institutions for the education of colored youth are generally stingily financed because the race is yet poor, and the rich white friends are few—and, particularly, a colored college in the North receives little attention. President Scarborough of Wilberforce University, Ohio, must have been almost as much surprised as gratified when Mr. Carnegie, with his inclusive beneficence, offered to pay half the expense for a \$35,000 dormitory for girls when the rest is secured. Wilberforce is a most worthy institution, conducted wholly by colored people, and we

trust that a much larger sum can be raised for endowment. The sum would seem very modest for a white institution.

Three races, Caucasian, Eskimo, African, stood together at the Pole where since the world began no human foot had trod before these last achievements. Of all creatures only man can endure either extreme of cold or heat, and no matter what his race. It has been said that the negro must be confined to the hot climates, but the case of the negro, Henson, proves what has needed no proof since the race fled from our Southern States to Canada.

The German Social Democratic Congress in Leipzig last week voted to demand an equitable division of the electoral districts, and three instead of five years as the term of the Reichstag, and also opposed indirect taxation. There is no dangerous Socialism in these demands. They also refused to condemn those of their number who had voted with the Liberals. That shows a sense of practical politics.

For an incredibly awkward, but true, statement read the following written of Gladstone and Lord Rosebery at the time when the two were harnessed together for Irish home rule:

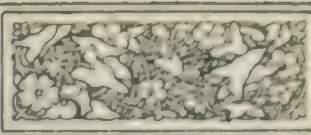
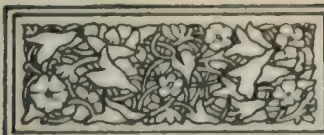
"The effusive humanitarianism and theological fanaticism of the one was antipodal to the fastidious cynicism and languid agnosticism of the other."

We commend it to teachers of rhetoric as an awful example.

There is a town in Oklahoma named Taft, inhabited solely by colored men. When two white men came there to settle they were received with warning placards that they would remain at their peril. That is the following of white men's bad example. Negroes should know better.

The North Pole, which the "Roosevelt" is bringing back, seems to be an Ananias Club.

The Pole this week is hotter than Central Africa.



The Hudson-Fulton Celebration and the Fire Hazard

THE present week is one of local celebration and of decoration. Flags are flying and bunting hangs in streamers and festoons here and there. Everywhere in Greater New York there is a striving after new and novel decorations and decorative displays in honor of Hendrick Hudson and Robert Fulton. In this connection the New York Board of Fire Underwriters has issued the following warning:

HOLIDAY AND OTHER DECORATIVE DISPLAYS NOT APPROVED BY FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Your attention is hereby respectfully called to the fact that the introduction about premises of dried and imitation leaves and flowers, harvest specimens, similar decorations and other inflammable materials, and the use of moving picture machines, introduces an additional hazard not contemplated by the underwriters in issuing policies of indemnity covering the usual fire hazard; and in this connection we refer you to one of the conditions of the standard form of fire insurance policy, wherein it is stipulated that:

"This entire policy, unless otherwise provided by agreement indorsed hereon, or added hereto, shall be void, etc., etc.—if the hazard be increased by any means within the control or knowledge of the insured."

So many disastrous fires have occurred, not only in mercantile establishments, but in churches, public buildings, etc., caused by the introduction of such decorations and exhibitions, and the danger to life and property is so great, that the practical prohibition of this class of display is deemed necessary by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

Electric display, where motors are used, and where electric currents are shunted or broken on different circuits for advertising purposes, will not be approved by this board unless the devices for motive power and for the shunting and breaking of currents on different circuits are installed in a fireproof inclosure and the entire apparatus in connection with such displays is specifically approved by certificate obtained from the electric department of this board on application, with details filed with the board at least ten days in advance of the time for using such displays.

Attention is also called to the fact that fire insurance contracts require all additions, alterations and changes made in electric equipments, after certificates have been issued, to be reported to and approved by this board.

The late Edward H. Harriman, master builder of railroads, who died last

week, years ago took a \$50,000 deferred dividend endowment policy with the New York Life Insurance Company and matured it. Does not this act on the part of Mr. Harriman suggest something to the uninsured reader?



THERE are some of us who get considerable pleasure in the world out of driving. There is something of inspiration, something of stimulation in holding the driving lines over a good horse. This is true of driving in the city or along well made country roads. In the latter case the joy of it is intensified by the growing crops, the birds, the flowers, the brooks and streams, the trees, which all lend something of enchantment to driving. Many persons drive horses, both in and out of the city, for pleasure as well as business, and the percentage of accidents connected with so doing has not seemed very great. The Travelers Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., is not content, however, to let those of us who love to drive do so without warning us of the danger to which we are liable. In calling attention to the need of insurance protection in this regard the company gives some figures that go to show that the horse, and particularly the driven horse, is the most dangerous animal in the world. In a recent circular issued by the Travelers, it says:

"Owners do not sufficiently realize that the use of horses and vehicles is dangerous and hazardous. This hazard has materially increased in recent years, as traffic in cities becomes more congested, and as a result of the advent of trolley cars, automobiles, motorcycles, elevated trains and asphalt streets. Not less than twelve out of every hundred mishaps involving physical injury, are caused directly by the use of horses. Runaway horses each year in the United States kill about 4,500 people, and injure about 17,000. A runaway horse for the time being is mad with fright, and wholly insensible to pain. No bit devised will stop him, that being left to the electric light pole or the plate glass window, which may incapacitate him for further mischief, but on the way he may kill or injure many people, and the owner not only loses his horse but may have become legally liable to others in large amounts for the damage he has done."

FINANCIAL



ROBERT S. LOVETT

Vice president and general counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was at a meeting of the board of directors of the company, held last night, called for the purpose of electing a successor to the late E. H. Harriman. Mr. Lovett was born in a farming family, Texas, June 12, 1854. In youth he worked on his father's farm and his education was obtained in the public schools of his home town and at Houston. This was supplemented by private instruction and self-education. He began his career as a station agent of the Houston, East & West Texas Railroad and afterward studied law while acting as freight clerk for the road at Houston. He was admitted to the bar on December 22, 1882. He became local counsel of the road which had first employed him. Eventually he became general counsel of the road and finally general counsel of the Texas & Pacific. His firm afterward represented the Southern Pacific and affiliated lines, commonly known as the Harriman System. Mr. Lovett came to New York three years ago. He is president of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company. In banking and other matters he is regarded as a shrewd, soundly educated man. He is a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York and of the Houston Thalian, of Houston.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1909 No. 3174

Survey of the World

Mr. Taft on
Railroads and Trusts

At Minneapolis the President welcomed to this country the Japanese commission of fifty-three men who have come to study American commercial and industrial methods. In this commission are seven members of Parliament, prominent physicians, attorneys, and representatives of Japan's banking houses. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Taft spoke of his six visits to Japan, commended the Emperor as "a warm and sincere friend of the United States," and declared that at the time of the recent controversy concerning Japanese immigrants, no one who knew what the facts were believed that there could be any quarrel between the two nations. Our newspapers, he added, sometimes sought to increase their circulation by stirring the emotions of our people. The subject of his address in Des Moines was the recommendations he intended to make for the amendment of the Interstate Commerce and Anti-Trust laws. The Railroad Rate law had been in operation, he said, for about three years, and it had "not furnished the relief against unduly discriminatory rates with the expedition and effectiveness which were expected." Delay was caused by litigation over the Commission's orders. He was strongly inclined to favor the establishment of an Interstate Commerce Court of five judges, which should be the only court to hear petitions for setting aside the Commission's orders. But there should be provision for appeals to the Supreme Court. The Commission should be empowered to entertain complaints against unjust classification of merchandise for transportation, and also to order the postponement for thirty days of the enforcement of a new rate classification, in order that the public might have an opportunity to

procure the investigation of such rates before they went into effect. The Commission should also be authorized "to suspend, modify or annul any changes in rules and regulations which impose undue burdens on shippers," to compel connecting carriers to unite in forming a thru route (with an apportionment of charges), and to prescribe rules under which shippers should have a right to designate a route for their goods beyond that of the first carrier.

"Another most important amendment of the Interstate Commerce law—part of which was specifically promised in the platform—is a prohibition against any interstate railroad company acquiring stock in any competing railroad in the future, and a further provision that no railroad engaged in interstate commerce shall, after a certain date, hold stock in a competing railroad, and the further amendment that after the passage of the amending act no railroad company engaged in interstate commerce shall issue any additional stock or bonds or other obligations, except with the approval of the Commission, based upon a finding by the Commission that the same are issued, first, for purposes authorized by law, and, second, for a price not less than par for stock, and not less than the reasonable market value for bonds, such price being paid either in cash or in property or services, but if in property or services, then at a fair value thereof as determined by the Commission."

Thus we should "gradually abolish that evil which is involved in the union of competing roads by one road owning the stock of another," and prevent the watering of railroad securities. At the same time the roads should be permitted to make traffic agreements, subject to the Commission's approval. In this way the operation of the Anti-Trust law against such agreements would be prevented. Turning to this law, he said he was inclined to the view that the way to make it more effective was to narrow its scope, "so that it shall not include in its prohibition and denunciation as a crime anything but a conspiracy or combina-

tion or contract entered into with actual intent to monopolize or suppress competition in interstate trade." The law was weakened because it condemned contracts and other arrangements which were "actually innocent in their character." The real object of the law would be accomplished if its denunciation should be confined to combinations and contracts "made with intent to monopolize or partly monopolize interstate trade," or to suppress competition in such trade.

"It has been suggested that the law ought to limit its denunciation to those contracts in restraint of trade that are unreasonable. I do not favor any such limitation. It seems to be proposed to leave to the judges to decide what combinations and contracts in restraint of trade ought to be permitted to exist and to be enforced on general grounds of public policy—in other words, to have the court attempt to establish some lines between what are called good and bad trusts, as if the suppression of competition in some cases was a good thing and in other cases was bad. I cannot agree that any such distinction can be properly made. All combinations to suppress competition, or to maintain a monopoly in whole or in part, of interstate trade, are and should be, in violation of the Anti-Trust law and should be punished as such; and there is no room for the expression, reasonable or unreasonable, in this general view of the statute.

"If the statute were limited to combinations, conspiracies, and contracts to restrain trade with intent to monopolize interstate trade, or with intent to suppress competition therein, it would probably not include within it denunciation of the boycott against goods going into interstate trade, because such a boycott is a restraint against interstate trade with the intention to restrain it, but it is not a restraint of interstate trade with intent either to suppress competition or to maintain a monopoly of the goods with respect to which the contract is made."

He was opposed to excepting from the operation of the law any class of persons, such as laborers or farmers or lawyers. A provision excepting the trade union class "would be legislation of the most vicious character." It was true that if the change he suggested should be made, the labor boycott would probably not be included, and this result would be obtained "without class legislation at all." But the boycott could be reached in another way:

"I am in favor of this change because I believe that the ordinary action in equity by injunction in any place where the boycott is operative can effectively accomplish all the purposes that ought to be accomplished in the suppression of such an evil. On the other hand

to apply the Anti-Trust law for the purpose of suppressing evils growing out of the labor organizations is to take advantage against such unlawful labor organizations of the literal terms of a statute which probably was not intended to include that which judicial construction could not avoid including within its words."

It would probably be wise to establish an accusatory bureau in the Department of Justice to institute prosecutions for violations of the Interstate Commerce and Anti-Trust laws, and also to enlarge the scope of the Bureau of Corporations, "perhaps to maintain the registration of corporations and the investigation into their operation so far as interstate trade is concerned."

✕

Income and Corporation Taxes

In Denver, the President addressed a great audience in the Auditorium (where Mr. Bryan was nominated last year), and had for his subject the new tax on the net earnings of corporations. He pointed out that this tax had been brought forward (with the provision for an income tax amendment to the Constitution) as a compromise when the income tax amendment to the tariff bill "seemed quite likely to pass by vote of all the Democrats and a sufficient number of Republicans." It had been conceded that the proposed income tax would yield from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000, or much more than the Government would need, "if the tariff was to retain its general form." The Democrats favored it "with a view to substituting it for the tariff as an income-producing measure," and as something to be used against the protective policy. He saw another objection in the fact that such a tax had been pronounced unconstitutional. Moreover, a direct income tax "offers a premium upon perjury to those who are willing to conceal their income," and this is to the disadvantage of the conscientious. In England, an income tax of 10 per cent. imposed directly on individuals had yielded less than an income tax of 5 per cent. imposed as at present there—first, on the declared dividends of corporations; second, on rents before they leave the hands of tenants; and, finally, on the individual with respect to matters not covered by rents and corporate investments. The exemption of the interest fund for bonds was a de-

fect in our law, but to include this fund would be a violation of the Constitution. The bar preventing a tax on this interest could be removed by adopting the proposed Constitutional amendment permitting an income tax to be levied. He regarded the new tax as an equitable burden:

"Incidentally it will give the Federal Government an opportunity to secure most valuable information in respect to the conduct of corporations, their actual financial condition, which they are required to show in general terms in a public return. In addition the law provides the means under proper limitations of investigating fully and in detail their courses of business. Indirectly it would help very much in another tariff revision, whenever that shall come, because corporations engaged in business said to be affected by the tariff will have upon record in Washington their exact financial condition from year to year in the matter of their incomes, their expenditures and their debts."

While he opposed the levying of a general individual income tax except in times of great national stress, he desired the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution because the Government ought to have power to levy such a tax, and for the additional reason that the adopting of the amendment would permit the imposition of a tax on bond interest. Two years ago he had spoken of plans for distributing our great fortunes without using drastic confiscatory methods:

"It seems to me now as it did then that the proper authority to reduce the size of fortunes is the State rather than the Central Government. Let the State pass laws of inheritance which shall require the division of great fortunes between the children of the decedents and shall not permit a multi-millionaire to leave his fortune in trust so as to keep it in a mass; make much more drastic the rule against perpetuities which obtain at common law, and then impose a heavy and graduated inheritance tax, which shall enable the State to share largely in the proceeds of such large accumulations of wealth, which could hardly have been brought about save thru its protection and its aid. In this way, gradually but effectively, the concentration of wealth in one hand or a few hands will be neutralized and the danger to the republic which has been anticipated by a continuation thru generations of such accumulating fortunes will be obviated."

He did not think an income tax could be very successfully used for this purpose. In his opinion, the information obtained by means of the new net earnings tax "may be made a basis for further legislation of a regulative character, applicable only to those corporations whose business is so largely of an interstate character as

to justify greater restrictions and more direct supervision." — At Colorado Springs, the President spoke of the policies of Mr. Roosevelt, saying the present Administration was pledged to procure, if possible, legislation to "clinch the advance" in business standards which Mr. Roosevelt had set up. As the guest of Thomas F. Walsh, he rechristened the latter's fine estate, naming it Clonmel, after the owner's birthplace in Ireland. He said:

"The hardy immigrants from Tipperary and from every part of the Emerald Isle have come to the front in America as they deserve. There is no element, no strain, in our civilization that has manifested itself to be stronger, more enterprising, more shrewd in business, more stern in enforcing high moral principles than the Irishmen who come to this country to make it their own."

At Montrose he opened the floodgates of the great Gunnison tunnel, six miles long, which is to carry the waters of the Gunnison River thru a mountain to irrigate 140,000 acres of arid land in the Uncompahgre Valley. This is one of the greatest of the Government reclamation projects, and the cost of it will be \$6,000,000. At Provo, in Utah, he spoke briefly in the Mormon tabernacle, congratulating the people upon the evidence of their respect for the laws. At that point Chief Forester Pinchot joined the party and was greeted heartily by the President. Secretary Ballinger had been with the President for two or three days. The newspaper reports say that he did not speak to Mr. Pinchot. — On Sunday, the 26th, the President spoke in the great Mormon tabernacle at Salt Lake City, taking for his text the words, "A soft answer turneth away wrath, but grievous words stir up anger." His address, or sermon, was a plea for courtesy, politeness and mutual forbearance in everyday life.



The Power Site Controversy Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester, has decided that he will not resign.

Authorized statements from him and the President were published on the 26th, at Salt Lake City. It appears that when the President wrote his long letter to Secretary Ballinger, exonerating him with respect to the Cunningham coal land claims and the withdrawal of water-power sites, he also wrote to Mr. Pinchot, saying:

I wish you to know that I have the utmost confidence in your conscientious desire to serve the Government and the public, in the intensity of your purpose to achieve success in the matter of conservation of natural resources and in the immense value of what you have done and propose to do with reference to forestry and kindred methods of conservation, and that I am strongly in sympathy with all of these policies and propose to do everything that I can to maintain them, insisting only that the action for which I become responsible, or for which my Administration becomes responsible, shall be within the law. I should consider it one of the greatest losses that my Administration could sustain if you were to leave it, and I sincerely hope that you will not think that my action in writing the enclosed letter to Secretary Ballinger is reason for your taking a step of this character."

In his published statement the President said he expected "to continue the Roosevelt policies as to the conservation of resources" and to ask Congress for such confirmatory and enabling legislation as would "put the execution of those policies on the firmest basis." He had assured Mr. Pinchot that the conclusions set forth in the letter to the Secretary "were not intended in any way to reflect on him." Mr. Pinchot defines his position as follows:

"I shall not resign, but shall remain in the Government service. I shall give my best efforts in the future as in the past to promote the conservation and development of our forests, waters, lands and minerals and to defend the conservation policies wherever the need arises. Especially shall I continue to advocate the control of water power supply in the public interest and the use of our institutions, laws and natural resources for the benefit of the plain people. I believe in equality of opportunity and the Roosevelt policies, and I propose to stand for them as long as I have the strength to stand for anything."

At Salt Lake City there was much evidence of bitter personal feeling, on the part of the Secretary at least, who declined to recognize Mr. Pinchot and avoided the entertainments which the latter attended. L. R. Glavis, whom the Secretary removed from office, tells the President that he does not regret making charges against the Secretary, and that he is about to publish the evidence, as to which, he adds, the President has been misled.

The Hudson-Fulton Celebration

A series of naval and land parades, festivals and historical exhibitions in commemoration of the discovery of the Hudson River in 1609

by Henry Hudson, and of Robert Fulton's invention of the steamboat in 1807, was begun in New York on the 25th, when a notable procession of water craft, starting from Governor's Island, passed up the Hudson on one side of a line of battleships, returning on the other side to a point where exact reproductions of Hudson's little "Half Moon" and Fulton's "Clermont" were formally presented to the commission in charge of the celebration. The line of battleships was nearly ten miles long, and in it were representatives of the navies of The Netherlands, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Argentina, Mexico and Cuba. In the evening this parade was repeated, with a brilliant illumination of the ships and of many structures and streets in the city. A remarkable feature of this exhibition was the illumination of the great East River bridges by lines and festoons of electric lights. The ceremonies of the celebration are to continue for a week, and thereafter there will be similar festivals in towns on the Hudson above New York. In the great city on Sunday there were special services in the churches, and on Tuesday a parade and an historical pageant in Fifth avenue. Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss are to make exhibition flights with aeroplanes. It is estimated that the number of visitors drawn to the city by the celebration exceeds 1,000,000.

Cuba and Porto Rico

The Cuban Government, possibly owing to admonition from Washington, has taken steps to prevent use of the United States mails by patrons of the new national lottery. Assurances have been given to the Post Office Department at Washington that the Cuban authorities will not redeem lottery tickets transmitted in the United States mails. That is to say, prizes will not be paid on tickets so transmitted. And all inquiries concerning the lottery from persons in this country, it is added, will be turned over to the postal inspectors. — The losses caused in Pinar del Rio by the recent cyclone are estimated at \$2,000,000. Ten persons were killed, hundreds of houses and barns were destroyed, and great tracts of tobacco were ruined. The Senate in extra session, has voted to authorize a loan of \$700,000 to the planters

and to appropriate \$100,000 for public works in the Province.—George R. Colton will be appointed Governor of Porto Rico, to succeed Governor Post, who recently resigned. Mr. Colton went to the Philippines as lieutenant-colonel of a Nebraska regiment. After the war he was made Collector of Customs at Manila. Later, he held a similar office in Santo Domingo. Returning to Manila, he became Collector of Customs for the Philippines. It is believed that he is well fitted by his experience and his diplomatic methods for the office to which he is to be appointed.—The leaders of the Unionist party in Porto Rico have failed to prevent the payment of the expenses of the insular Government under the new law of Congress. Judge Rodey has refused to grant the injunction for which they applied. He decides that the payments are being made in accordance with the requirements of the law. He also criticises the applicants for attempting to

embarrass the Government. It will be recalled that the Unionists refused to make appropriations for the current year, and that on this account the law in question was enacted.

The Cook-Peary Controversy

The dispute as to priority of discovery of the North Pole has reached an acute stage thru the receipt of messages from Harry Whitney, at Indian Harbor, Labrador, stating that Commander Peary did not allow him to bring back the instruments or anything else belonging to Dr. Cook. This is a serious embarrassment to Dr. Cook, because, as he states, part of the original records of his observations were left with Whitney at Etah, and while he has part of the originals and copies of all with him, his observations cannot be corrected until the instrumental error has been determined. Mr. Whitney says that Dr. Cook intrusted to him his sextant, arti-



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

THE "HALF MOON."

As the vessel appeared on Saturday last while being conveyed up the Hudson by United States sailors in the naval parade.

found horizon under, and the flag which he flew over the Pole, and gave him the sledge which he had used on this trip. Mr. Whitney expected a ship to come for him, but as this did not arrive, he asked permission to return upon the "Roosevelt." This Commander Peary granted, but on condition that he give him his word of honor not to take on board anything belonging to Dr. Cook. Mr. Whitney therefore had to unpack the flag, instruments and boxes of Dr. Cook and leave them in a cache at Etah. Mr. Peary admits that he refused to allow any of Dr. Cook's boxes to be brought back on the "Roosevelt," but does not believe that Dr. Cook would have left such priceless things as his instruments, records and flags with a stranger when he could just as well have taken them with him on his sledge journey across Melville Bay to Danish Greenland. Mr. Whitney states that Dr. Cook asked him not to say anything to Peary about his reaching the Pole, but to tell him that he had beaten Peary's former record for farthest north. Dr. Cook's two Eskimos were also instructed not to inform Peary of their achievement. It will probably not be possible for a ship to make Etah until next summer to bring back the instruments, records and Eskimos in confirmation of Dr. Cook's story. Dr. Cook on his arrival in New York on board the "Oscar II" was given an enthusiastic but unofficial reception in New York City. His narrative of his expedition as now running in the New York *Herald* gives an interesting picture of Eskimo life, but so far contains little scientific data. "The "Roosevelt" on its arrival at Sydney was received by immense crowds and all possible honors shown to Commander Peary.

Land Tax or Tariff

The political situation in England has become clearer during the week thru the more definite alignment of the parties and formulation of the issues of the coming campaign, which now seems imminent. The speech of the former Liberal premier, Lord Rosebery, was chiefly devoted to an attack upon the Government finance bill as socialistic and revolutionary, and he did not concern himself with other methods for raising the necessary revenue but merely advised greater econ-

omy. The former Conservative premier, Arthur Balfour, has now supplemented this negative criticism by presenting the adoption of a tariff as the positive side of the policy of the Opposition. His speech was delivered at Birmingham, the home town of Joseph Chamberlain, the first British political leader to advocate the abandonment of free trade. The veteran and disabled leader listened to the speech from his home thru the electrophone. A letter from him was read and his son, J. Austin Chamberlain, occupied the chair. Mr. Balfour said that the country must now decide whether it would take the downward path that leads to Socialism or enter upon the upward forward movement of tariff reform. American readers must bear in mind that the phrase "tariff reform" in England means the opposite of what it does with us. Mr. Balfour said that the proposed legislation would undermine British industry by driving capital from the country. The capitalist could now place his money in any country where he could employ it with most profit, and foreign workmen would gain at the expense of British. Great Britain was losing its industrial supremacy and in some lines had already sunk to second or third place. While America was building up the greatest commercial empire the world had ever known, and while Germany, with unexampled, almost staggering success had promoted the growth of her own industries, and thru the partial, unequal working of the "most favored nation" clause had become the center of the mid-European body, commercially armed against British competition, it was amazing, even contemptible, that the people of this country should sit by with folded arms, hiding themselves behind the antiquated free trade formula, and watch those empires forging the weapons with which they were going to capture Great Britain's colonies from her sphere of commercial influence. The meeting concluded with the adoption of a resolution "recognizing that the financial proposals of the Government are intended to postpone indefinitely the policy of tariff reform this meeting declares its determined adherence to that policy as a necessary means of increasing employment at home and strengthening the empire at large."

This definite adoption by the Conservative party of a tariff policy has hastened

the time of a general election. The Liberals would be able to make a strong appeal to the country at this juncture with the time-honored principle of free trade threatened and with the House of Lords blocking all their efforts at progressive legislation and even usurping the constitutional privilege of the Commons by interfering with the budget bill. Home Secretary Gladstone stated that if the Lords refuse to pass the bill the Government would immediately appeal to the electorate, not only for the budget in its entirety, but for free trade and a change in the constitution of the upper house. What action the Lords will take is not yet known. It is expected that the bill will be sent to them about the middle of October, and if the House of Lords rejects it, lays it on the table or amends it in any important particulars, a general election will be promptly called. In the meantime the bill is having some difficulty getting thru the House of Commons. The Irish members bitterly opposed the clause taxing whisky as doing an injustice to Ireland by crippling one of its important industries. They also protested against the tax on the sale of gasoline because it would curtail motor touring in Ireland, which was bringing a great deal of money into the country. In the voting on September 24 the Government majority was, on account of the defection of the Irish, cut down to 18 and even to 13.

The Spanish in Morocco The Spanish forces under General Marina have been on the aggressive during the last two weeks and are reported to have achieved some important successes. In the first attacks the Spanish troops were forced to give way under the charges of the Moorish cavalry, but later an advance movement inward from the coast was made at various points along the railway reaching from Melilla to the mines at Zeluan. A captive balloon was used to direct their movements. Mount Gurugu, the stronghold of the Riffians, is now invested on three sides by the Spaniards, and they have taken an important step in the recovery of Zeluan thru the capture of the town of Nador. (See map of the seat of war published in *THE INDEPENDENT* of August 12.) Mulai Hafid is alarmed at the success of the

campaign which the Spanish troops are conducting in his territory. The Moroccan Foreign Minister, Sid Mohammed Gabbas, has sent a letter of protest to the Powers against the presence of such a large body of foreign troops in Morocco and asked for their intervention. The Spanish minister at Tangier has demanded the withdrawal of this note, and France has announced the intention of disregarding it. It is expected that after subduing the Moors Spain will insist at least upon the cession of Mount Gurugu and some of the territory surrounding Melilla as a guarantee of the security of that post.—The Republicans and Liberals in Spain are highly incensed against the Government because of the refusal to assemble Parliament and to restore the constitutional guarantees. At Castro, near Barcelona, a religious procession was attacked by a mob, and a priest and another man were killed and fifty-six persons wounded.



Aviation The French military balloon "Republique" was wrecked near Moulins and four officers on board were killed. The balloon was at a height of about 500 feet when a blade of the propeller broke off and was driven thru the gas bag, causing it to collapse and fall straight to the ground. Three of the men were found dead when the car and silk envelop were lifted off, and the fourth died in a few minutes. The dirigible "Republique" was built for the French Government a year ago, and was similar in form to the dirigible "Patrie," which was carried away by a storm. The "Republique" had a cigar-shaped balloon with a capacity of 3,700 cubic meters and was equipped with an 80 horse-power motor. It had a carrying capacity of 3,800 pounds. The news was received at the time when President Fallières was opening the Salon of Aviation in the Champs Elysées.—The new aerodrome at Johannesthal, near Berlin, was opened September 26 by an aeroplane contest, in which, however, no good flights were made. A Bleriot monoplane, carrying M. Alfred Lablanc, made too sharp a curve around a corner of a course and turned a complete somersault. The machine was smashed, but the aviator was not injured.

Donald B. McMillan

BY CLIFTON A. TOWLE

[Mr. McMillan was one of the two scientists who accompanied Peary on his expedition to the Pole. He made invaluable studies and brought back much interesting material. The following sketch of him is by a colleague at Worcester Academy.—EDITOR.]

DONALD B. McMILLAN loves the sea and all that concerns it. He enjoys sailing a small boat in a stiff breeze more than any other sport, and if there is a bit of danger in it all the better. He would rather taste the salt spray swept into his face from the crest of some wave which he is plowing thru than sit down to an elaborate feast. This love of the sea was born in him, for his father and grandfather were old Scotch sailing masters. Love of adventure, too, was his inheritance. In boyhood he was the most daring of all

the lads in Provincetown, and this venturesome spirit drove him later, in college, to the top of King's Chapel spire, hand over hand, on the lightning-rod, to remove a flag which had been raised in derision of his class.

It has been Mr. McMillan's fondest hope, ever since he was old enough to read and understand books on polar exploration, that some day he might be a member of an expedition to the North Pole. In his library at Worcester Academy he has all the obtainable books on Arctic work and he knows them well enough, too, to tell the contents of each in much detail. The enthusiasm with which he joined Commander Peary's party in June, 1908, was wonderful to see.

On account of Mr. McMillan's ability as a sailor and navigator and on account of his love of the sea, the position of first officer aboard large schooners has several times been offered him. He possesses medals and diplomas given him as rewards for risking his life in saving drowning persons.

At Worcester Academy Mr. McMillan is the idol of all students. They admire him because he "does things" as boys would like to do them. He takes the lead in the work and play of the boys who come most intimately in contact with him. Enthusiasm, patience, fun, grit, loyalty and reverence are some of the prominent qualities which make Mr. McMillan a friend of all whom he knows, man or boy. It would not be accurate to leave out of an account of his personality the fact that he is a noble example of the highest type of



DONALD B. McMILLAN

simple Christian manhood. The golden rule is his motto, and selfishness was altogether left out of his make-up. Words similar to Commander Peary's praise of him are always spoken by those who know him.

Provincetown, Mass., a city of sailors, is Mr. McMillan's birthplace, and seafaring people were his ancestors. He is thirty-four years old. Capt. Neil McMillan kissed his son Donald one morning something over twenty-five years ago and set sail for the north. Since that time nothing has been heard from his vessel or crew. Donald—or Don, as his playmates called him—had to work to help support the large family which was left behind, but he managed to go to school and to prepare for col-

lege, an uncommon thing for boys of his time in Provincetown to do. Sixteen years after Commander Peary graduated from Bowdoin College Mr. McMillan entered the same institution. The words "trained athlete" are fit for him, for the spirit which characterizes his whole boyhood made him a member of the football and track teams of his college, and he has been an athlete and a teacher of athletics ever since then. Typhoid fever caused him to drop back a year in college, and he graduated in 1898 from Bowdoin. He taught in the high school as principal in Gorham, Me.; then in the Swarthmore Preparatory School, at Swarthmore, Pa., and since then he has been physical director in Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER ACADEMY, WORCESTER, MASS.



Achievements of Negroes

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, LL.D.

PRINCIPAL OF TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA.

THE fact that a colored man, Matt Henson, accompanied Commander Robert E. Peary practically to the North Pole on his recent expedition has caused a great deal of comment and discussion. This discussion leads me to remark that the people of America, I fear, do not realize to what an extent negroes have taken part in nearly every important event connected with the history and development of this country.

Negroes accompanied the first Spanish explorers and discoverers of America across the Isthmus of Panama with Balboa, and assisted in constructing the first ship that was launched on the Pacific. They were with Cortez in Mexico in 1522.

A negro by the name of Little Stephen was the first discoverer of the country of the Zunis, what is now called New Mexico.

Negroes were with De Soto in 1540, and the first stranger who settled in the State of Alabama was one of the negroes who accompanied De Soto on his march thru that State.

A negro accompanied William Clark, of Lewis and Clark's expedition, which, in 1840, explored the sources of the Missouri River and gained for the United

States the vast and rich extent of land known as the Oregon country.



MATTHEW HENSON

Negroes were among the first adventurers to look for gold in California, and when John C. Frémont, in 1848, made his desperate and disastrous attempt to find a pathway across the Rocky Mountains, he was accompanied by a negro named Saunders.

Negroes have taken part, so far as I can learn, in all the wars that have been fought on American soil. They fought at Bunker Hill, in the Revolutionary War. In the War of 1812 James Fortin, a negro sailmaker of Philadelphia, raised

a regiment of negro soldiers to defend the city from the intended attack of the British soldiers. Negroes were in the famous battle on Lake Erie under Perry. They fought on both sides in the Civil War. In the Spanish-American War negroes not only did their full part at El Caney and San Juan Hill, but after these battles were over, they took up the more difficult and more dangerous labor of working in the hospitals in the malaria-haunted camp at Siboney.

—DASKALOFF.



George Borup

BY CLARENCE R. HALL

[There is more of what we magazine editors call "human interest" in George Borup's account of his experiences farthest North than in any other story yet emanating from those returning from the Pole. Thru the courtesy of the *New York Times* we print in full the young Yale athlete's story which was taken from a letter to his father, Col. H. D. Borup, U. S. A. Possibly the English department at Yale would criticise certain informalities of style, but the locutions are familiar on the campus. It will be remembered that Mr. Borup equalled Nansen's record of farthest North and was the one who holds the record for the fastest day's journey. We precede the narrative by a short sketch of Mr. Borup by another member of the Yale Class of 1907, Clarence R. Hall. —Editor.]

"I was sorry to lose this young Yale runner with his enthusiasm and pluck. He had led his heavy sledge over the floes in a way that commanded every one's admiration, and would have made his father's eyes glisten." —From Peary's story, *New York Times*, September 10.

IT was not as a runner that George Borup made his first appearance at Yale. In fact, when the Sophomore Daskaloff confronted him within the ring of the Seniors' torches at the annual Freshman-Sophomore wrestling match, and the referees gave the word to clinch, running was not to be thought of



GEORGE BORUP

Borup did not run. He lost his match. But his classmates will not soon forget the two plucky bouts in which he held his own with the man in the class above him. Nor will they forget the third desperate struggle, in which he was finally defeated by the Macedonian, five years his senior. The *Yale News* thus briefly describes the contest:

"In the lightweight class, D. Z. Daskaloff was put up by the Sophomores and Borup by the Freshmen. The first two bouts were draws, and the third was won by the Sophomore."

But Borup was a runner. In spite of

an injury to his knee which necessitated an operation in his Sophomore year, he worked on the track persistently thruout the four years of his course, winning his A.Y.A and his class numerals. At the same time he kept up the wrestling and "gym" work, and was a member of the golf team. The highest honors were not his. But he made his mark as a runner and athlete in a large university by his grit and determination.

Borup comes from a family which has had previous Yale connections. His father, Col. H. D. Borup, who has hurried to Sydney to meet his son, was a West Pointer. But his uncle and cousin,

F. Potter, '78, and J. H. Simpson, '98, were both good sons of Eli. Borup prepared for college in the Holbrook School and later at Groton. And those schools may be pleased to know that he won in his Junior year the Dissertation rank, thus finally defeating his old opponent Daskaloff, who was classed among the Second Colloquys, four grades below.

The members of the class of 1907 will not need to open their class books to recall Borup. They can easily picture for themselves his wiry build and quick step, his curly hair, his keen and steady gaze, and his smile, kindly and genial.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.



Winning the Pole

BY GEORGE BORUP

"**D**EAR Dad: Gee whiz! I've had a wonderful trip, and wish in many ways we had been stuck up here for another year. The Commander has been just great to me from start to finish. He is kindness and consideration personified, and we fellows would do anything for him. After we got to Cape Sheridan last fall, as soon as the ice got strong enough to hold, the fall sledging of supplies began. I was out in the field for about a month, sledging about 500 miles, but after one two-week trip came in with two heels, two big toes and ball of one foot frostbitten, which was damnably annoying, as it laid me up a month. Cause, inexperience. Was all right by the December moon, when I sledged some 225 miles in ten days, taking provisions toward Cape Columbia. In the January moon I went with four Eskimos to a large glacier about 100 miles from us, in the interior of the country. We went after deer, but didn't get any. However, hares were so thick you'd fall over them, and one day we struck a herd of a few millions and annexed sixty. Not bad for one rifle and one shotgun, with twenty shells. We cached them in an igloo till the next day, when we would come after them with the dogs and sledges.

"Now, about this time of the year cold

was no name for it, for on the bed platform of my igloo in the mountain one night it was minus 17° F., with two two-burner, 4-inch wick stoves going, and you can guess what it was like outside—nearly minus 50°. Well, the next day we went after them—I mean the hares—with the sledges and dogs, but on the way back, tho we only had six miles to go, a terrific wind with a blinding drift came up, so we could not see ten yards. The Eskimos and I, after fighting for a couple of hours to find our igloo, gave up and sought shelter behind our sledges. They had forgotten our snow knives and could not build an igloo, and for twenty-four hours we were hung up there. I didn't dare do as they did, lie down and let the snow cover me up and go to sleep, for fear I'd freeze, so I had an unpleasant time until the wind died down enough for us to find our way back to our igloo, not half a mile away, which we did some twenty-four hours afterward. The way we then proceeded to pile in the grub would have made you sit up and take notice. We each ate a ten-pound hare, tea, pemmican and biscuit. Luckily we came thru uninjured, tho I froze the ends of four or more fingers. We killed eighty-three hares this trip, average weight nine to ten pounds. In the February moon two Es-

Eskimos and I went hunting to Clement Markham Inlet for an eight-day trip, but saw nothing.

"I left the boat for the northern trip February 19. There was enough twilight to see it travel eight hours a day by, tho the sun did not come back till March 6, the last time I saw it in the fall being October 8. I left Cape Columbia in command of the advanced supporting party on February 28, with the thermometer at minus 50°. At that temperature whisky is frozen stiff, alcohol so cold you can drop a match in it and it will not light, your nose freezes every ten minutes unless you warm it up, and the ends of your fingers by this time are all excoriated from being repeatedly frostbitten, etc.

"I went with the Captain, who, with three men, was the trail picker. Three marches out I dumped off the load of all my party, and we headed for the land according to orders, some 25 miles distant in an air line. The Commander was to leave March 1, and was to give me instructions on meeting the returning party what to bring back. Marvin also was to come back with me. A heavy wind from the east had gotten in the game the second day out, and faulted the trail, blowing the outside ice 'way to the west of the inside ice. The result was I missed Peary on my way to the land. After a good deal of lost time the original trail was finally found, and after doubling back some four miles in an unsuccessful attempt to overhaul him, I lit out for Columbia, because if I went any further after him I'd be unable to make land the same day and so lose valuable time. The march was a "heller," about eighteen hours long, with no time to eat; the sea ice had drifted from 10 to 15 miles west of where I had left the land ice, and the total distance we covered was not far from 40 miles, fully one-half of which I ran.

"The next day a heavy wind prevented our starting, as we couldn't see the trail. This wind was only an evidence about five miles out to sea, so Marvin, who had been sent back as soon as the Commander had found I'd gone by, managed to reach Columbia late that day. The next day, March 5, after being held up by a wind for five hours, we got under

way, but where the sea ice and the land ice meet there was a stretch of open water about 100 yards wide, extending in either direction as far as the eye could reach. Being shy both of airships, boats and submarines, and as it was a bit too cool for swimming, there was nothing to do but wait for it to freeze over or be jammed together. This took place six days later. These six days were the longest and most hellish I ever want to see. It isn't the physical side of the game which is bad; it's the mental strain. We knew how vital it was to get out to Peary with our loads and with a lot of alcohol. The tins of fuel he had with him went to the bad, or threatened to, the second day out, and without hot tea twice a day, with these temperatures, I doubt if man could live. I know I couldn't. Besides, the Eskimos were losing their 'sand,' wanted to put for the boat, said we'd all die out at sea, etc., and we were afraid of a wholesale desertion.

"On the morning of the sixth day the lead closed, and two Eskimos, both afflicted with cold feet, came to land and said Peary had been held up four days by open water four marches out. We got under way at once, and, following their trail, found the original trail made by the Captain and me eleven days before, over which the Commander had gone. A storm and the darkness forced us to halt at the first encampment. Here one of my Eskimos went temporarily 'bughouse,' and, stripped to the waist, began running around outside, looking for trouble. We managed to get his clothes on after a while, and prevented him from getting frostbitten. That day we made a forced march of twelve hours or more, and got to the third encampment.

"The next day we marched about eighteen hours and slept at the fifth encampment. It was very cold, minus 53°, and I froze my left heel, where I had done it last fall. The husky who was bughouse the night before thawed it out on his stomach. At the fourth encampment we got a note from the Commander saying he had left that camp the previous morning, March 11, after waiting six days. It said: 'It is vital that you overtake and give us fuel.'

We were now only one march behind

him. Marvin called for a volunteer to go ahead and tell the Commander we were behind. The best man, named Sigloo, who afterward went to the Pole with Peary, responded, and after four hours' sleep went on. That was going some. After 40 miles or so he went with only five gallons of alcohol, dumping off his loads. The rest of us were dead tired after the march the day before, and so were the dogs. The result was we merely held our own and did not gain on the flying leader. A good rest, and the next day we decided to catch him or 'croak,' and we did without trouble, as he waited. I guess the finish of that Marathon race of four and a half days to catch the main party, which had a head start of more than 40 miles, when the Commander came out to shake me by the hand, was the best day of my life.

"MacMillan, my roommate, went back from here with a badly frozen heel; the doctor, too. I went on five more marches to about $85^{\circ} 23'$, or about 136 knots from the land, when I was sent back in command of the second supporting party. On reaching the shore, in spite of two cripples, I went a hundred miles west to lay down a caché, in the eventuality of the Commander being driven to the west. Then I headed for the ship, fair heel-and-toe walking every bit of the way, covering about 800 miles.

"I stayed on board seven days, when the remnants of the ill-fated third supporting party came in. As a rule, the sledges come in at full speed, but these came in at a funeral gait, and Marvin nowhere to be seen. The first words of his two Eskimos were enough: 'Marvin gone—young ice.' The poor fellow was dead. The shock was pretty fierce, you bet. He was a dandy man, a fine leader, and devilish sandy. They came in Saturday night at midnight.

"Now, MacMillan and Marvin were to have gone to the most northern point of Greenland to lay down a line of supplies in case the Commander hit that coast like he did last time. Well, Marvin being gone, I took his place, and after hurying preparations, MacMillan, as cool, nervy, sandy and strong as they make 'em, and I left the 'Roosevelt' in thirty-six hours and reached Cape Morris Jesup, past Lockwood's furthest of

$83^{\circ} 24'$, with ease. Here we stayed two weeks, 'Mac' going out to $84^{\circ} 15'$ to sound, and I making tidal observations, according to orders. Here we lived high, killing forty-seven musk oxen in four hunts, and dogs and men had sirloin and tenderloin all the time. As none of us had had any fresh meat in three months, it was more than good. I got mixed up in one herd of sixteen, and took some good photos of them. Then we killed them all by gun. I beat all records, Duffy's included, when I got within ten feet of a big bull, held at bay by two dogs, to take his photo, and he charged the dogs, which happened to be on a line between us. I only hit the high spots for a hundred yards or so.

"Coming back we made what I believe is a world's record in sledge traveling. The last two days or so we were all more or less snow blind. Rested up one week, then went off on a hunting trip. Killed four musk oxen, 100 miles away, and brought back a calf on the sledge alive to the boat, only to have it die the next day. When we got down to Eskimo land we put in about four days walrus hunting. In all, about seventy-two were secured. Some very exciting scenes occurred. Once a bull walrus, when we had engaged a herd of fifty, came up alongside of me, got his tusks on the gunwale of the boat so close to me that, to hit him with my rifle, I had to let her go off at port arms, as, if I fired it from my shoulder the muzzle would have been beyond his head. It was exciting, all right, to have his great, ugly face right alongside of me, when it would have been easier to smash him with my fist than gun.

"On another occasion a big bull dived and put a large hole in the bottom, which, owing to its being double, we couldn't repair, and one man had to be kept baling. The walrus came up again and I hit him in the head, wounding him badly but not killing him. He stayed down twenty minutes, and while we were all looking for him, smash! rip! bang! he came up under the stern, nearly knocked the bo's'un overboard, put a hole you could put both fists thru just above the water line, dived, came up just fifteen yards off, gave his fierce battle cry of 'Huk! Huk! Huk!' and charged

us. I got my artillery in action, and sunk him for keeps before he could do any more. When we reached the 'Roosevelt' we were half full of water. He was a scrapper, and don't you forget it.

"The worst jar I ever had was when 'Mac' was shot. The bullet smashed thru two partitions, missed one man's head by two feet, passed two feet over the mate, who was lying on his side on the partition, two feet over my head on the other side, and smashed poor 'Mac' all to hell. I heard the report in my sleep. Poor 'Mac,' saying, 'My God, he has got me,' jumped out of bed, too. I saw him hanging on to one arm while blood was everywhere. Quoth he: 'Gee! this is worse than being wakened by an alarm clock.' Maybe he isn't sandy. He is nearly well now, thank God.

"Your letters, clippings and rifle received from the 'Jeanie' August 23. Many thanks. They were great. Also whaler's mail left by Adams, of the 'Morning Star,' two days later. It was bully of you to think of getting so much up to me, especially Mickleson and Amundsen, also letters from my friends.

"I did most of the photograph work. The big camera was great, especially the finder, which, in taking photos of musk ox, etc., enables you to keep an eye on the brute, so as to be ready to make a quick getaway when he charges. A few yards start gained in this way is very useful in avoiding being caught in close contact with his horns.

"I broke thru young ice several times, but got out all right. It wasn't very cold when I went in.

"Peary has been just great. This expedition from start to finish is a picnic compared to what sufferings most Arctic expeditions go thru. We went in parlor cars, thanks to the Commander, who has worked the Arctic ice problem out and down to a science. Instead of the inactivity of previous expeditions in the winter, we were all out, most of us going 500 to 600 miles. Thirty years ago a man venturing on an extended journey of several hundred miles would have been committing suicide. Nares, the leader of the English expedition of 1875-6, says that men can't face a wind in a temperature of minus 30°, but we did that, and a darn sight lower, in the

wind. He also says, 'Only for life or death must a man go out in the fearful cold of March.' We went out all winter, and the English didn't start from the boat till April 2.

"Just one example of the advantage of dog power instead of man power. Beaumont, a man of indomitable energy, of the English expedition, went to his furthest on the Greenland coast at thirty marches, which 'Mac' and I covered, in spite of two short ones on account of smashed sledges. He and his men were dead at the end, but we were going at a canter.

"Greely, speaking of Lockwood and Brainard's work, says about as follows concerning an attempt to beat their mark furthest north, obtained on the Greenland coast, 'that only perfect ice conditions, indomitable energy of leader and men, would enable their record to be smashed.' They took a whole season to do it. We did it, coming back from the northern expedition with ridiculous ease. Just a picnic from start to finish. This is not blowing my horn, but simply to state a few facts that will speak for themselves.

"These performances were due to the great system Peary has developed, to his breaking us in the best way, so that when we started north in February, Dr. 'Mac' and I, who had never been in the Arctic before, had stacked up against conditions many other expeditions would never dare face, and had sledged enough to make us veterans. Result, confidence in ourselves and equipment, and, what's more, as to the conditions likely to be met with.

"Another point, in a country where the English found no game they died of scurvy. Where Greely, Brainard and Lockwood, fine men as they were, could obtain no game, we, thru the Eskimos, never were in want of fresh meat, and, unlike what you will find in most books, I don't imagine you will find in my diary or in those of the others, which are fairly voluminous, any evidence that I was conducting a clinic or a continual squeal on the cold.

"I can tell you this member of the Class of 1907 has been up against some queer conditions, and I have learned many things since I saw you last. Pos-

sibly the queerest, but not the most uncomfortable, was when my Eskimo and I had run out of fuel after being hung up at Cape Fashaw Martin for four days by heavy winds. We had to beat in the teeth of a howling gale and drifts so bad the dogs could hardly be induced to face them, which nipped and froze our faces for 25 miles, when it was so cold we had to run practically the whole way to keep warm, but I could appreciate the humorous side of it.

"One thing is sure, this Arctic trip shows, as you have often told me when up against it good, and you are here a good deal of the time, there is nothing

like going at everything with a grin and good-naturedly, like the Eskimos; and no matter how scared, as when I had an angry Eskimo, whom I had thrown, point his rifle at me and look as tho he meant business, or when crossing ice which bends beneath you and the thermometer in the minus fifties, so if you break thru, *c'est fine*—no matter how worried or put out, to keep that grin that won't come off there, and don't show a sign of fear, as the Eskimos are none too sandy anyhow, and it's up to you to furnish the ginger, steam and sand to keep them jollied and care free, no matter how you feel.

"GEORGE BORUP."



The New Altrurian Battleship

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE sixth article of the Constitution of the Republic of Altruria provides as follows:

VI. The Congress shall have power to organize, equip and maintain a navy which shall be composed of:

(a) Police vessels.

(b) War vessels—but no war vessels shall be of the same type or character of construction as the most formidable vessel of the foreign nation possessing the largest existing navy.

This article was the outcome of long discussion thruout all the sessions of the Constitutional Convention. Three parties were formed: The first, insisting upon a navy which should be more powerful than the navy of any other nation, and hence advocating a continuance of the race for more battleships of steadily increasing size, armament and cost; the second, demanding an "adequate navy," but invariably taking refuge in a fog of words whenever called upon to set forth explicitly what the term "adequate" actually meant; and the third, and in the beginning the smallest, group of partisans, contending for the kind of navy which was finally decided upon and which is set forth in the foregoing quotation.

The contention of this last named faction was that no small proportion of the immense cost of existing navies was due

to the failure of the world to recognize that the police functions and the war functions of a public armed vessel were wholly dissimilar, and that it was as much an anachronism to combine them both in every ship as it would be to make every soldier a constable and every constable a soldier. They pointed out that, despite the total disappearance of piracy, warships still retained many features designed far more for the destruction of the weakly armed sea rover than for that of each other; that as a matter of fact, up to within the last dozen years, not only was every navy overloaded with ships which, however well suited to pirate elimination, could not possibly be factors in deciding wars, but that every navy systematically distributed its units in numerous little squadrons at widely separated points, again, a course well calculated to clear the ocean of marine scamps, but ridiculous from the point of view of naval strategy. With piracy out of the way, the police functions of a public ship, they asserted, comprised merely the enforcement of international law governing the relations of merchant vessels, of the national laws against smuggling, fishing in certain waters, and seal killing, and the "showing of the flag" in ports where the powers that be were likely to

be influenced in the direction of justice to American interests or American citizens by the simple presence of a national ship, especially while diplomatic or consular "representations" were in progress. While they conceded that such vessels might, in war time, be utilized as scouts, supply ships or as auxiliaries generally, they adhered firmly to their argument that the true war vessel properly possessed no police function at all, but was simply one which, in conjunction with others of the same type, or, in some cases, even alone, could act decisively toward bringing about or hastening the end of the "plague." They used that name, because it was another tenet of theirs that modern wars do not have their prototypes in the man-quelling struggles of antiquity, but in the devastating diseases which used to destroy whole communities at a sweep. That sort of destruction, they said, was simply the outcome of a particular kind of ignorance, now dispelled, and if the present variety of ignorance which results in wars could likewise be overcome, wars and plagues would be equally obsolete.

Furthermore, they pointed out, and with much force, that battles on the ocean were not decided any longer by laying ships yard arm to yard arm, so that boarders might rush from the one upon the deck of the other and there settle the issue by hand to hand struggle and "cold steel"—("No captain can do wrong who lays his ship alongside of an enemy"—Neison)—but by extremely accurate weapons mounted in designedly impregnable floating citadels, operated by highly skilled artillerists, often at long distances apart; and that, as any nation could hire, if not produce, such experts, and any nation could build or buy in the market of any other nation citadels and weapons of the existing orthodox pattern (so long as it made the purchase before the state of war began), the whole present situation reduced itself to a mere matter of available cash—and the longest purse in the family of nations would win. Therefore, the logical outcome was that, if the healthiest national existence is that which is fortified by the biggest navy, then the Republic of Altruria ought to have the biggest navy, and ought accordingly to devote

its entire revenue to that end—which is obviously a *reductio ad absurdum*, since nothing would then be available to provide Congressional excursions during the summer, or build post-offices in uninhabited districts, or pay thugs for slapping the pockets of returning Altrurian travelers, let alone such minor needs as popular education and the general conduct of the Government.

The framers of the Constitution—commonly termed the Fathers—at last hit on the novel idea which became enacted in paragraph b. The Altrurians are an astonishingly inventive people, and while the republic was quite young, made the only two advances in naval warfare accomplished since the days of Greece and Rome. The Bullonians, it will be remembered, attacked them with snub-nosed wooden tubs impelled by sails and armed with small cannon, which could not carry more than a few hundred yards, and which were normally laid level. The Bullonian idea, which had worked well against the Crapaudians and the Dagoes, was to induce the enemy to get within range of their pop-guns, shoot high and cut his rigging to bring down his sails, and then, when he could not get away, close in and eviscerate him with cutlasses. To this thoughtful procedure the Altrurians opposed clipper-built vessels that could sail all around the snub-nosed tubs—sharp, long, "fir-built" things, with tremendous clouds of sails—and which could easily keep out of the range of the little Bullonian cannon; and they armed them, moreover, with long, thin guns which shot very quick and very hard, and provided people to point those guns who were used to bringing down ducks on the wing with a single bullet, and taught them how to convert the snub-nosed tubs into sieves by treating their hulls as targets to be fired at and poked full of holes below the water line. That gave the Bullonians a great deal of trouble and incidentally ended the career of all the snub-nosed tubs.

Fifty years later the Bullonians, and indeed about everybody except the Altrurians, said that nothing more dangerous could possibly ever, or at any time, be constructed than huge iron stoves filled everywhere with wood, and driven

some by sails helped along by steam engines, and others by steam engines helped along by sails. The Altrurians regarded these claims indifferently, but in the course of a family dispute casually provided a floating, self-moving iron bandbox, with an especially big cannon in it, which was turned in any direction by concealed machinery, while the bandbox made such a miserably small target nobody could hit it. The Bullonians pooh-poohed the whole plan, but adopted it; fastened sails to the bandbox, put two bandboxes on one of their stoves and upset the stove and drowned everybody in it, got rid of the sails, and in due time, having gone steadily backward from the bandbox, they evolved a lot of peripatetic marine museums which they called Dreadnaughts. And so, at the time of the adoption of the Altrurian Constitution, it had come to pass that everybody was trying to make more and bigger and more expensive Dreadnaughts than everybody else, and meanwhile starving the school-teachers.

So the promoters of Article 6 asked the country upon which it would stake its faith—the length of its purse or the people's ingenuity, meaning by the latter the ability to send the Bullonian ships into the scrap heap, not by ferociously poking holes in them, but by amiably concocting new kinds of ships which, whenever the Bullonians got too self-confident—as they had twice before become over their snub-nosed tubs and their floating stoves—would put them out of conceit with their whole navy and lead them once more to the conclusion that it had better be built all over again.

Hence the constitutional provision, and hence the astonishing recent performance of the new Altrurian warship, which has escaped the notice of all the newspapers—except now *THE INDEPENDENT*. As is well known, there has been such a scare in Bullonia, over the possibility of some other navy challenging her title to be mistress of her only food route, that not long ago practically the whole Bullonian fleet was packed into one roadstead in order to stiffen the backbones of the Bullonian populace. At least, that was assigned as the cause, but it is now known not to have been the

real one, for, in a word, the true reason was the advent of the new Altrurian battleship.

While the Bullonian fleet was gathering off Bicklow Swirl, this remarkable craft appeared. It did nothing offensive. It merely moved among the Bullonian vessels in an aimless sort of way, sometimes shooting off at astonishing speed, sometimes showing up in the middle of the night, sometimes loafing along beside the Bullonian column, occasionally behind it, occasionally rising above and then disappearing below the horizon, but never doing anything in the least bit rude or discourteous, even when tested by the strict rules of naval etiquette.

Now that Altrurian vessel looked a good deal like a "whale back," such as one sees on the Great Lakes, only she was longer and narrower, say 500 feet in length and perhaps not over 30 or 40 feet in beam. Her deck, which curved over on each side, rose at the highest barely 3 feet above the water and was armored. Nothing showed on it except a low conning tower and a periscope tube, which, as is now common in torpedo boats and submarines, projected the picture of her surroundings upon the whitened table in front of the helmsman far below the water line. Her frames were of light but excessively strong steel, some one of the odd alloys which have lately been invented, and they were filled in with immensely strong but again light compressed paper pulp. Oil carried in her double bottom supplied the fuel for her tremendously powerful internal combustion engines, which drove a multiplicity of propellers, and gave her a speed of at least 35 knots per hour. Her sole armament was ten fish torpedoes on each side, each delivered from a separate water-tight compartment, each capable of going straight for 4,000 yards under water, and at a speed of perhaps 37 knots, and in the racks adjacent to each torpedo tube were six spare torpedoes. The absence of guns and of all armor except the protective deck, together with the light construction of the hull, rendered it possible to give to the gas engines the high power noted, not only for a sudden dash, but for comparatively long periods of time, and while

the vessel was driving ahead, a peculiar formation of her bow sent the sea over her for a depth probably sufficient to cause any projectile striking her at the necessarily low angle to glance and ricochet from her deck without penetration.

The Altrurians found that they could build six vessels like that for the cost of one Dreadnaught, and that she needed for her management less than one-fifth of a Dreadnaught crew. So they constructed a single specimen and sent her to the Bullonian shores while the big fleet was gathering, as already described.

And some things about her rather troubled the Bullonian admirals. They perceived that it would be of no use to fire at such a vessel, because she made practically no target when rushing into action "bows on." Indeed, it is hard to hit any target for which the muzzles of the guns must be depressed. Besides, she had a way of suddenly appearing out of the low-lying fog which always comes when the water and air are of certain different temperatures, and this before anybody suspected her whereabouts. And because of her speed she could lie far off from the fleet and arrive close at hand at any desired moment, say in thick or foggy weather, or when the fleet was threading narrow straits, or otherwise navigating troublesome waters. Ordinary scouts or torpedo boats could not catch her, and in any event, her vicinity would be as dangerous to them as to anybody.

What demoralized the Bullonian admirals was the calm way in which she dogged their columns at sea. If the fleet was cruising in Indian file (column), the Altrurian, somewhere astern and ordinarily invisible, would unexpectedly run up alongside the last ship in the line—of course, merely to exchange compliments with her captain; but any one could see that if torpedoes had taken the place of the honeyed phrases, that would have been the last of the Bullonian rear guard. And it would obviously not be difficult for the Altrurian, if he so desired, to bite off, so to speak, in this way, ship by ship, and thus gradually destroy the whole fleet, for of what use would it be for the advance ships to double back? The Altrurian would merely change position and continue to attack the rear-

most, however the line might vary. Nor would steaming in double column help matters, for then the unwelcome visitor could run in between the two rear ships, which could not fire at him without hitting one another, while he could simply radiate torpedoes into both of them at once.

"Why, he needn't stand off at torpedo range and fire at us, sir," said the junior Bullonian admiral to the commander-in-chief—the fleet being then at sea engaged in practising battle tactics and about 50 miles from home. "I don't know why he shouldn't run right alongside and drive in his torpedoes at his leisure."

"And get sunk himself by ours?" replied the superior.

"Not necessarily, divided as he is into such a multiplicity of compartments. Besides, what if he is sunk? Would it not be good policy to expend for a Dreadnaught a craft costing one-sixth as much?"

"Well, how do you propose to keep him off?"

"Candidly, I don't know, sir. We thought of mines towed astern, in the hope that he might run on one of them."

"But he need not stay exactly astern!"

"Yes, and towing mines does not help one's speed."

"Supposing six of those craft attacked us at the same time?"

The two admirals gazed on one another thoughtfully.

"Where is the infernal thing now?" finally remarked the senior.

"I don't know, sir."

"Does anybody know?"

"No, sir."

"Do you see any use of keeping up these maneuvers out here any longer?"

"No, sir."

"As soon as you get back to your flagship I'm going to signal the fleet to make the best of its way to Bicklow Swirl and come to anchor."

"Very good, sir."

Any family desiring to purchase second-hand Dreadnaughts can be accommodated at liberal terms. The Bullonians and the Crapaudians and the Dagoes and the savage tribes which once annihilated the legions of Varus have no further use for theirs, and do not intend

to build any more. And the Altrurians, having strictly complied with Article 6 of their Constitution, and knowing that it will take many, many years for their "kin across the sea" to catch up with their latest naval revolution, are devoting all their energies to dry farming.

The present writer does not insist that the Altrurian battleship roughly indicated in the foregoing is the only correct deduction from the present environment, or even that it is the most expedient one. That would be presumption on his part. But he does contend that the existing Dreadnought battleship type is not a true product of evolution, or, in other words, that if a correct deduction be made, the result will be something as far different from the Dreadnaught as the "Monitor" was from the "Minotaur," "Lord Warden," "Magenta," "Solferino," or any of the most formidable "ironclads" which were believed to mark the *ne plus ultra* of naval progress in

1862. And it is his conviction, failing the advent of an international agreement to stop it, that the present frightfully expensive and wasteful race and rivalry in the production of more and constantly bigger warships by the nations can be quickest terminated by the invention or production of a wholly new ship which will render existing types obsolete, especially if the new ship can be built at far less relative cost. And it is his abiding faith that this can be done by the inventors of this country if properly invited and encouraged—and will infallibly be done by them very quickly after the beginning of any maritime war in which this country may unhappily become involved.

For all the foregoing reasons the question is submitted whether the Government should by such encouragement seek a solution of the problem or keep on in the race in order to await a future war, with all the disturbance and losses incident to its outbreak.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Violet Peaks

BY MARY J. ELMENDORF

I SAID to my heart in the years ago:
 "The violet peaks
 Are wondrous fair in the morning glow
 And fair in the twilight gray;
 We will leap to the saddle, you and I,
 And gallantly ride away—
 We will ride away to the west where they lie."

Thru heather and holt by the long white road,
 My heart and I,
 We went, each bearing his work-a-day load
 'Neath skies or frosty or warm;
 And we sang and laughed in the face of the
 wind,
 We laughed at the sun and the storm,
 And we laughed at the leagues we flung
 behind.

We watched the amethyst fires that blaze
 On the violet peaks
 When the light is long; we watched the haze
 That falls in tremulous bars
 With the falling of dusk like the peace of
 prayer;
 And we watched the happy stars,
 The songster stars a-nesting there.

I said to my heart—I was weary that day:
 "The goal is so far,
 O, let us turn back to the olden way—
 To home and comfort and sleep!"
 But never my heart drew rein; cried he,
 And his silver spurs struck deep:
 "The violet peaks are the home for me!"

Now many a year has ripened our quest
 And still we go,
 My heart and I, on our way to the west;
 Yet we laugh as of old and we sing,
 For nearer—ah! nearer—the days and the
 weeks,

The years and the wanderings bring
 Those summits of glory—the violet peaks.

SPOKANE, WASH.

The Tariff Act

BY FRANCIS E. WARREN

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM WYOMING.

THE Tariff Act of August 5, 1909, in its framing had as careful thought and as earnest labor by the national legislature as any of the general tariff acts which preceded it. Every branch of human industry in our country was given the opportunity to be heard during the prolonged hearings of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, charged with the duty of framing the original draft of this act to provide revenue. Following established custom in tariff legislation, general testimony was not invited by the Senate Committee on Finance when the House act was before it, but no interest seeking a hearing before that committee was denied it, either thru its own representatives or thru Senators or Representatives.

In the Senate ample opportunity was given, and taken advantage of by members, to debate the provisions of the measure; and as differences of opinion regarding it were less partisan than is usual when legislation of such moment is being enacted, it may be asserted that the law as finally passed represents in general the economic views of the country on the question of tariff.

The law enacted is in every sense a revision of the preceding law. The Sixty-first Congress was not elected on an issue in which a universal scaling of the Dingley tariff rates was involved, and no obligation rested on the Congress to reduce all rates. It was obliged, however, to revise and readjust rates to conform to changing business conditions—this obligation involving retention of some rates without change, raising a few in instances where raises were demanded by business conditions, and reducing very many rates, some but slightly, others substantially.

These obligations in the main were fulfilled, and the resultant tariff act, in my belief, will prove of benefit to practically every industry of the country.

The new tariff law removes inconsis-

tencies in Dingley Act rates, and equalizes conditions of production and distribution between this and competing countries.

There was one notable exception, in the removal of the duty upon importations of hides and the placing of hides on the free list. This was not done by the free affirmative action of Congress. I regret that it was done, for it undermines and endangers one of the fundamental principles upon which an equitable protective tariff should be framed, *i. e.*, that there should be proportionate protective duties upon the manufactured product and the raw material forming the base of such product. As the leather schedule now stands, the boot and shoe and harness manufacturers receive adequate protection; the ranchmen and farmers producing the hides do not receive any. It is an unjust discrimination in favor of one class of our citizens and against and at the expense of another class. Besides, it is a foolish relinquishment of one source of revenue, and the two or three million dollars the United States might collect annually will go to Argentina and other countries without benefit to any one in this country. As proof of this, the ink of the President's signature to the law was scarcely dry when newspapers and market reports noted a 10 per cent. advance in the price of Argentine and other foreign hides, and a month later there was another advance of more than 5 per cent., so that the removal of the old duty of 15 per cent. collected by the United States inures to the benefit of the foreign hide producers. Hides now cost the tanners just as much as formerly, when 15 per cent. was added to the foreign price.

Regardless of this one indefensible feature of the new law, I believe it will prove a just and equitable measure, and that it will serve to maintain prosperity for many years to come.

CHEYENNE, WYO.

Next Steps After the Tariff

BY W. B. HEYBURN

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IDAHO.

THE INDEPENDENT asks me to express my views relative to the ideas of the "progressive Senators" on the tariff question, with especial reference as to what ought to be done in the immediate future. I am set a difficult task. During the consideration of the tariff bill Senators whom THE INDEPENDENT classes as "progressives" expressed such a great variety of opinions, and suggested such numerous and divergent views relative to questions under and not under consideration that it would be impossible to consider them together, or as a group. The general trend of what was called the "progressives" during the tariff discussion seemed to be in favor of retributive legislation.

I do not desire to indulge in any personal criticism of Senators. Such suggestions as I make will be directed only against the propositions advanced by them. It seemed to me that more than one of them thought that the occasion of the tariff legislation was opportune for the adoption of new schemes of government and innovations in our laws which were entirely beyond and outside of the appropriate scope of the tariff bill. For instance, the general income tax bill, while having for its purpose the raising of revenue, was clearly beyond the scope of the legislation under consideration because that no such legislation could be made effective for raising revenue except at the end of long litigation.

The provision for submitting to the vote of the States a Constitutional Amendment authorizing Congress to enact a general income tax law was apart from and outside of tariff legislation, but I think it was proper to give Congress the unquestioned power, leaving the wisdom of the exercise of the power to future consideration.

The most inconsistent and dangerous "progressives" in and out of Congress were those who favored the admission free of duty of what they called raw material. They denominated a part of the

people consumers, and another part producers, losing sight of the fact that the producers of one commodity are the consumers of another. They did not object to compelling the farmers and stock raisers of the country to compete with the foreign farmers and stock raisers in the product of hides and skins, in one sense the raw material of more general production in the United States than any other. They did not care that the American producer of this commodity should be compelled to sell to them in our own market in competition with the producer of the same class of commodity in foreign countries, but they insisted that no foreign producer of a commodity in which they dealt should have access to the American market to compete with them in that market for the trade of the American people. These men called themselves "progressives." They remind me of the old man whose morning prayer was:

"God bless me and my wife,
My son John and his wife,
Us four and no more, etc. Amen"

The unction with which they would talk about protection to American industries as applied to their own interests and denounce the industry of every other man as being corrupted by graft, trusts, combinations and other evils was most diverting. They conjured up a leather trust that was used as a monster of frightful mien threatening to devour the people should the same character of protection be afforded to the producer of kine and skins as was given to the manufacturer of the products thereof. Manifest justice demanded that a uniform rule be applied to all the interests affecting the people of any and all parts of the United States by such a discriminating import duty in their favor as would secure the American market to the American producer, and allow the foreign producer to enter it only by paying such an entrance fee as should always give the American producer the best of it as against the foreign

producer. This sentiment is the Alpha and Omega of the tariff question. It is the foundation of our Government. The foreign people are not our guests but our rivals in business. There is no courtesy due them that would justify them in claiming equal rights with our own people in our markets. Every part and every interest of our country is entitled to exactly the same consideration at the hands of their Representatives in Congress. The prosperity and perpetuity of the country depend upon this principle being observed. Government is a principle and not a scramble for preference. Politics is the science of government and not the science of obtaining office. A man who talks of the "policy" of the Administration, or the policy of any man holding office under the Government, as a controlling influence, mistakes the character of our Government. It is not one resting upon the "policy" of any man or of any combination of men less than the majority of the people. Personal "Policies" belong to kings and monarchs. The only "policy" to be considered by us is that of the people, and the "policy" of the Administration of the Government must be based upon law that has been enacted and not upon laws that it would like to see enacted.

The term "progressive Republicans," as applied to those so designated, is misapplied. They propose changes in the Government that are not in the line of progression; they propose changes of principle. The principles of our Government have not changed since the beginning and it will be a sad day for the country when they are changed.

The Republican party did not promise in the Chicago platform, or elsewhere, or ever at all, to change, modify or revise its principles. It did promise to revise the tariff laws but it did not specify or imply the manner of revision, and it is the merest sophistry to say that there was an implied promise to revise the tariff downward. To admit such a claim

would be to admit that the Republican party had a secret purpose at the time of the Chicago convention for substituting some other method of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the Government than by the tariff system of the party. An individual or corporation income tax is proposed, the result of which would be to necessitate the cutting down of duties on imports at the custom houses to the extent of the amount of the income tax to avoid a useless surplus.

It is clearly to the advantage of all the people of the country and their business interests that the agitation of questions affecting tariff legislation should cease at once. The mistakes that Congress may have made in the recently enacted law will be infinitely less harmful than the further agitation of the question. All recognize the importance of the element of stability in business and must also recognize the fact that with a continued threat of change, whether it affect the business interests, or the monetary system of the country, there can be no stability under which the people will feel that confidence needed to maintain prosperous business relations at home and abroad.

New conditions arising from time to time will necessitate new or further legislation but never a change in the fundamental principles of our Government.

The words "progressive," "reformers" and such other favorite designations as the minority within political parties are fond of assuming, require close scrutiny to distinguish in them the selfish motives that in most cases actuate those who assume such titles. In nearly every instance they are accompanied by an effort to secure office or political preference, or distinction. A real reform that improves the condition of the people emanates from the conservative judgment of those who do not feel that it is necessary to tear down existing conditions that represent the wisdom of the past in order to find room for necessary change.

WALLACE, LEAH



The Exile of My Private Secretary, Mr. Gusev

BY LEO TOLSTOY

YESTERDAY at ten o'clock at night several men in uniform rode up to my house and asked for Nikolay Nikolayevich Gusev, the man who helped me in my work.

Nikolay Nikolayevich went downstairs to the men who had inquired for him, and after a conversation with them returned and told us that the men were the captain of police and the district commissary, who had come to take him to the Krapivna prison, from where he was to be sent into exile in Cherdyn in the government of Perm.

This was strange news. I asked the men to explain the cause of such queer action. In answer the captain of police pulled out a small piece of paper from his pocket, and with great solemnity read the decree of the Minister of the Interior, in which the Minister said, that for the sake of the welfare of the Russian people entrusted to his care and in accordance with article 384 and perhaps some other articles (I do not understand why they had to refer to any article or articles to do what they were doing), Nikolay Nikolayevich Gusev must be put under surveillance and exiled for spreading revolutionary literature. For some reasons known to the Minister of the Interior Gusev must be sent to Cherdyn, in the government of Perm, and to no other place, and for the same reasons he must stay there for exactly two years.

After hearing the decree I considered further conversation with them useless, and walked into my room to take leave of Nikolay Nikolayevich Gusev, and settle matters with him in regard to my work. I found my household and guests greatly excited over the absolutely unexpected incident. Gusev is much respected and loved by all of us. The only calm and cheerful one was Gusev the guilty. With his usual kindness and concern for others he quickly put my affairs in order. He had been allowed only half an hour in which to prepare for his going.

We have all heard of thousands and thousands of such cases. But when the event happens before our very eyes to those near us, it affects us peculiarly. That is why Gusev's case seemed so startling to me. Strange that Gusev should be treated so absurdly, strange the cruel measures taken against him, and strange the plain injustice of the reasons set forth for his arrest. The absurdest thing of all was the incongruity between the measures employed and the object those measures were supposed to attain, in reference both to Gusev and myself, the person against whom those measures were really directed.

Absurd enough to seize a man unexpectedly at night and march him off and throw him in prison (everybody knows what a Russian prison means nowadays when they are so overcrowded), and lead him under armed guard for over 2,000 versts to a solitary spot 400 versts from the city. But especially absurd and incongruous is such conduct toward a man like Gusev.

One should have seen how my people and guests, who knew Gusev, took leave of him. All, young and old, children and servants, felt the same love and respect for him, and a more or less restrained indignation against those who were responsible for his arrest.

On taking leave of Gusev I burst into tears, not out of pity for him—I could not pity him, since I knew he lived that spiritual life which prevents external accidents from depriving a man of his genuine happiness—but because I was stirred to see the firmness amounting to cheerfulness with which he accepted the misfortune.

And this man, kind, gentle, true, an enemy of all violence, desiring to serve everybody without asking anything in return—this man they seized at night, locked up in a prison infected with typhus, and exiled to a place which is known to those who do the exiling only

by the fact that they consider it an extremely unpleasant place to live in.

Still stranger was the cause for which Gusev was seized, imprisoned and exiled. The authorities said Gusev spread revolutionary literature. In all the two years during which he lived with me he not only did not spread revolutionary books, but did not so much as possess or read them. In fact, he was entirely opposed to such literature. The books which in fulfilment of my commissions he sent by mail or handed personally to certain persons were not revolutionary books. They were my own books.

Now, my books may seem bad and unpleasant, but by no means can they be called revolutionary, since they very definitely and decisively oppose every form of revolutionary activity. For this reason all the revolutionary organs condemn and ridicule them. Therefore, the charge that Gusev had anything to do with the spread of revolutionary literature is absolutely untrue, without the least basis in fact.

As to the foolishness of exiling Gusev, why, it is really foolish to speak of it. If Gusev is a harmful person, will he be less harmful in Cherdyn, where there is nobody to watch over his actions than in the very center of Russia, where his activity is exposed to the general view?

On the contrary, it would seem that persons torn from their own sphere, deprived of their means of making a livelihood, angered by their exile, thrown together with other exiles smarting under the same treatment—it would seem that such persons would be much more harmful than if they remained where they were. But this idea never occurs to anybody. The authorities are used to exiling, and so that's what they do. But whether it is good or bad, useful or harmful, both for those to whom it is done and for society in general—no one thinks about that. People hold positions, get paid for their positions, and do what it is customary to do. But as to what the consequence of their activity is, and whether it is just or not—that, nobody, from the highest to the lowest, gives himself the trouble to think about.

"It's the custom, and we act accordingly. If we make mistakes occasionally, what's to be done? We have so much

to attend to. We are very sorry if we make mistakes, but we can't help it."

A mother is killed by grief, a wife is kept in prison for a whole year, men are made insane, executed, their characters corrupted, their souls destroyed—"what can we do?" they say, "we've made a mistake." Just as if they had accidentally stepped on your toe and were to say, "Excuse me, it was unintentional."

This thoughtlessness is the most terrible thing of all.

So much in regard to the cruelty and futility of the treatment of Gusev. But the futility of such conduct in regard to myself is still more amazing. The whole thing is this: Among the noxious elements to be crushed out of existence is Tolstoy with his fool's preaching about nonsensical non-resistance and a certain Christianity, which he himself invented. All this prattle, of course, has no significance and is not to be taken seriously. Nevertheless, it is embarrassing, because it says, "Thou shalt not kill," and because by some peculiar arguments it tries to prove that ownership in land is not legitimate, and so on. Therefore it must be stopped at all hazards. "The simplest means would be to sentence Tolstoy himself. We could easily do so in the name of the same articles that we do everything. We could put him in prison for about five years. He would die there, and stop bothering us. That, of course, would be the very best. But outside of Russia they don't know—as we do here—how empty his teachings are. So they attach more importance to him. Therefore, to send him to prison in Krapivna like Gusev might, after all, prove a little awkward. The only thing we can do, which we'll exert all our efforts to do without let or hindrance, is to injure all his friends and make it unpleasant for them. Tho we cannot stop him with one effective blow on the head, we can force him into silence by continually harassing him."

Such is the argument those must have used who banished Chertkov and who are now going to exile Gusev, since the object of banishing Chertkov could not have been to transfer the harm he was doing from the government of Tula to the government of Moscow, and the object of exiling Gusev could not have

been to transfer the harm from Kravivna to Cherdyn. The only object could have been to diminish or altogether destroy the harm done by Tolstoy.

It is this incongruity between the means employed and the end sought after which is so strange. The means are incongruous, in the first place, because, no matter how people may regard my thoughts, I consider them true and needful, and, above all, I consider my chief aim in life to be this: To express them, and, therefore, as I have already said elsewhere, as long as I live, I will continue to express them, and the taking away of Chertkov and Gusev from me can in no way change my activity. Just as thru Gusev I have given and sent my books to those who desired them, so I will keep on giving and sending them with the help of other people, dozens of whom have offered me their services. Or, if all these persons should be exiled to Cherdyn or some other place I will give and send them myself to anybody who asks for them. I cannot refuse to present my books to those who wish them, just as in personal conversation I cannot refuse to answer when I am asked about what I know.

The measures the government authorities use against me are absurd for a further reason: It is possible to get rid of bombs and bomb throwers by taking the bombs away from them and imprisoning or killing them; but it is impossible to do the same with ideas. Violence against ideas and their carriers not only does not weaken, but invariably strengthens their effect.

Therefore, and this is the chief object of my present writing, I appeal to these people once again—if it is absolutely impossible for them to keep calm, if they must needs use violence, I ask them to use it, not against my friends, but

against me, who am the only one responsible both for the creation and the spread of the unwelcome ideas.

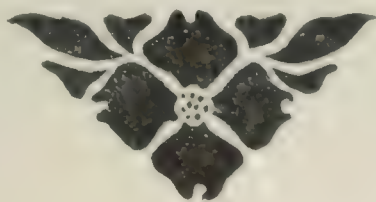
I have said all this in reference to Gusev and myself. But something else moved me to make this statement, which is still more important. I allude to the spiritual condition of those who execute such orders as the order against Gusev.

We all know what terrible things have been going on in Russia for the last few years and still continue to go on. It is so terrible that one does not like to speak about it. What a pity for all those who have perished and still perish, all those embittered persons in exile and in prison, all those dying with malice and hatred upon the gallows! Yet it is impossible not to pity also those unfortunates who execute the order and, above all, those who prescribe them.

For no matter how much they may assure themselves that they are doing this for the common weal, no matter how much others like themselves may approve and praise them for their deeds, no matter how they may strive to drug themselves with all sorts of preoccupations and amusements, they are human beings, nevertheless, and for the most part, good people, and they feel and know in the depths of their souls that they are acting badly, that by doing what they do they kill that which is dearer than anything else in the world, their souls, that they shut the door against themselves to all the true and best joys in life.

And so I would like to use the present occasion, which is of little consequence to Gusev or myself, to speak to these people. Bethink yourselves. Think of your lives, think how you waste the spiritual powers God has given you. Look into your souls. Have pity on yourselves.

YASNAYA POLIANA, RUSSIA.



“Bob-for-Short”

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

WE had delayed the naming. It seemed an unnecessary superfluity, when he was clad as in shining raiment, with all love's loveliest names. And being the one single and only, both baby, and grandbaby, and great grandbaby, he was "THE BABY." In letters and conversations regarding his adorable self, "THE BABY" was all sufficing.

He answered to love-names in most blithe fashion.

If it was the old great-grandfather piped at door, "Is there any 'old man' here wants to ride my cane?" you'd hear answer piping back, "I'm tumin', I'm *des* a-tumin'," and that frolicsome steed would be ridden and tamed and fed and talked to. And if the grandfather would say, "I wish this family possessed a real, sure-enough baby," there'd cling to his leg a fat little body, and a blithe voice would coax up, "Here's you baby, Dran-dad; did you *foun'* some tanny in you potet?"

So, "Heart's-ease," to me alone; he could not know how dear an ease, but no one else was ever permitted to call him that. That was the name belonged to the twilight time, when he and I went to sea in the big rocker and love-made by the firelight and sung and told secrets. Then, oh! the sweets of the wet, sweet lips, the hearts-ease of the clinging arms, the sweet child-body close crushed to the breasts he has just outgrown.

The old deaf neighbor who passes twice a day always nods down, "Hello, Sissy." And the wrathful wee voice always shrills up, "*Ain't* Sissy." And "Nicodemus," his yellow dog, sits on his tail and laughs all over his face, to hear a boy called "Sissy." As if anybody could fail to know that ONLY boys shoot pretend-guns and drill behind police-men when the station-house-policemen drill, and ONLY boys have yellow dogs, beautiful and beloved.

Grandmother comforts: "Never mind. Little Boy; neighbor's so deaf, that's why he does not know you are a boy. If

we'd *just* cut off his curls, daughter?" And I answer, one more time, "He's *all* the baby I've got." And put it off for another day; he'll be a day bigger tomorrow.

But Grandma understands; my beautiful, wise, fair-hearted mother, with her exquisite larkspur eyes that read life so tenderly for every one, and the broken heart of her that bears burden for all her world.

And, coward that I am, I cannot bear to push him one inch on the way out of babyhood. It is so divinely dear to be to him the every beat of his heart, the song that babbles from his lips, the all of life—to him!

Then, too, who would love me and take me to hunt the first flowers of the year in the woods behind the cemetery, and fill my days with the wee sweet singings of him and the laughter of him, and the nights with the love-lamp eyes of him starring all my dreams?

To be sure, always, when we get to the end of the rainbow for that pot o' honey and pot o' gold, we're just too late. But its many the one we've dug for where the rainbow-feet *had* touched. Ah, yes, just always too late; but we hear, always, the leaf-laughters and whisperings in the woods, where the trees are talking, and tho we are suspecting it is of us they are talking and laughing, we do not mind, and we both know we shall come a-chasing the very next rainbow that walks those woods.

And who would there be to play with me, if I make haste to grow-up my baby?

Great-grandfather smuggled in a boy's suit one day. Quite a gorgeous affair in brass buttons and brass braid. I wondered where in the world he found such a circus-y small-boy-suit.

"Could I just borrow an old man?" said the snagged old voice, just as soft and snagged as a baby child's when the milk-teeth are falling.

The little white body, all naked and beautiful from the evening tub, wrig-

gled from my hands and sped toward the voice. Vanished. And from the sounds that trailed over great-grandfather's transom we knew mischief was making. Then he came in. Holding up his trails with his two hands, blouse tied midway, fat stomach and chin, a derby a-top his corn-silk floss—and starry eyes and crimson cheeks.

"Its trowses," said he, in vainglorious voice. You could fairly *see* the cock in that voice. "*An' a blowser an' a hat,*" said he, in shrill arrogance.

Such a blissful swagger in the words: "*Now folks will know I'm a boy!*"

"Oh, 'Dreat-dran-dad,'" I gasped, "if your *mother* only knew you'd been to the circus.

He sniggered.

I pointed to The Baby, strutting more and more slowly as his "trowses" trailed longer and his blouse descended and engulfed his knees.

"Did you *think* he was twins?"

But he gave no answer save a joyous chuckle.

Step for step "Nicodemus" paraded with his little master.

"Ain't it mos' time to *det* up for bekfus?" said my baby.

I knew. He was simply bursting to get out to the front sidewalk and crow over neighbor. Just splitting with man-pride to be recognized as a man and brother.

"Well," I mused, "maybe, Grandfather, you'd better take this crib down to the trunk room, and I'll show the gentleman to the guest room."

I lifted one end of the little, low crib. It stood just where I could reach hand over and my baby could hold to it and love-make back to sleep, when he wakened for the "dink o' water" nightly.

"Ah, no, sir, no, sir, Dreat-dran," as the fat wee feet padded swiftly past. "It's my's trib. It's me's. *An' I'm des a-doin to do to bed.*"

And he was in my lap, lips finding mine. "We's *des* a-tendin'." he explained, "an' I love you *so*, dear."

"This boy must have a name," said his Grandfather. "Our men have always been named John or James Bunyan or Gregory. There was a Judge John and a Governor Duncan and a Judge James

B. Take your choice. My own name, while rather long, would fit him."

Great-grandfather snorted. "'Twould just match the trousers. My brass-eyed trousers and your name; Duncan John H.—and not a soul knows what the H. stands for."

Grandfather stiffened. "The H., sir, is Hannah. My mother had declared her first should be a girl named Hannah; my father had decided his firstborn should bear his name of Duncan John. So."

"*'Ain't* sissy,'" quoted Great-grandfather.

"I have no desire that the child should be named 'Hannah,'" said Grandfather, with dignity.

"Why?" said Great-grandfather, turning suddenly upon me. "*Why?*"

I hesitated. Should I tell or should I not. How dear the words had been on my husband's lips. Always, when we knelt to pray, he clasped me in his arm, and praying aloud, prayed my heart with his own. Always, that tenderer, stiller tone; always the same words: "*And bless the baby that is coming to us.*" Those beautiful long months when we traveled God's unknown with our child, each night's star-rising bringing him a day's journey nearer us.

And when he was dying those dear last words had whispered above my head as his hand gathered the wee, witless feet in love's last caress. "*God . . . bless . . . the . . . baby!*"

No, I could not tell.

That was why, I think, I always called him the Baby. And the adoring family, too; but only they did not know the why. And I had a queer feeling that I wanted the child to name himself.

We called him in. He is always, nearly always, quickly obedient. He is passing on to "Nicodemus," all our axioms of manners and life, and as "Nicodemus" is not always quickly obedient, he is trying the effect upon him of example.

"Nicodemus" at heels, he came. Grandfather's crossed legs allured. He stopped to take a riotous brief trip on his foot. Great-grandfather's cane leaned against a chair he had to pass, and on that frolicsome wild-steed he had an exciting runaway.

"Do you want your curls cut off," said grandmother, making eyes at him behind her spectacles.

"Fot bid *eyes* you've dot," he shouted; "fot bid E-Y-E-S you've dot, drannuvver."

"Do you want trowsers, young man?" said great-grandfather.

He smiled up at great-grandfather in a beguiling way.

"Did you eat *all* your teef up wif tanny, dreat-gran? All your teef *up*?"

It took some time to reach my lap; and I could not make "Duncan John H." fit the bobbing curls, tho I knew the stately father of my boy's father was fitting it there, in all the interrupted progress to my lap.

Grandfather leaned over. I knew that cherished name was under the hand that so fondly touched the head at last leaned hard against me.

"Boy, you must have a name. Jim and Jamie, and Sterling, all the little fellows have names. What do you want to be called?"

Thus, grandfather.

Leg crossed, chin in hand, he meditated. The eyes, released from "Nicodemus's" last antic, studied the ceiling; lower, the lids began to fall, then adoring, sweet, the look clung to mine. The kissing look of them, where did he get it? And the hand patting my cheek, how my heart purred and sung under it.

"I fink," said he, very slow, very decided, "I fink I'll name my's self *like* mye muvver. My's muvver is dot a mos' bu-ti-ful name."

"*Sissy - name.*" said great grandfather.

He started, and hugged me very tight in lover arms.

"Is a *mos'* bu-ti-ful name," said he; "but if we was two, maybe we'd get all mixed an' 'Nitodemus' wouldn't unnerstan'."

"Listen, my baby. Once upon a time

a brave man went to a war, and there was a bad battle. He was a very young man, and he had hair the color of yours, too, and eyes the color of yours, and he found an old man, badly wounded, oh, very badly wounded, and he begged the boy to take him to his own soldiers; and the boy—I don't know how—but somehow, the wounded boy got the badly wounded old man across the fields to his own soldiers, and died. You see, if he had used his strength to save himself, he would have lived. But he gave his life to the old soldier; and after the war that old soldier took the boy out of his grave and brought him North to his mother."

"*Fy* is drannuvver trying?"

But grandmother's wet eyes were shining as she lifted him to her heart and kissed his eyes, that were the color of the dead boy's eyes, and kissed his corn-silk curls, that were the color of the dead boy's curls.

"Because the dead boy was grandmother's boy," she said, "and grandmother is very proud."

"Fot was his *name*?"

"Robert; but we call him Bob for short," said grandmother, softly, thinking in present tenses.

"Is it a bu-ti-ful name? 'Mos' as bu-ti-ful as muvver's name *is*?"

"'Most as beautiful as mother's," said grandmother.

"All yite," said he; "*all* yite."

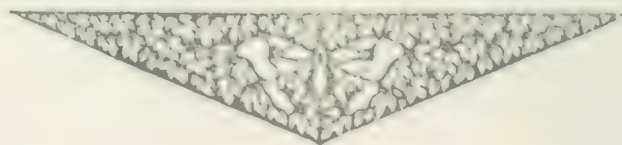
Next Sunday we took him to church to be christened into the name he had chosen. Great-grandfather and grandfather and grandmother and I, we all went with him. One to go was not enough. Four, almost too many. But was he not our only one? THE BABY?

"What name do you give this child," said the minister.

And before I could reply the answer was made.

"It's Wobert," he piped; "but we *tall* him Bob for short."

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Novels of Björnson

BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph.D.

LAMPSON PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT YALE UNIVERSITY

FOR over half a century this intellectual athlete has been one of the busiest men in the world. A partisan fighter born and bred, he has been active in every political Scandinavian struggle; in religious questions he has fought first on one side and then on the other, changing only by honest conviction, and hitting with all his might every time; to him the word Education is as a red rag to a bull, for he believes that it has been mainly bad, and if people will only listen, he can make it mainly good; in a passion of chivalry, he has drawn his pen for the cause of Woman, whose "sphere" he hopes to change—the most modern and the most popular of all the vain attempts to square the circle; his powerful voice has been heard on the lecture platform not only in his own beloved country, but all over Europe and in America; he has served for years as Theater-Director, in the determination to convert the playhouse, like everything else he touches, into a vast moral force. In addition to all the excitement of a life spent in fighting, his purely literary activity has been enormous in quantity and astonishing in range. His numerous dramas treat of all possible themes, from the old Sagas to modern divorce laws; and after exhausting all earthly material, he has boldly advanced into the realm of the supernatural; his splendid play, "Beyond Human Power," holds the boards in most European cities, and has exercised a profound influence on modern drama. His novels are as different in style and purpose as it is possible for the novels of one man to be; and some of them are already classics. A man with such an endowment, with such tremendous convictions, with buoyant optimism and terrific energy, has made no small stir in the world, and it will be a long time before the name of Björnsterne Björnson is forgotten.

Had he not possessed, in addition to a fine mind, a magnificent physical frame, he would long since have vanished into

that spiritual world that has interested him so deeply. But he has the physique of a Norse god. Many instances of his bodily strength and endurance have been cited; it is sufficient to remember that even after his mane of hair had become entirely gray he regularly took his bath by standing naked under a mountain waterfall. Let that suffice, as one trial of it would for most of us. He came honestly by his health and vigor, born as he was on a lonely mountain-side in Norway. It was in the winter of 1832 that this sturdy baby gave his first cry for freedom, his father being a village pastor, whose flock were literally scattered among steep and desolate rocks, where the salient feature of the landscape during nine months of the year was snow. More than once the good shepherd had to seek and save that which was lost. For society, the little boy had a few pet animals and the dreams engendered by supreme loneliness. But when he was six years old the father was fortunately called to a pastorate in a beautiful valley on the west coast, surrounded by noble and inspiring scenery, the effect of which is visibly seen in all his early stories. We cannot help comparing this vale of beauty, trailing clouds of glory over Björnson's boyhood, with the flat, wet, dismal gloom of East Prussia, that opprest so heavily the child Sudermann, and made Dame Care look so gray.

At the grammar school, at the high school and at the university he showed little interest in the curriculum, and no particular aptitude for study; but before leaving college he had already begun original composition, and at the age of twenty-four he published a masterpiece. This was the pastoral romance, "Synnöve Solbakken," which for sheer beauty of style and atmosphere he has never surpassed. For some years preceding the date of its appearance there had been a lull in literary activity in Norway. Out of this premonitory hush of stillness

came a beautiful voice, which by the newness and freshness of its tones aroused immediate interest. Everybody listened, enchanted by the strange harmony. Men saw that a new prophet had arisen in Israel. The absolute simplicity of the style, the naïveté of the story, the naturalness of the characters, the short, passionate sentences like those of the Sagas, the lyrically poetic atmosphere, appealed at once to the Norwegian heart. Why is it that we are surprised in books and in plays by simple language and natural characters? It must be that we are so accustomed to literary conventions remote from actual life that when we behold real people and hear natural talk in works of art our first emotion is glad astonishment. For the same reason we praise certain persons for displaying what we call common sense. Be this as it may, no one believed that a pastoral romance could be so vigorous, so fresh and so true. Of all forms of literature, pastoral tales, whether in verse or in prose, have been commonly the most artificial and the most insipid; but here was the breath of life. I can recommend nothing better for the soul weary of the closeness of modern naturalism than a course of reading in the early work of Björnson.

He followed this initial success with three other beautiful prose lyrics—"Arne" (1859), "A Happy Boy" (1860), and "The Fisher Maiden" (1868). These stories exhibit the same qualities so strikingly displayed in "Synnövé Solbakken." In all this artistic production Björnson is an impressionist, reproducing with absolute fidelity what he saw, both in the world of matter and of spirit. We may rely faithfully on the correctness of these pictures, whether they portray natural scenery, country customs or peasant character. We inhale Norway. We can smell the pines. The nipping and eager air, the dark green resinous forests—we feel these as plainly as if we were physically present in the Land of the Midnight Sun. The kindly simplicity of the peasants, the village ceremonies at weddings and funerals, the cheerful loneliness with sheep on mountain pasture, and the subdued but universal note of deep rural piety, make one feel as tho the whole community were

bound by gold chains about the feet of God. Björnson says, "The church is in the foreground of Norwegian peasant life." And indeed everything seems to center around God's acre, and the spire of the meeting-house points in the same direction as the stories themselves. Many beautiful passages affect us like noble music; our eyes are filled with happy tears.

In view of the strong and ardent personality of the author, it is curious that these early romances should be so truly objective. One feels his personality in a general way, as one feels that of Turgenev; but the young writer separates himself entirely from the course of the story; he nowhere interferes. The characters apparently develop without his assistance, as the events take place without any manipulation. This is all entirely different from the standard English novel, as represented by Dickens, Thackeray and De Morgan. As a work of objective art, "Synnövé Solbakken" approaches flawless perfection. It has one plot, which travels in one direction—forward. The persons are intensely Norwegian, but there their similarity ends. Each is individualized. The simplicity of the story is so remarkable that to some superficial and unobservant readers it has seemed childish. The very acme of art is so close to Nature that it sometimes is mistaken for no art at all, like the acting of Garrick or the style of Jane Austen. Adverse criticisms are the highest compliments. Language is well managed when it expresses profound thoughts in words clear to a child.

The love scenes in this narrative are idyllic; in fact, the whole book is an idyl. It seems radiant with sunshine. It is as pure as a mountain lake, and as refreshing. And besides the artistic unity of the work, that satisfies one's standards so fully, there is an exquisite something hard to define; a play of fancy, a veil of poetic beauty lingering over the story, that makes us feel when we have closed the book as if we were gazing at a clear winter sunset.

Björnson has the creative imagination of the true poet. In the wonderful prologue to "Arne" he gives the trees separate personalities in a manner to arouse the envy of Thomas Hardy. Indeed, the

author of "The Woodlanders" has never felt the trees more intensely than the Norwegian novelist. The prose style unconsciously breaks into verse form at times, with the natural grace and ease of a singing bird. Not the least charming incidents in Björnson's romances are the frequent lyrics, that spring up like cowslips in a pasture.

"Punctual as Springtide forth peep they."

The novels in Björnson's second period are so totally unlike those we have just been considering that if all his work had been published anonymously, no one would have ventured to say that the same man had written "A Happy Boy" and "In God's Way." There came a pause in his creative activity. He wrote little imaginative literature, and many thought the well of his inspiration had gone dry. Really he was passing thru a belated *sturm und drang*; a tremendous intellectual struggle and fermentation had set in, from which he emerged mentally a changed man, with a new outfit of opinions and ideas. At nearly the same time his great contemporary Tolstoy was also in the Slough of Despond, but he climbed out on the other side and set his face toward the Celestial City. Björnson's floundering ultimately carried him in precisely the opposite direction. While Tolstoy was studying the New Testament, Björnson applied himself to Darwin, Mill and Spencer, and became completely converted from the Christianity of his youth. Many minds would have been temporarily paralyzed by such a result, and would finally have become either pessimistic or coldly critical. But Björnson simply could not endure to be a gloomy, cynical spectator of life, like his countryman, Ibsen, any more than he could leave his native land and calmly view its nakedness from the comfortable environment of Munich or Rome. Björnson has the sort of intellect that cannot remain in equilibrium. He was ever a fighter, and cannot live without something to fight for. The natural optimism of his temperament, so opposed in every way to the blank despair of Ibsen, made him see in his new views the way of salvation. He is just as sure he is right now as he was when he held opinions exactly the contrary. With joyful ardor

he became the champion and propagandist of democracy in politics and of free thought in religion; apparently adopting Spencer's saying, "To the true reformer no institution is sacred, no belief above criticism." For the word reformer precisely describes Björnson; like the chief characters in his later novels, he is an apostle of reform, zealous, tireless and tiresome.

Lowell, in his fine essay on Gray, said that one reason why the eighteenth century was so comfortable was that "responsibility for the universe had not then been invented." Now, Björnson feels this responsibility with all the strength of his nature, and however admirable it may be as a moral quality, it has vitiated his artistic career. As he renounced Christianity for agnosticism, so he renounced romance for realism. The novels written since 1875 are not only unlike his early pastoral romances in literary style; they are totally different productions in tone, in spirit and in intention. And, from the point of view of art, they are, in my opinion, as inferior to the work of his youth as Hawthorne's campaign "Life of Pierce" is inferior to "The Scarlet Letter." In every way Björnson is farther off from heaven than when he was a boy.

In addition to many short sketches, his later period includes three realistic novels. These are: "Flags Are Flying in Town and Harbor" (1884), translated into English with the title, "The Heritage of the Kurts," for it is a study in heredity; "In God's Way" (1889),¹ loudly proclaimed as his masterpiece, and "Mary" (1906). The first two originally attracted more attention abroad than at home. "The 'Flags'" hung idly in Norway, and the orthodox were not anxious to get in God's way. But the second book produced considerable excitement in England, which finally reacted in Christiania and Copenhagen; it is still hotly discussed. In these three novels the author has stepped out of the rôle of artist and become a kind of professor of pedagogy, his specialty being the education of women. In "Flags" the principal part of the story is taken up with a girls' school, which gives the novelist an opportunity to include a confused

¹In the original the title is "In God's Ways."

study of heredity, and to air all sorts of educational theory. The chief one appears to be that in the curriculum for young girls the "major" should be physiology. Hygiene, which so many bewildered persons are accepting just now in lieu of the Gospel, plays a heavy part in Björnson's later work. The gymnasium in "Flags" takes the place of the church in "Synnövé"; and acrobatic feats of the body are deemed more healthful than the religious aspirations of the soul. Kallem, a prominent character of the story, "In God's Way," usually appears walking on his hands, which is not the only fashion in which he is upside down. The book "Flags" is, frankly speaking, an intolerable bore. The hero, Rendalen, who also appears in the subsequent novel, is the mouthpiece of the new opinions of the author; a convenient if clumsy device, for whenever Björnson wishes to expound his views on education, hygiene or religion, he simply makes Rendalen deliver a lecture. Didactic novels are in general a poor substitute either for learning or for fiction, but they are doubly bad when the author is confused in his ideas of science and in his notions of art. One general "lesson" emerges from the jargon of this book—that men should suffer for immorality as severely as women, a doctrine neither new nor practicable. The difficulty is that with Björnson, as with some others who shout this edict, the equalizing of the punishment takes the form of leaving the men as they are, and issuing a general pardon to the women. Rendalen, the head-master of the school, is constantly bringing up this topic, and he makes it the chief subject for discussion in the girls' debating society! These females are going to be emancipated. A pseudo-scientific twist is also given to this novel by the introduction of mesmerism and hypnotic influence, matters in which the author is deeply interested. We are given to understand that a large number of women are annually ruined, not by their lack of moral conviction and will power, but simply by the hypnotic influence of men. One may perhaps reasonably doubt the ultimate value of a wide dissemination of this great idea, especially in a young ladies' seminary. To the unsympathetic reader, the one

question that will keep him afloat in all this welter, is not concerned with pedagogy; it is the honest attempt to discover why the book bears its strange title. Unfortunately he will not find out until the last leaf. Then

the commission of suicide with the poet are seen."

It is pleasant to take up the volume "In God's Way," for, however disappointing it may be to those who know the young Björnson, it is vastly superior to "Flags." It is what is called today a "strong" novel, and has naturally evoked the widest variation of comment. By many it has been greeted with enthusiastic admiration and by many with outspoken disgust. Psychologically, it is indeed powerful. The characters are interesting, and they develop in a way that may or may not be God's, but resemble His in being mysterious. One cannot foresee in the early chapters what is going to happen to the *dramatis personæ*, nor what is to be our final attitude toward any of them. Think of the impression made on us by our first acquaintance with Josephine, or Kallem, or Ragni, or Ole; and then compare it with the state of our feelings as we draw near the end. Not one of these characters remains the same; each one develops, and develops as they might in actual life. Björnson does not approach his men and women from an easy chair, in the descriptive manner; once created, we feel that they would grow without his aid.

For all this particular triumph of art, "In God's Way" is plainly a didactic novel, with the author preaching from beginning to end. The "fighting" quality in the novelist gets the better of his literary genius. We have a story in the extreme realistic style, marked by occasional scenes of great beauty and force; but the exposition of doctrine is somewhat vague and confused, and the construction of the whole work decidedly inartistic. Two general points, however, are made clear: First, that one may walk in God's way without believing in God. Religion is of no importance in comparison with conduct, nor have the two things any vital or necessary connection. This is a modern view, and perhaps a natural reaction from the strictness of Björnson's childhood training. Second,

that virtue is a matter entirely of the heart, bearing no relation whatever to the statute-book. A woman may be legally an adulteress and yet absolutely pure. This also is quite familiar to us in the pages of modern dramatists and novelists. Björnson has taken an extraordinary instance to prove his thesis, a thesis that perhaps needs no emphasis, for human nature is only too well disposed to make its moral creed coincide with its bodily instincts.

The same theme—mental as opposed to physical female chastity—is the leading idea of "Mary," a novel that has had considerable success in Norway and in Germany, but has not yet been translated either into French or English.* This work of his old age shows not the slightest trace of decay. It is an interesting and powerful analysis of a girl's heart, written in short, vigorous sentences. Mary, after taking plenty of time for reflection, and without any solicitation, deliberately gives herself to her lover, in a manner copied exactly from a scene in Maupassant's novel, "Notre Cœur." Her fiancé is naturally amazed, as there has been nothing leading up to this; she comes to him of her own free will. Her theory of conduct (which exemplifies that of Björnson) is that a woman is the sovereign mistress of her own body, and can do what she pleases. There is nothing immoral in a woman's free gift of herself to her lover, provided she does it out of her royal bounty, and not as a weak yielding to masculine pursuit. The next day Mary is grievously disappointed to discover that, instead of the homage and worship she expected, the erstwhile timid lover glories in the sense of possession. She fears that she cannot live an absolutely independent life with such a husband—and Björnson's gospel is, of course, the untrammelled freedom of woman. So, altho she is about to become a mother, she deliberately cancels the engagement to the putative child's father; this puzzles him even more than her previous conduct, tho he is forced to acquiesce. Then, in a final access of despair, as she is about to commit suicide, she is rescued by a man whose love is

like the moth's for the star—who tells her that no matter what she has done, she is the noblest, purest woman on earth, and the chaste queen of his heart. Thus, by a stroke of good fortune, rather than by anything inevitable in the story, the book ends happily, with Mary and her second adoring lover in the very delirium of joy. It is evident that the novel is nothing but a "Tendenz-Roman"; Björnson wishes us to approve of his heroine's conduct thruout—of the entirely unnecessary sacrifice of her virtue, of the subsequent sacrifice of her reputation, and of her remorseless joy in the arms of another man. Such is to be the doctrine of sex equality; men are not to be made more virtuous, but the freedom of women is not only to be pardoned, but approved.

In comparing the three late with the four early novels, the most striking change is instantly apparent to any one who reads "Synnöve Solbakken" and then opens "In God's Way." It is the sudden and depressing change of air, from the mountains to the sickroom. The abundance of medical detail in the later novel is almost nauseating, and would be wholly so were it not absurd. One has only to compare the invigorating scenery and the simple love scenes in "Synnöve" with the minute examination of Ragni's spittle (for tuberculosis) in the other book—but enough is said. Despite all that has been written in praise of Björnson's "courage" in dealing with problems of sex and disease, I sympathize with the cry of his friend in 1879:

"Come back again, dear Björnson, come back!"

It is easy to see that the influence of modern English skepticism cannot account entirely for the revolution in the Norwegian's mind and art. We can clearly observe an attraction much rearer, that has drawn this luminous star so far out of its course. It is none other than the mighty Ibsen. Ibsen's analysis of disease, his examination of marriage problems, his Ishmaelite attacks on the present structure of civilized society—all this has had its effect on his contemporary and countryman. As a destructive force Ibsen is stronger than Björnson, because he is ruthless. But one has the courage of despair, while the other has the courage of hope.

*A translation of "Mary" appears this week as Vol. XIII in the Edmund Gosse edition of Björnson's novels, published by the Macmillan Company.—[Ed.]

Björnson does not believe in Fate and is not afraid of it. He loves and believes in humanity. His gloomiest books end with a vision. There is always a rift in the clouds. Thruout all his career he has set his face steadfastly toward what he has taken to be the true light. Such men compel admiration, no matter whose colors they bear. And however much we may deplore his present course, we cannot now echo the cry of his friend and say, "Come back!" The

language of the poet expresses our attitude:

"Life's night begins: let him never come back to us!

There would be doubt, hesitation and pain,
Forced praise on our part—the glimmer of twilight,

Never glad confident morning again!

Best fight on well, for we taught him strike gallantly,

Menace our heart ere we master his own;

Then let him receive the new knowledge and wait us,

Pardoned in heaven, the first by the throne!"

SEVEN GABLES, HURON CITY, MICH.



The Silly Treun*

BY SEUMAS MAC MANUS

*In Irish-speaking districts the corn-crake is called the *Treun*, which signifies *strength*. He is so called, because, when he called he lies on his back and in awe-stricken admiration contemplating his raised feet cries (in Gaelic) "Strength with Strength! What wonderful strength for the two little feet of one poor bird to hold up all the skies!"

WHEN the gray dust of dayli'gone† was sifting on the lea,
Last evening, I wandered out, my wearied self to flee:
And down a pleasant meadow-field my footsteps carried me.

What place the grass grew long and thick a Treun I did espy
On broad of back prostrated, and his spindle-shanks on high,
A-shouting on the world to see him holding up the sky.

I paused, astounded at this fellow of the creaky tones,
And very big conceit, but nathless very puny bones,
Whom good-for-nothings chased from ditch to ditch with cobble-stones.

"With legs so long, and head so small," I said, "thou knavish bird
That overrun'st our peaceful fields, thou vile unbidden Kurd,
What gave thy brainless thimble-head idea so absurd?

Thou rank impostor," added I, "whose kind our meadows throng,
Sore vexing restful summer eves with this insensate song—
Discordant and impertinent as it is vilely wrong.

O, silly, silly amadan‡ of the conceited cries!
Rascal the most impudent that either walks or flies!
Dost truly think those foolish feet are holding up the skies?

All that vasty space from west to east with all its stars,
Where Cynthia grand and Phœbus fair alternate roll their cars,
And lurid comets trail their portents dread of bloody wars!

Avaunt!" I said, "thy vanity alone the skies might stay!"—
I startled him; he frightened flew into the twilight gray:
And lo! the skies moved not one bit when his heels were drawn away!

I shouted, "Ha, poor fool, art now dissuaded of thy lies?"
And from the distance, floating clear, came back his creaking cries.
"Oh, wonderful, one poor bird's feet to hold up all the skies!"

† "Dayli'gone" (daylight gone) is twilight.
‡ "Amadan" is half wit.



Hudson-Fulton Books

THE publishers are contributing their share to the celebration of New York's tercentenary. A few weeks ago Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer's "History of the City of New York" was reviewed in these columns, and now there comes, most timely and welcome, a volume to be set by its side on the bookshelf, and to be read and consulted in connection with it. *Narratives of New Netherland*¹ is the eighth volume of the valuable series of "Original Narratives of Early American History," whose publication in handsome uniform volumes was begun seven years ago under the auspices of the American Historical Association. This latest edition to the reprints is edited by their general editor, Mr. J. Franklin Jameson, and contains, if not all, certainly the most important of the contemporary representations of New Netherland, from Van Meteren's and Juet's accounts of Hudson's voyage to Peter Stuyvesant's report of the surrender of the province, fifty-six years later. De Laet, Wassenauer, De Vries, Father Jogues, Megapolensis, Domine Selyns—all the early authorities are here, the editor deserving special thanks for printing in full the "Privileges and Exemptions for Patroons, Masters and Private Individuals who will Settle any Colonies and Cattle in New Netherland" (1630), and the historic "Representation" of 1650. Special mention should be made here also of a "Description of the Towne of Mannadens as it was in September, 1661," an English document in the possession of the Royal Society of London, of unknown origin, and hitherto unpublished. The author's note on its possible authorship suggests a hidden page of

early New York history. The document is, in itself, of less importance, however, than the "Narrative of a Journey into the Mohawk and Oneida Country, 1634-35," brought to light in 1895, but the editor is not quite accurate in his statement that Gen. James Grant Wilson found it in Amsterdam in that year. As a matter of fact, it was brought to this country by a descendant of the Van Welys, who, like the Van Rensselaers, were pearl merchants in seventeenth-century Amsterdam, and purchased by General Wilson, who at once recognized its value and importance, and published a translation of it in *THE INDEPENDENT*, October 3, 1895. There are three contemporary maps, and a *fac simile* of the title page of the "Privileges and Exemptions." Apart from its service in placing within easy reach of the student sources of early American history which would otherwise have grown increasingly difficult of access, the series continues to be a growing storehouse of true romance, as our historical novelists of a decade ago well knew.

Miss Esther Singleton attempts, in *Dutch New York*,² to draw a picture of the daily life of the worthy burghers, their wives and children, their orchards and gardens, their houses, furniture, silver, glass, curios and ornaments, their housekeeping, servants and slaves, their provisions for the education of their children, their business, recreations, sports and festivals, their courtship and marriage customs, their physicians and surgeons, tavern and excise laws, their religion, superstitions, and many other things. The picture is largely based upon the assumption that the life of the Dutch in New Netherland differed but little in its daily routine and resources from that of the old, which probably was so, if not at first, at least later on; and its less admirable features are not blinked. The illustrations are in part of furniture, porcelain, silver, etc., in pri-

¹NARRATIVES OF NEW NETHERLAND, 1609-1664. Edited by J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., LL.D. "Original Narratives of Early American History." Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. \$3 net.

²DUTCH NEW YORK. MITHRAS and C. SINGLETON. N. Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century. Illustrated by Dodd, Mead & Co. 8vo. \$3 net.

vate and public collections in this country, and in part of objects in the National Museum at Amsterdam.

The Picturesque Hudson,³ from its sources in the Adirondacks to the Battery, is described in a little volume by Mr. Clifton Johnson, whose reputation as a descriptive traveler needs no bush. The picturesqueness insisted upon in the title receives its due share of attention, but the author is mostly in the historic mood, oftener revolutionary than colonial, of course; and on his very first page he reminds us of Verrazano, in whose honor our Italian fellow citizens are going to erect a statue, Hudson being scrupulously designated as "the man to whom the river owes its name." The lore of Washington Irving furnishes many a page, from Communipaw to Sleepy Hollow, even as memories of the war for independence accompany the traveler from Harlem Heights to Saratoga. Mr. Johnson traces the name of Hoboken to an Indian village "in the far past" called Hobock; is this derivation quite to be relied upon? There are some pleasant, restful pages devoted to the Hudson's fish and fishermen. An informing, useful little volume, whose perusal will greatly enhance one's enjoyment of the Hudson trip.

Alice Crary Sutcliffe, too, takes us up the Hudson, from New York to Albany, but it is only at the end of her biography of *Robert Fulton*,⁴ which contains all the available material, some of it hitherto unpublished, to make complete the story of the "Clermont's" conception, building and historic first trip. A great-granddaughter of the inventor, the author would impress upon the world what she considers to be his other claims to fame—his experiments with submarines and torpedoes, his advocacy of canals, etc. "An artist with unbounded delight in the glories of color and form," she calls him, and "an American statesman." Sufficient unto this celebration in his honor is the cause thereof. The interest of the book lies in its new material, which includes Fulton's preliminary plans for his steamboat. There are also

some reproductions of portraits and miniatures painted by him in the early days of his career.

"The Hungry Heart"

It is a bad thing for everybody when an honest man without a clear moral sense seizes upon an important truth and develops it according to his point of view with a logic that clutches like ten-penny nails. This is what Mr. David Graham Phillips has accomplished in his latest novel.* He has dramatized, with a veracity that cannot be denied, one of the chief causes of the growing marital unrest of our times. And if he had not worked at his solution with what may be almost praised as a courageous disregard for decency and virtue, the book might be called a moral masterpiece in fiction. As it is, patient, thinking people whose logic is not so destructive as Mr. Phillips's will call it an immoral masterpiece.

Here are three important propositions the story undertakes to demonstrate: First, that marriage is degrading to women where it does not mean equal comradeship in all the relations of the two people married, including the man's business career and the woman's domestic and maternal duties; that the way wives have accepted their husbands, for better and for worse, helping to propagate the race legitimately, and living with all kinds of husbands until death released them, is degrading to women and bad for society. Second, that a woman denied this comradeship with her husband is benefited morally and broadened in the right wisdom of living by committing adultery. Third, that the merely chaste woman is often the most primitive, selfish, hypocritical, contemptible type of a woman, marrying shrewdly, not for love but for a support, less noble and less trustworthy than the other woman with the "hungry heart," who goes about seeking a comrade, as naively indifferent to mere chastity as any lower animal.

Richard and Courtney Vaughn are two young married people. Richard is a chemist engaged in an effort to dis-

³ *The Picturesque Hudson*, by Clifton Johnson. New York: The Century Co., 1907. Pp. 128. Price, 75 cents.

⁴ *Robert Fulton*, by Alice Crary Sutcliffe. New York: The Century Co., 1907. Pp. 320. Price, 1.00.

* *The Hungry Heart*, by David Graham Phillips. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1907.

cover the secret of heat and a process by which a cheap fuel may be manufactured. He regards his young wife with tenderness, and the author has gone so far toward analyzing this tenderness as to destroy it and give it another name. He gives the reader the impression of interpreting Richard's affection for his wife, *not* as Richard meant it, but as he, Mr. Phillips, understood it—stripped to the polyp nakedness of human passion. Also he is absorbed in his chemistry as other married men are in their various man-businesses, and takes his wife as he would a cigar at the end of the day, just for pleasure. Most of the time he neglects her as most men neglect their wives. Nothing can surpass the power and veracity with which Mr. Phillips has portrayed this very real cause of marital unhappiness in an age when women are not content to be mere creatures of comfort and pleasure, no matter how tenderly cared for, because they are beginning to think ably, like men, and to have the same desire for achievement. Unfortunately, Courtney does not find enough to occupy her in the care of a large house and grounds, but she desires to share her husband's work at the laboratory, not so much because she has the same ambition as her husband, altho she is fond of chemistry, but because she desires to share life with him, and demands not only a home and support, but comradeship with him. He thinks this the foolish whim of a dear, innocent, babyish, inferior creature, and finally shows his teeth man-fashion when she forces the issue and he refuses to grant her wish.

Here follow some years of excellent martyrdom on the part of Courtney which will be recognized and appreciated by many women. Incidentally she becomes fully inspired by the author's views and begins to *think* what women in her position often feel, but rarely have the cleared mental faculty to interpret. We see that she is no longer Courtney, but Mr. David Graham Phillips, in the daintiest of muslins, with her lovely hair piled sweetly above his masculine brows and his eyes that point like bayonets at everybody's dear self-deceit. This metamorphosis is very broadening to her intellectually, but not good for her mor-

ally. Some righteousness eludes logic and mere intelligence, but it is the kind that Eve and Courtney lost when Satan and Mr. Phillips got into their respective gardens. Courtney says she is "glad I've had the sense to eat the apple," and forthwith accepts as her lover the man her husband has taken into partnership in the chemistry business.

Then comes the remorse of their mutual sin. Gallatin, the lover, begins to refer, in an incipient courtship with a "pure" woman, to Courtney as the "bad" woman into whose toils he has fallen, and Courtney finally casts him off because she discovers the same objection to his love that she had to the love of her husband, from whom she has been divorced, namely, that it is not comradeship love between two mated people, but merely male passion for a beautiful woman. Meanwhile Gallatin attracts the pure girl by sniveling about his fallen condition. She agrees to marry him in order to reform him, and more particularly to secure a handsome income and good social position for herself. Incidentally she discards a very worthy young man to whom she had become secretly engaged.

The point that Mr. Phillips makes is that in spite of her chastity this woman is neither good nor trustworthy, and the point is well taken. Men have demanded chastity of women more than they have truthfulness, and their punishment is that they have got what they demanded. But when Mr. Phillips represents Courtney as a greater and better woman because of the experiences she had with her lover, horror fills the reader's mind, and we see that, in the author's effort to destroy some foolish illusions about love, he has fallen into the grossest and most degrading of all delusions, that chastity should count for less than it does in the moral life of women, altho the rest of his contention is certainly justified, that truthfulness should count for more than it does and that women should have a better chance than they now have to tell the truth without fear.

The point where Mr. Phillips's argument breaks down completely is in the demand that women should necessarily share the whole life of their husbands. This would involve professionalizing

marriage by the capabilities of women, just as it has been commercialized by their incapacities. The physician would have to have a physician for a wife. The woman engaged to a lawyer would have to study law. The rogue's wife would have to become his accomplice. And the millionaire's spouse would find congeniality in establishing a co-operative trust; to say nothing of the other part of such a comradeship, where the husband would have to share the wife's domestic duties, like bathing the baby and canning tomatoes for family soup.

The truth of the business is that while an author with Mr. Phillips's remarkable intellectual integrity may discover and dramatize with frightful logic some of the evils that make unfortunate conditions for men and women in the marital relation, he cannot solve such difficulties by offering license in exchange for the restraints and tyrannies and indifference of husbands. What we need in marriage is more old-fashioned, narrow-minded righteousness, more children, cakes and flower beds for the women, and more non-sexual friendliness for the men from their wives. As a matter of fact, mere intellectual honesty that is indifferent to chastity is a rotten kind of honesty that ought to be suppressed.

§

The Development of the English Law of Conspiracy. By James Wallace Bryan. Johns Hopkins University Studies in History and Political Science. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 75 cents.

Mr. Bryan has made a very careful and painstaking study of the gradual development in common and statute law of the English law of conspiracy. He claims that he has considered every relevant statute and case from the earliest to the latest which a careful search through ancient and modern law writings has enabled him to bring to light. He evidently believes that the law of conspiracy is righteous in principle and in general beneficent in working, and his prepossession in its favor is clearly shown in the last chapter, in which he deals with combinations of labor. It is somewhat curious that he omits all reference to any cases in the law courts between the Act of 1825 and 1847. The historic case of *Rex v. Loveless et al.*, in which six Dorsetshire laborers were sentenced

to seven years' transportation for forming a union and taking oaths, is not mentioned. It is true that the crime of which these men were accused was the administration of oaths by an illegal society, but it was the trade combination for the raising of wages and not the oaths against which the sentence was directed; and the case was of great importance for the impulse it gave to the movement in favor of the concession of the full right of working men to combine. Mr. Bryan makes a useful contrast of English and American law on the subject of labor combinations. In America labor unions have been dealt with largely under common law, and they have consequently been much more affected by the law of criminal conspiracy than have English trade unions. In England from the beginning of the nineteenth century the subject has been taken in hand by Parliament, and labor legislation has been directed against specific acts, while the combinations have been made legal. That Mr. Bryan fears that the English Parliament has gone too far in its favor to trade unions is easily to be perceived in his closing paragraph. It is greatly to be regretted that Mr. Bryan has not considered his monograph of sufficient value to furnish it with an index. Except for the guidance given by the chronological order there is no possibility of looking up in its pages any special case.

§

New Poems. By Stephen Phillips. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.25.

To those who believe that Mr. Phillips's dramatic efforts represent a false tendency of his genius, this issue of a new volume of verse will be particularly welcome. Like most of his poetry it is characterized by that classical affectation—we hardly know how else to name it—which is a curious symptom of what Taine would call the present literary "moment." To be sure there is something about the spirit of these after-writers, including Mr. Phillips, which might be designated generically as *Alexandrine*; but there is also an additional element quite foreign to a Theocritus—an element of *Traumerei*—something vague, elusive, not to be caged, which gives this poetry its charm as well as its weakness.

A History of English Journalism to the Foundation of the Gazette. By J. B. Williams. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xi, 293. \$3.

Monographs covering particular periods or special aspects of English journalism are published at fairly frequent intervals. A little while ago a contribution of this kind of much value was issued in the Harvard Historical Studies—the work of Dr. Clyde A. Duniway, of Leland Stanford University—in which the constitutional history of the English press up to the breaking away of the American colonies was traced with completeness and success. Mr. J. B. Williams's *History of English Journalism* is another valuable contribution to the accumulating material that is awaiting the man who is disposed to write the full and comprehensive history of the English press for which students of constitutional history are waiting. Like Dr. Duniway, Mr. Williams is concerned only with the early history of the press, for his story begins with "A Currant of Generall News," which was issued in London in May, 1622—the first English news book—and is brought to a close with the establishment of the *London Gazette*, previously the *Oxford Gazette*, in 1665. Only forty-three years are covered in Mr. Williams's volume. But these were eventful and stirring years in the history of English journalism, and it is impossible to suggest an aspect of journalism—constitutional, political or personal—that is not adequately dealt with in Mr. Williams's pages. First-hand material has been almost exclusively drawn upon, with a resulting freshness to the story. It is well told from beginning to end; and not the least interesting part of it is Mr. Williams's sketches of the men—some of them not very reputable—who in these early days were putting their wits into the making of these newsbooks and newspapers. Newspaper advertising is nearly as old as the English newspaper press, for the first advertisement appeared in 1625, and by 1649 advertisements were universal in the London news books. The vendors of quack medicines were almost the first advertisers to cultivate the new opportunities that were offered by the development of

the newspaper press, and for a long time among tradesmen they had the new field to themselves. The only other advertisers were employers, not seeking new or additional help, but on the hunt for runaway servants and apprentices.

✱

The Moral Economy. By Ralph Barton Perry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

The American college has long been in need of an ethics text-book which would appeal not only to special students of philosophy but to all college men. All our students are preparing themselves for life in a world where they must grapple with ethical problems of vast import and of tremendous difficulty and complexity. And in college itself the student comes into contact with questionable and often with positively bad ethics. He sees the college president lobbying for an appropriation from the Legislature or soliciting gifts of "tainted" money; he sees college advertising which is undignified and sometimes dishonest; he notices that the faculty is sometimes timid in dealing with breaches of discipline; he is urged to take part in a corrupt system of athletics; and, most fundamental of all, he has his own personal, daily recurring problems of simple honesty, industry, chastity and humanity. The old dogmatism which guided a man thru life by condemning certain modes of conduct without being obliged to answer why, has lost its hold upon students just as it has lost its hold upon other men. Ethics needs a new mode of appeal which will reach not only every student but every rational human being. In face of this critical situation, what have our college teachers of ethics been doing? They have been complacently drilling their students in subtle scholastic distinctions between "hedonism" and "transcendentalism" and what not, confirming their minds in the belief that there is no sound, unequivocal basis for morality at all. What the student really ought to get from the study of ethics is a clear and firm conviction that the basis of morality is rational and certain, not dogmatic and arbitrary, and that it is so simple as to be easily grasped by any man of responsible mind. Professor Perry, in this little book, succeeded in

putting ethics on such a basis. His point of view may be illustrated by a few quotations:

"To be moral is simply to be intelligent, to be right-minded and open-minded in the unavoidable business of living. Morality is a collection of formulas and models based solidly on experience of acts and their consequences." "Morality is the one interest that virtually represents all interests." "Morality is simply the forced choice between suicide and abundant life." "The first grumbling truce between savage enemies, the first collective enterprise, the first peaceful community, the first restraint on gluttony for the sake of health, the first suppression of ferocity for the sake of a harder blow struck in cold blood—these were the first victories of morality." "Morality is only the method of carrying on the affairs of life beyond a certain point of complexity."

India: Its Life and Thought. By John P. Jones, D. D. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. xvii, 448. \$2.50.

Dr. Jones has fitted himself to write on Indian life and thought by a third of a century spent in the country in continuous effort to understand and sympathize with the people whose uplifting he has made his life work. Loving sympathy is visible in every page, and the understanding that can come only from love makes Dr. Jones's pages a new revelation of the East to the West. Yet Dr. Jones makes no large claim for his ability to make India intelligible to men of Anglo-Saxon blood. After thirty years in constant touch with the people, eagerly studying their life and thought, he owns to oft-recurring surprises still brought to him by Oriental life and nature. Dr. Jones writes frankly from a Christian point of view and his great sympathy with the Indians does not lead him to overlook the awful evils of their religious and caste systems. He does not minimize the state of unrest which exists at present in all departments of Indian life. Yet he maintains that so far the unrest has been confined to the small class of Indians who have graduated from the university, and not finding any scope for their talents in the service of the Government, have become dangerous demagogues and fomenters of sedition. Nine-tenths of the population of India, he asserts, are satisfied with the Government and have no desire to change the present order.

Mendel's Principles of Heredity. By W. Bateson. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. Putnam's Sons. Pp. 396. \$3.50.

Some seven years ago, when the re-discovery of the remarkable papers by the Austrian monk, Gregor Johann Mendel, on inheritance in certain hybrid plants was a recent event, Professor Bateson published a little book with the title: "Mendel's Principles of Heredity: a Defense." The present work is the successor to this first book on Mendelism; not an ordinary "second edition," but a developed, aggressive, even—by its own token—triumphant successor. For Mendelism, according to Bateson, no longer needs any defense; rather is it time now to take the offensive and challenge the world to fetch forth any phenomenon of heredity whatever which does not fit into the Mendelian formulæ. The constructive aim of the book is to show the futility of accepting such a challenge by cataloging and elucidating the various results which have been obtained to date by workers along Mendelian lines. These results make an imposing mass of data. Research has been particularly active in this field, and whether one at all times agrees with the Mendelian interpretation or not it is undeniably of the greatest value to the progress of biology to have such an enthusiastic and zealous band of workers piling up facts about the most fundamental and intricate phases of natural inheritance. Bateson's well illustrated and arranged summary of these facts is particularly useful as a work of reference for the biologist who is able to discount properly the too frequently exaggerated form of statement engendered by great enthusiasm and zeal for the cause. For while it will give the layman the best existing summary account of the known facts of Mendelian inheritance, it will tend to create a biased impression as to the present state of conservative, critical biological opinion regarding the theoretical significance and generality of these phenomena.

Salvage. By Owen Seaman. New York: George Holt & Co. \$1.25.

English has a long and honorable tradition of humorous verse, which Owen Seaman not unfitly continues. Those who have enjoyed his parodies

will not be disappointed by these skits, in independent vein, gathered most of them from *Punch*, for whom the writer seems to have acquired with reasonable success

the art of being funny.
Funny once a week.



Literary Notes

.... Alfred Bartlett, of Boston, is issuing a little book of verse by Sara Hamilton Birchall, under the title of *Songs of Saint Bartholomew*. The volume breathes of outdoors, of the woods and the fields, of wood folk, fairies and dryads. The little blind god wanders in and out of the verses and if the lines do not rise to very sublime heights they by no means sink down to the depths.

.... The first number of *The American College*, considering that it is a first number, presents a creditable appearance and seems to have a field of usefulness. Its policy may be inferred from the quotation from the *Columbia University Quarterly* with which the first editorial begins: "The question is really not whether there should be radical changes in the American college, but what changes should be made." The leading articles are a plea for better methods of accounting and bookkeeping in colleges by Clarence F. Birdseye, and a defense of university teaching by Edwin E. Slosson, against the sensational attacks made by Harold Bolce in the *Cosmopolitan*. (Pub. by Higher Education Association, New York).

.... Besides condensing into a short and entertainingly readable account all the facts to be found in Hudson's authoritative biographers, Thomas A. Janvier in his *Henry Hudson: a Brief Statement of His Aims and His Achievements* (Harpers, 75 cents) has made a valuable addition to Hudson memorabilia by publishing for the first time a newly discovered partial record of the trial of the mutineers by whom Hudson and several shipmates of his last voyage were abandoned to their death in Hudson's Bay in the summer of 1611. Heretofore the only source of information concerning the mutiny on board the "Discovery," which resulted in the murder of Hudson, has been the "Larger Discourse" of Abacuck Prickett, one of the mutineers; Mr. Janvier gives us not alone the sworn testimony of Prickett, but also that of five of his fellows recovered from contemporary documents which had lain hidden for three centuries in the Record Office in London. Thus the fact is established that the mutineers were brought to trial, tho as yet there is no clue as to whether they were ever punished. Altogether, aside from its merit of timeliness, the little book has a real and permanent value for all admirers of the brave explorer and great discoverer.

.... A critical edition of the Septuagint text is now in preparation and well under way. Prof. A. Rölle, who has taken up for the Association of Sciences in Goettingen, Berlin and Vienna this work begun originally by the

great savant de Lagarde, now reports that the whole manuscript material in a dozen languages has been thoroly sifted, and the settlement of the text has begun. The Papal commission appointed by the Vatican for the revision of the Vulgate text, with Dr. Don Gasquet as chairman, will co-operate, examining fragments of the Latin texts that have been derived from the Septuagint.



Pebbles

"Did you take a bath?"

"No, is there one missing?"—*Columbia Jester*.

THE *Saturday Evening Post* describes a young lady who was so artistic that one day when one of her peekaboo shirtwaists she had made herself fell into the pianola they played two Beethoven rhapsodies with it before they discovered their mistake.

HE UNDERSTOOD

"I have often marveled at your brilliancy, your aptness at repartee, your"—

"If it's more than five dollars, old man, I can't do a thing for you. I'm nearly broke myself."—*Houston Post*.

A DOUBLE-SIDED HOLE.

The latest story of German "thrift" is told at the expense of the proprietor of a circulating library, who charged for the wear and tear suffered by his books at the hands of his patrons. One volume came back to his scrutiny. "See here," he exclaimed, "there is a hole on page nineteen of my beautiful book. And see here," he went on, turning over the leaf, "there is another one on page twenty"—*The Argonaut*.

THE story of a certain bishop—of what Church I know not—points this characteristic. The dignitary in question was a trifle deaf. Once while attending a banquet he was assigned to a young lady who did not know of his affliction, with the result that conversation was found to be somewhat difficult. In a burst of enthusiasm the young lady inquired: "Bishop, do you like bananas?" At first the prelate did not reply, but upon the question being repeated he admitted confidently: "I must say I still prefer the old-fashioned nightgown."

TOOK HER AT HER WORD.

A woman came into the general store with a jar of butter. She desired to exchange it for another jar of butter. In churning her butter she had discovered a mouse in the churn.

"It didn't injure the butter," she said to the store keeper, "and to any one who did not know the circumstance it would taste all right."

Taking the woman at her word, the merchant carried her jar into the back room, transferred her butter to another jar, and the gratified customer took back her mouse butter with a thousand thanks for the accommodation.

There is a great deal of needless trouble in the world on account of squeamish sentiment. *Wikaauke Journal*

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year; extra to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Minnesota's Favorite Son

GOVERNOR JOHNSON died last week at the early age of forty-eight. His death is a great sorrow to the State which gave him extraordinary confidence and love and to the nation whose wider service he was likely to attain.

The fortune of birth did not seem kindly to him. He was not, like Vice-President Henry Wilson, brought up in an alms-house, but his father, an unfortunate dipsomaniac, died in an alms-house, and his brave mother provided for her children by taking in washing. She kept her children in school until John, the oldest, left school at twelve to help support his mother and himself at ten dollars a month. That was all the schooling he got, but he was a reader as well as a worker, self-made if ever man was. He devoured all the books in the local library, rose from one employment to another, supported his mother and educated her children, and at the age of twenty-five was asked, without any journalistic experience, to become editor of the home paper, the *St. Peter Herald*. From this time his political advancement was rapid and easy.

Fortune had done nothing else for him

but to give him Scandinavian parentage, and Minnesota is full of Scandinavians who have a just loyalty to their race. Nature, however, had given him brains, and he had learned for himself faithful diligence and honesty, and these will make up for any lack of fortune. It makes little difference to a man's future whether fortune has done much or little for him, if he only has natural parts and acquired persistence. Among our Presidents we match Lincoln and Johnson and Grant, for whom fortune did little, against Washington, the Adamses and Roosevelt, for whom she did everything. Even rich men's sons can succeed.

As a young man John A. Johnson was a Republican, but when he began to study the tariff question he joined the Democrats in a State that was solidly Republican. Nevertheless he was elected to the State Senate in 1901, and so made his mark that in 1904 he was Democratic candidate for Governor and was elected, altho at the same time the State gave 161,000 majority to Roosevelt. Our people are getting into the good habit of separating their State from their national politics. Two years later he was re-elected, and in 1908 elected for the third time. He is the only Governor of the State who has had such honor of re-election, and the only one who was a native of the State he ruled.

We might not call Governor Johnson a superlatively great man, but he had fine abilities, great practical sense, was a good speaker, and carried the conviction that he was thoroly honest in his appeals to the people. He had not that magnetic quality which distinguished James G. Blaine, and his followers loved him intelligently rather than passionately. He took up the policies which his State needed. He opposed corporate abuses, favored a State income and inheritance tax, sought to extend State control over street railways and telegraph and telephone lines. He was bitterly opposed to railway passes, sought the reduction of railway fares, favored municipal ownership, the initiative and the referendum. He was a full representative of those policies which both parties are pressing in the West, and was one that educated both parties, and so both parties adopted him. At the same time he was consist-

ently fair in his appointments to office, not using his power of patronage for political ends. He was a fit candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and was Mr. Bryan's chief rival. He had every promise of getting the nomination in 1912, after Mr. Bryan's third defeat.

In his address in Boston before starting on his present tour President Taft criticised a late speech of Governor Johnson, in which he had said that "it is time for the West to throw off the shackles of the East." It had a sectional sound, and Mr. Taft said no more than the truth when he reminded his hearers and the country that States have equal rights in the two Houses of Congress, and that it is impossible for one section to dominate over another. But Governor Johnson meant no ill will to the East. He was calling on his people to stand by their own interests as farmers and consumers, and not to be tied to the skirts of a party whose interests are not their own. He spoke patriotically, as did also President Taft; and had Mr. Taft known that the next day Governor Johnson was to suffer a fatal operation he would not have said what he did. He gave Governor Johnson the heartiest appreciation and praise when his death was announced.

Such citizens are the nation's best dower. He was one striking proof out of many of the value to us of our Scandinavian heritage. The breed of able men is found in many races among us, but in none is it more choice than among the hardy sons of Norway and Sweden.



President Eliot's New Religion

WE did not wish to judge ex-President Eliot's excursion into prophecy and religion hostilely or unfairly, and have therefore waited to see the full text of his lecture on "The Religion of the Future," delivered two months ago at the Harvard Summer School of Theology, and now printed complete in the *Harvard Theological Review* for October. It is well worth reading, and not wholly easy to grasp.

In discussing this lecture let us begin by saying that religion is, properly, a branch of ethics. Ethics embraces the whole sphere of duty—duty to whatever

being exists or may be supposed to exist, duties to one's self, to other human beings or creatures less than human, to the material world, if such duties there be, and to other spiritual beings which exist or are supposed to exist. Religion is that branch of ethics which has to do with our duties and relations to the invisible Power, or powers, above and about us. These duties may be directly to God, or saints, or angels, or demons; or they may be to our fellow men because they are so required by God's will and command. Thus religion and ethics may cover the same field, for what is duty to man may also be duty to God. It is hard to separate them, and one who believes in God cannot say of any duty that it is not a part of his religion. The duty done for its own Stoic sake and the duty done for religion's sake are objectively the same thing, both virtuous, tho possibly having different grades of virtue as their motives are more or less exalted.

Ex-President Eliot's religion is a real religion, altho the philosophically ethical phase of it is more marked than the religious. He believes in God, a personal God, at least after a sort. He says of his religion of the future:

"It sees evidence in the moral history of the human race that a loving God rules the universe."

This God we must think of in much the same way that we think of the intelligent and moral men we know:

"As the best and happiest man is he who best loves and serves, so the soul of the universe finds its perfect bliss and efficiency in supreme and universal love and service."

Here he calls God "the soul of the universe," and gives to "it" affections and activity. The nearest definition of the new religion is found in this compact epitome:

"The new religion prepares as a basis of unity, first, its doctrine of an immanent and living God, and, secondly, its precept, 'Be serviceable to fellow men.'"

But, more nearly, what is this God whom Dr. Eliot thus affirms has intelligence and affection, but who is yet "immanent" as "the soul of the universe"? It is hard work for those who are untrained in the new theologies to get an exact meaning of this new word "immanent" as distinguished from the old

"omnipresent." Our lecturer does not make it clear whether, when he makes God immanent in everything, he also makes him do everything, altho he does deny "second causes," but he does not sink God into the mist of pantheism. He thus gives the "new thought of God":

"The God will comprehend the Jewish Jehovah, the Christian Universal Father, the modern physicists' omnipresent and exhaustless Energy, and the biological conception of a Vital Force. The Infinite Spirit pervades the universe, just as the spirit of a man pervades his body, and acts, consciously or unconsciously, in every atom of it. The twentieth century will accept literally and implicitly St. Paul's statement, 'In him we live and move and have our being,' and God is that vital atmosphere or incessant inspiration. The new religion is therefore thoroly monotheistic, its God being the one infinite force."

There is here a great emphasis on immanence, attractive to the physicist's law of atomic energy, but it is a doctrine neither of materialism nor of pantheism. It gives the basis for religion, whether Christian or other.

To this we add that ex-President Eliot's exposition gives scope to human dependence on God. It might properly allow prayer, but not prayer for objects that come under the laws of nature—he expressly excludes that, altho the reason is not clear. As any man can divert the operation of the laws of nature, we do not see why a personal God cannot do the same.

Ex-President Eliot's new religion finds its chief essential in service to one's fellow men. As this is of the essence of the Christian religion as usually expounded, this predominant element needs no further consideration than simply to recognize it.

The chief recognition of Jesus in this religion of the future we find in the concluding paragraph:

"Finally this twentieth-century religion is not only to be in harmony with the great secular movement of modern history, but also in essential agreement with the direct, personal teachings of Jesus, as they are reported in the Gospels. The revelation He gave to mankind thus becomes more wonderful than ever."

This is guarded and goes no farther than everybody is willing to go.

If this were all there could be little reason to criticise, for it gives a fair expression to natural religion and natural virtue, both in their essential elements:

and we cannot doubt that one who thus accepts the rule of the Fifteenth Psalm and the eleventh commandment is accepted of God, even if he goes no farther. Indeed, all that is beyond this is theology and not religious or Christian life. But in a number of particulars Dr. Eliot takes pains to condemn what he assumes to be the current Christian theology.

He says that "the religion of the future will not be based on authority either spiritual or temporal." What he means by temporal authority in religion we do not understand, but we know that he is right and herein agrees with Paul, who bade us "be able to give a reason for the faith." We all depend more or less on authority, but we first have a reason for it. He is more definite:

"The authority both of the most authoritative Churches and of the Bible as a verbally inspired guide is already greatly impaired."

We admit that it is not only "impaired," but verbal inspiration went long ago.

Again, he says that faith in fairies, imps, nymphs, demons and angels declines and fades away. Here he doubtless tells the truth. There is less belief in them. We do not concern ourselves as much about angels and the Devil as Saint Antony or Luther did. Whether they are personal or are impersonations, we have to do chiefly with the virtues or the sins which they represent.

Next the Unitarian doctrine is announced:

"There will be in the religion of the future no worship, express or implied, of dead ancestors, teachers or rulers . . . no identification of any human being, however majestic in character, with the Eternal Deity."

This is intended to deny the doctrine of the Trinity and worship paid to Jesus Christ as both God and the Son of God. He speaks of "the numerous deities revered in the various Christian communions—God the Father, the Son of God, the Mother of God, the Holy Ghost, and a host of tutelary saints." When he denies "any sort of magic, or miracle, or other violation of or exception to the laws of nature," he certainly means to deny the resurrection of our Lord.

Herein is the crux of Dr. Eliot's attack on current Christianity—he is a Unitarian. With the denial of the Trin-



Copyright, 1908, by Underwood & Underwood, New York

THE LATE GOVERNOR JOHNSON IN HIS OFFICE AT THE STATE CAPITOL AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

ity goes the vicarious atonement and the redemption from Hell. Yet it is to be said in defense of the accepted doctrine that nobody does or can understand it. The divine nature, its internal constitution, is beyond us. We have as good a right to think of it as in some way three-fold as as we have to think of it as absolute and unitary. We can think of God in Christ, and when we worship Christ it is the God in Christ, not the man in him, that we worship. If it said that such worship of God in Christ might allow the worship of God in the image of a saint or an image of Buddha, we admit it. There is no real wrong, and sometimes much help, in worshiping God thru an image or a picture if one feels that he is worshiping God and not the fetish object before him. Was God in a special way in Jesus? That is a question for evidence, and there is reason to believe it.

Apart from this central point, the larger part of ex-President Eliot's affirmations are either philosophical, such as immanence and the denial of "second

causes," or are the commonplaces of present-day theology. Much is well said about anthropomorphism, cheerful religion, the Universal Father, the gradual revelation of God to humanity, divine justice, brotherliness and the passion for truth.

We do not accept either Dr. Eliot's religious philosophy or his theology; but we do not revile him as no Christian. A man can be a Unitarian and a good Christian; *probat ambulando*; look at Dr. Eliot and his minister son, and at Edward Everett Hale and a multitude of saints who have cried, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." If they do not discover a mystical union of God in Jesus and thus a Second Person in the Trinity, they yet reverence and follow the Jesus they see, "the revelation He gave to mankind," and they worship the one God thru whom that revelation came. Dogmas are taking new alignments of value in these days, and we are seeking more fellowship with all those who accept the first and the second great command of the Law; and one of them is Charles W. Eliot.

Errant Anniversaries

At a cost of several million dollars several million people have it firmly impressed upon their minds that in 1809 Robert Fulton steamed up the Hudson River in the "Clermont." Of course it is not so, but it is too late to attempt to correct it now when the rising generation have been made to believe it. It would be less trouble to change the original date than to change the minds of so many people. There are few things more difficult to do than to eradicate a misconception which is rooted in millions of memories.

The only reason for an anniversary celebration anyway is to fix a date, to connect a past event with a particular point in a person's life. In our strenuous efforts to teach history to the masses by this means we have been pretty careless as to what dates we fix. Just as the churches established feasts, processions and pilgrimages in honor of the relics of the saints without caring much whether the relics are genuine or fictitious, so we held expositions in commemoration of historic events at any time that is convenient. All of our world's fairs were arranged to teach falsehoods. On July 4, 1876, we invited all the nations of the earth to join with us in a great centennial jubilee at Philadelphia, altho nothing of any particular importance was known to have happened in that city on that day a hundred years before. Every year we reiterate the blunder by sending up sky-rockets on this false anniversary of a fictitious scene.

We may forget when Columbus discovered America but never when we went to the Chicago exposition, at least if we were young at the time. So we know that America was discovered in 1493. If a date in history and a date in our own lives come into conflict it is the former that must give way. Even rime, which is the next best way to memorize an arbitrary number, is less effective than a celebration. We may have committed to memory in plastic infancy the couplet:

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-two
Columbus sailed the ocean blue."

But the subconscious mind, who is the

archivist of our memories, sometimes usurps the functions of his superiors and falsifies the records to suit our supposed desires. So when we call for the original document to verify the date we may get:

"In fourteen hundred and ninety-three
Columbus sailed the dark blue sea."

Our third international exposition was the largest of all and was successful in diffusing thruout the country the idea that the western half of the United States was acquired in 1804, instead of 1803, as was supposed before the St. Louis fair.

Not that it matters much to ordinary people when it happened. Why should we trouble to make dates agree with the calendar when the calendar itself is set four years behind time, more or less. But *vox populi vox Dei* and neither pope nor higher critics could make us believe that Christ was not born on the 25th of December, nineteen hundred and nine years ago. We, each of us, have presents and pleasant memories to prove it.

Our centenary habit is due to the mere magic of numbers. The old method of marking eras by the accession of kings was much more rational, for a change of rulers does often make a difference with the character of the times while a change of figures has as little influence over us as crossing the 180th meridian. There is a difference between Elizabethan and Jacobean literature, but *fin de siècle* and Twentieth Century literature are separated only by an imaginary line.

Multiples of ten, which mean so much to us, have no preference in nature. The heavenly bodies got set in their habits long before man appeared on the earth and they refuse to adapt themselves to his ten fingers. The French revolution reformed the weights and measures but it failed in its attempt to reform the calendar. The prevailing chaos of units of length and mass under which we still suffer but from which the metric system freed continental Europe, was not a primeval chaos. It was the creation of men, and could therefore be altered by men to suit their convenience. But no revolution can do much for the reform of the calendar tho we might even up the months a little. The metric system cannot be applied to it nor can any other that

man will ever be able to devise. Our three units of time, the day, the month and the year, 'are fixt and incommensurate.



The Price of Peace

GREAT guns from little steamboats grow; this may seem to be an obvious moral from the Hudson-Fulton Celebration, with its assemblage of the navies of the world, but we do not concede that it is the true one. That naval power has increased, step by step, with the expansion of commerce since the application of steam to navigation is a fact that may be deplored without admitting that the enginery of war is the biggest thing that the modern world has to show for the daring and the sacrifices of its navigators and inventors.

Nevertheless, we do not see how a thoughtful man can reflect upon the elements of this present "greatest show on earth" without asking, "How long, O Lord, how long" before civilization, so yclept, shall expend a smaller proportion of its resources on the wherewithal to work its own destruction. That the problem is one of immense difficulty no men know better than those who are devoting their lives to the advocacy of peace. The population of the earth is not yet composed mainly of the reasonable, the self-controlled, the magnanimous. Stripped of the jargon of the schools morality consists in keeping the civilized man in each individual nature on top of the savage that survives in us all. In this sense, we profoundly believe, the world is becoming more moral, but the grip of civilization on slumbering savagery sometimes slips or weakens, and when the savage gets on top, he sets out to kill.

In the moral struggle that must go on between an inherited past and the unfolding future men of knowledge and resourcefulness must work for peace chiefly by aiding a wise direction of the forces that restrain selfishness and savagery. That an unscrupulous competition for material gain makes directly for war, no one not wholly ignorant of history can

doubt. If war is to be discouraged the advocates of peace must do more than talk about it, and more than create tribunals for international arbitration. They must work for those policies which subordinate an individualistic scramble for wealth to considerations of the general good. They must help to establish social usages and legal institutions which will compel men at every hour of their working lives to remember that they pursue gain and renown, subject to a social control.

The present day apologists for great armaments build on the peculiarly dangerous fallacy of the half true. They say in effect: "Modern warfare is less a brute encounter than a game of skill in playing a hand at poker. A good player does not bet against 'a full house' or 'a royal flush.' An up to date enemy does not attack a line or a redoubt that he knows in advance is invulnerable. Therefore be invulnerable." So far good. If every gambler at the table held a royal straight flush the betting would stop. If every navy was invulnerable and every army unconquerable, war would stop.

No nation can make itself invulnerable and maintain itself at that exalted military height; for, in the attempt, it must exhaust itself, and fall an easy prey. War calls for "munitions," and the price of munitions is the devotion of a busy population thru long years to the arts of peace. But it should be possible to make the nations invulnerable against the assaults of that lingering savagery that thirsts for the blood poured forth in war. This is the whole truth of which the armament argument is the perilous half.

The way to achieve this practicable invulnerability we have indicated. If the savagery within civilized man is to be restrained from the rioting of war it must be restrained from rioting as a daily exercise in the unscrupulous pursuit of gain. If the modern pursuit of gain were not to an alarming degree unscrupulous the world would not at this hour be apprehensive over the strained relations of Germany and Great Britain. The danger, as all the world knows, has grown out of no other cause whatsoever but a commercialism which, benign in itself, has become hostile to peace because it has

followed, and been permitted to follow, the relentless and merciless methods of war.



The Dramatic Critic and the Trust

FOR many years a bitter war has been fulminating between the theatrical trust and the dramatic critic. The public has only received vague knowledge of the potency of the manager and has hardly regarded the critic as much more than a theater reporter. The course of the struggle has been marked by the retirement of Mr. Norman Hapgood from the *New York Commercial Advertiser*, now the *Globe*, Mr. Walter Eaton from the *New York Sun*, and Mr. William Winter from the *New York Tribune*. The resignation in each case was accompanied by ugly rumor that the theatrical syndicate had demanded their release, a demand whose right was claimed as a concession to advertising.

In a previous editorial, we have said that this condition involves the large field of ethics in journalism.

This much is necessary to know in order to understand the present condition. The growth of the Theater Trust has resulted in an assured banking system which has raised the actor's profession above vagabondia, which has brought into solvency most factors connected with the running of the theater.

But inevitably, where one deals with art as a commodity, a point is soon reached where the two factors come into opposition; the Trust is face to face with a moral problem, incompatible with its business principles.

A large item on the ledgers of every theater manager is the advertising expense; the theater commodity must be made known to the public in exactly the same way as Sapolio is made familiar to the housewife; stray fences must be plastered with posters and lettering; the newspapers, each day, must have a sign post which turns the transient to the theater doors. The Trust has well organized its press department, so well that it furnishes material to a chain of papers from New York to San Francisco. A large per cent. of the theater

news printed in the Sunday newspaper, emanates from the cleverly facile brain of the press agent, who is either a paper reporter, lured into the theater business because of higher pay, or else a defunct dramatic critic.

Now, the newspaper is beholden to the theater for three things—first, for an occasional "story," which is out of the province of the critic's department, however conflicting with it; second, for the privilege of the theater "pass"; and third, for advertising, amounting to many thousands of dollars a year. It is difficult to measure what the paper gives in return; a large proportion of the theater audience represents interest created by the theater columns of the press.

But the manager, from his business standpoint, as well as because of the fact that his press agent has been doing much better work than the average newspaper reporter, is beginning to demand that nothing be printed by the newspapers accepting his paid advertising, to thwart the full force of that advertising. From this point of view, his bulwark of attack is the dramatic critic, who either has been antagonistic to the Trust's methods, or particularly caustic regarding the moral tone of certain "shows."

So long as a writer contents himself with the truth of a situation, speaking from fearless and honest conviction, he is within the realm of legitimate criticism; let him descend to personalities, or to an attack on the individual, and he should instantly be deprived of his prerogative. It is a certain sad commentary on the part of some of our journalist editors, that they have not been over-careful to limit the functions of criticism until impelled to do so by the financial end of their office. The theater managers have a right to protest on this line.

Again, there are two functions of the dramatic critic on the newspaper: First, to report a play, that is to give an adequate account of the story and of the acting, and second, to examine more closely the structure of the play and to question its purpose and its need. Some critics have reserved the last function of their office for the Sunday issue—in an article demanding more attention than

they could give between the hours of midnight and two on the morning after a "first production."

If, therefore, conditions are such that dramatic opinion cannot be uttered in conflict with the advertising column, what is to become of the dramatic critic? The newspapers have put the stigma upon him; he is no longer to be trusted; even the actor regards him indifferently; he is a "barker" to supplement the press agent. One remedy would seem to be to remove criticism from the realm of newspaperdom to that of the magazine. Such a step would take the critic away from the current demand of advertising, for the magazine is not dependent upon the publicity patronage of the theater. This would not be the only time the weekly and monthly press have been forced to assume the functions of the daily paper. The methods commonly described under the title of "muck raking" should have emanated from the newspaper press, but "special interests" prevented an outspoken attack on corporations.

But the magazines as yet, are scarcely more reliable. They are filled with pictures and with half truths, arranged by the press agent. The magazine editor still regards the stage as a tinsel house, not much raised above the "Punch and Judy" show of his boyhood.

There is fault on all sides: the press, the critic, and the Trust are all in a way culpable; they each have a tenable grievance. Art has ever been handicapped by a close corporation; one of the evils of the trust is this very fact. But to abolish the Trust, without something to take its place, would be to thrust the theatrical status into chaos; it is a necessary phase through which the theater has to pass. The situation must be met, however, by intelligent investigation and co-operation. Art and business may be reconciled, the same as dramatic criticism and advertising may be divorced. The manager is morally wrong in his attempt to coerce freedom of speech through the pocketbook. He is right to object strenuously to personal vituperation. The critic, if he is to exist, must have the moral backing of the paper he represents, but he must, himself, be competent and responsible.

The Revision of the Vulgate

OUR readers know that the revision of the Vulgate, on which work an imposing Papal Commission has been engaged for two years, does not at all contemplate any corrections from the original Hebrew and Greek texts, but solely by collation of Latin manuscripts, to secure the nearest possible approach to Jerome's translation as it left his hand. Such a revision after the Hebrew and Greek, such as Protestants have, may come later.

From an exceedingly interesting and instructive document which has lately been published by the Tipografia Pontificia dell' Istituto Pio IX in several languages, we gain an official account of what this Commission has been instructed to do and what it has done so far in the matter.

This *Commissione per la revisione della Volgata* particularly declares that it has been directed only to restore in a critical way the text of St. Jerome, but not in any way to offer its readers a new text. In this connection it, however, makes the interesting revelation that its work is to be regarded only as preliminary and preparatory to that of a commission to be appointed later, and which shall have for its purpose to examine into the merits of the Jerome text itself, which would seem to mean that the Vulgate is to be revised on the basis of the original text.

This report is filled with interesting data and details concerning its work. Its headquarters are in the International College of the Benedictines, St. Anselmo on the Aventine, in Rome, of which two photographs are given. Four or five other illustrations show proof sheets of the Bible, of which 240 copies have been made on different kinds of paper for the collaborators. Two-thirds of the pages is blank, the text without capitals, or punctuation, or division of syllables. In the case of the Psalter that which is common to the Roman and Gallican texts is given, the variants to the right and left, and the Hebrew on separate sheets. Fifteen assistants are already engaged in different countries in examining the chief Vulgate manuscripts, and one member of the Commission itself has been at work in Spain for several months in sys-

tematically examining the libraries and the cathedral archives. A catalog of all the Latin Bible manuscripts in the libraries of Europe is in preparation. The Commission states that it will cost about 25,000 francs per annum to defray its expenses and that it will take from eight to ten years to complete the work, and believes that this sum, altho considerable, should be promptly subscribed by Catholics, since Professor Von Soden, of Berlin, was able to secure from a single Protestant lady the sum of 400,000 marks for his work in revising the Greek text of the New Testament. So far about one-fifth of the 250,000 francs needed have been secured, the Holy Father heading the list with 12,000 francs.

In speaking of this work and this report, Professor Eberhard Nestle, the leading Protestant specialist in this department, expresses his regret that this document as published is so full of blunders. He adds, not quite generously:

"Germany still has reasons as in the sixteenth century to complain of Catholic negligence in these matters; but this task we will leave to German Catholics. We can only regard with good wishes this work of revision, as it has to all intents and purposes been Protestant Biblical scholarship that has brought this whole movement about."



Polar Ethics It is of no great importance to the world which of two men was the first to reach the Pole, nor is it of vital importance to either of the claimants that his claim be accepted. But it is of vital importance that they should show themselves generous and manly. We have been reticent on the subject of the charges of falsehood and imposture made by Commander Peary against Dr. Cook, but we do not feel inclined to be longer silent. The last word from Mr. Whitney confirms the impression received from Commander Peary's utterances, that he is consumed by an unworthy jealousy which warps his judgment of what is either true or right. We learn from Mr. Whitney's telegram to Dr. Cook, and from the correspondent of the *Herald* with Mr. Whitney, that when Peary allowed Mr. Whitney to sail with him on the "Roosevelt" he refused to permit him to take with him the in-

struments and any other things committed to his care by Dr. Cook, and he was obliged to leave them cached at Etah. He was not allowed even to take the sled Dr. Cook had given him. This is nothing other than petty spite against the man who claims to have anticipated him, and must have been meant to do an injury. This is a matter of morals, and morals is more than discovery. Mr. Whitney has no doubt that Dr. Cook reached the Pole. We feel compelled to say that thruout this unfortunate business Dr. Cook, assuming, as we do, his claim to be true, has spoken and acted like a gentleman, while Commander Peary has acted quite otherwise. An old rhyme tells us:

"Were I so tall to reach the Pole,
Or grasp the ocean by my span,
I must be measured by my soul;
The mind's the standard of the man."



Disfranchisement in Maryland Probably the worst, most unjust provision to make fraud easy and to disfranchise voters ever devised to put in a constitution is the amendment which the voters of Maryland are asked to adopt on November 2 next. It has grandfather clauses, but we are used to that, bad as they are, for they give the vote to those who can prove they are male descendants of those who had the right to vote in 1869, the idea being that this can be made to exclude negro voters. If he does not come under this provision or can't bring the receipts to prove that he has for two years paid taxes on \$500 of property, the applicant must, with pen and ink, and with no memorandum or help from anybody, answer from memory thirteen questions. They would tax the knowledge and memory of any intelligent man. He must tell the names of all his employers for the last two years, the "names in full" of one justice of the United States Supreme Court, of the Governor of Maryland, of one of the judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, of the Mayor of Baltimore or of one of the County Commissioners. Every answer must be given "correctly," every name must be "in full." The Mayor of Baltimore is usually called Barry Mahool, but "correctly" it is J. Barry Mahool. The proposed amend-

ment is utterly undemocratic, and if honestly applied would exclude half the white voters. But that is not the purpose; only to exclude the colored Republican voters.

✱

Revolution in Great Britain

Mr. Balfour talks much about its being a revolution that the budget

should put the burden of the taxes on the rich landholders, the dukes and lords, and Lord Rosebery and Joseph Chamberlain follow him and hope the Lords will refuse to accept the bill. To reject the bill would be even more of a revolution. But equally revolutionary, in a country which has no written constitution, and all the constitution is merely old law and custom, is the alternative proposal now fully accepted by Mr. Balfour, to adopt the high tariff policy in place of free trade. By its fearfully expensive naval enlargement Great Britain is compelled to get somehow an enlarged income, and the choice is between taxing imports and taxing land and imposing death duties. The latter seems revolutionary because the landholders have escaped their share of taxation and they will feel the new tax, as they ought to. If you must make the navy equal to the two biggest other navies in the world you must pay for it, and wealth should pay. The old entailed estates were never bought, but were paid for in other men's service, the service of serfs in the King's army, and their wealth is the wealth of the people and should pay roundly. An import tax will fall most heavily on the poor, for England's imports are not chiefly manufactured products, but food-stuffs—wheat, tea, coffee and sugar—and the cotton and wool which the mills manufacture for the people to wear. England has got rich under the policy of free trade, and in order to save their share in the taxes the wealthy classes are trying to persuade the people that British industries now need protection. But a tax on flour and tea protects no industry.

✱

"Per Mortem Exterminandum"

We called attention some months ago to the attacks which Father Lépicier, Professor of Sacred Theology at the Propaganda College, in

Rome, made, in *Analecta*, an official Latin journal representing the Vatican, against certain theological statements of Dr. Hanna, of Rochester. A writer in the September *Contemporary Review* says that Dr. Hanna's name was rejected at Rome for Coadjutor Archbishop of San Francisco on the report of this same Lépicier. Dr. Hanna's respect for Father Lépicier's authority, whether as a theologian or a moralist, was probably not increased when he read his critic's book, "The Stability and Progress of Dogma," published last year, a book written for the use of students, and found several passages like the following:

"If any one makes public profession of heresy, or tries to prevent others by word or by example, he ought not merely, absolutely speaking, to be excommunicated, but he may also be justly killed, lest his contagious and dangerous example should cause loss to others. In fact, a wicked man, says Aristotle, is worse than a beast and does more harm, from which it follows that if it is not wrong to kill a beast of the forest, especially if it be mischievous, so it may be a good action to deprive a heretic man of the power of carrying on a mischievous life, as an injurer of the divine truth and an enemy of the health of other men."

And more to the same effect in resounding Latin, telling us that if warning and excommunication are ineffective, "*ecclesia remittit hominem hereticum judicio seculari, a mundo per mortem exterminandum.*" This in the twentieth century!

✱

If Japanese immigrants are allowed to become American citizens they will do so, if we can judge from the experience of Kona, the Hawaiian island presided over by the volcano, Mauna Loa. It is the one island in which small farms prevail, and some 500 Japanese have separate homes. They are sturdy, industrious little men, and they mean to stay, and they expect their children to be Americans, and they do not wish them to be sent to Japan for education. Already there are ten voting Japanese, and in ten years they will be more than ten times as many. The children go to the public schools and the teachers say they stand at the head of the poll for intelligence. They want their children not to forget the Japanese tongue while learning English, and they have a Japanese school, but they will not allow it to be

Buddhist, but make it non-sectarian, like the public school.

It will be harder to find any of the possessions of the United States more lavishly supplied with liquid refreshments than are the coasts of Alaska. Alaska is divided into three judicial districts. In the first, according to the Government reports of 1907, there are 26 saloons for every 346 white inhabitants, which might seem bad enough, but the second is worse, with one for every 151 inhabitants; and worst of all is the third district, which has 306 saloons for 11,000 inhabitants, or one for every 36, which perhaps beats the record. The judge who had the authority to grant or refuse these licenses was James Wickersham, who is now the Delegate in Congress for Alaska. The saloons remember their friends.

There are places in this country where the right to strike and refuse to work does not hold, and such a place is Talbotton, Ga. We take the report as the press gives it. A negro preacher "told the negroes not to work for white folks at all." That is, he did not like the labor conditions, and told them to work their own land for themselves. Therefore a number of white men went to whip the preacher and drive him out of town. They found him at the house of a negro who defended him, and shot one of the mob. That was resented, and a second mob killed the minister's defender, and later got the minister and lynched him. That is an efficient way to put down a strike.

The brewers and bottlers of Evansville, Ind., have got the right view of things when they understand that the main service of the militia is police duty and not war. They refuse to march in a procession with the National Guard, because in case of violence connected with a strike the militia would be called out to preserve order. This is hardly consistent, for the unions all tell us that they are utterly opposed to violence, and in case of violence by a sympathetic rough element they ought to welcome the aid of the militia to preserve peace.

With an overwhelming majority in the House of Commons Premier Asquith came very near defeat on that one provision of his budget which increases the tax on distilled liquors. The Irish members deserted and went over to the opposition, on the ground that to increase the tax on whisky would put a burden on the Irish. That desertion was poor politics and no real service to Ireland. If whisky could be taxed out of the Green Island it would be to its prosperity and wealth. With us whisky is very heavily taxed.

We occasionally hear reasonable criticisms of the marriage, baptism and burial services in the Episcopal Prayer Book, but seldom anything as sharp as what Dr. Osborn, rector of the old and strong Trinity Episcopal Church, in Newark, N. J., says of another service, in an ordination sermon:

"Be very careful in your use of the office for the visitation of the sick in the Prayer Book. Employ an experienced edition for as it stands it was evidently drawn up in the interest of the undertaker rather than the invalid."

There is no sympathy due to the militant English suffragets who try to advance women's rights by throwing brickbats and breaking windows and screaming to disturb public meetings. They have been treated leniently, but are now being put to hard labor, and when they refuse to eat they are fed with the stomach pump. They deserve no better treatment than is given to male hooligans.

President Taft has preached his first Sunday sermon in the Mormon Tabernacle from a text which we judge is a favorite one with him, "A soft answer turneth away wrath," but which was less esteemed by his predecessor, who was also more of a preacher. It was a good sermon, and not as long as some of President Roosevelt's.

Can this be? A Chinese near San Francisco has constructed a wireless telegraph and an aeroplane that flies, and he will soon take his invention to China. So the yellow man is even in the race.

Enthusiasm Necessary for the Life Insurance Agent

ASK any one if life insurance is a good thing and see what the answer is. No one ever says it is bad. And yet, altho life insurance is admittedly good and every man wants it, sooner or later, it is one of the hardest things to sell. Procrastination in the matter of taking out a policy is all but universal. To sell life insurance requires tact on the part of the agent. It requires knowledge also; knowledge of men and things. The agent who started out to try and sell life insurance and who could not intelligently explain to a prospect the difference between an ordinary life insurance policy and an endowment policy would probably not be able to report much progress day by day. But a man may be well fortified with facts and details and still not be able to sell life insurance. Supposing an insurance agent should ask a prospect the question, "Do you want some insurance?" and the prospect should answer "No." What would anybody think of an agent who would take no for his answer and go away satisfied? The agent who becomes a member of the \$100,000 club works with facts, figures and details, but he has something else in reserve that counts for more than any or all of these. Enthusiasm is his trump card. He believes in life insurance himself and its beneficence. He believes in himself and his work, and by means of his enthusiasm he impresses his prospect with his own viewpoints and paves the way for the needful application on the dotted line.

If the insurance salesman were to wait until his prospect was ready to talk about insurance, both he and the prospect might be dead in the interim, but with enthusiasm the solicitor takes the prospect's thoughts away from all that is distracting, and with enthusiasm, enthusiasm is kindled as a fire, and insurance comes like the gentle dew of heaven, blessing not only him that gives as well

as him that receives, but also the receiver's family when death overtakes him. No argument is needful nowadays to establish the fact that life insurance ought to be carried. Enthusiasm is needed, however, to point the way and to set the time for taking out the policy under which the insurance is to be paid. Enthusiasm inspires work. It makes a man strive after a goal, like the inspiration that comes to the tired soldier thru the agency of the military band. Enthusiasm, when properly directed, draws the prospect and the agent closely together, so that there is a meeting of minds and the needful co-operation, the end of which is symbolized and cemented by the binding policy. Enthusiasm makes light work. It sustains the agent when he fails, as the best one must at times, and it opens doors that would be closed but for it. Enthusiasm strikes out into new and untried fields full of confidence in the outcome. When the enthusiastic man comes home his wife and his children are glad to see him, where they would not be glad to see a discouraged and a despairing man. Business relations, domestic relations, and all other relations are gilded with a finer gold by means of enthusiasm, so that it behooves the insurance agent to seize fast hold of enthusiasm and to let her not go. If he does this, his will be a continual march of triumph and progress. Taking enthusiasm for his watchword he overcomes failure; therefore, be enthusiastic.



STEPS are now being taken looking toward the organization of a new accident company in Omaha. If successful the new company proposes to insure against accident for life upon the payment of a single premium. The amount of this premium is to be based upon the insurer's expectancy and occupation. The idea that there is nothing new in the insurance field does not seem to be well founded.

The Condition of Business

REPORTS concerning general trade are favorable. Prices are firm, and increase of the cost of raw material in several industries points to higher rates for finished products. The corn crop is believed to be out of danger. The hurricane of last week in a part of the cotton belt, causing considerable injury to the cotton crop, has stimulated speculation in this staple, with a sharp rise of prices. Railroad earnings continue to show gains. For the first seven months of the year the increase of gross earnings (about \$137,000,000) was 11.3 per cent. During the same months the increase of net, which is more interesting to the stockholder, was \$77,000,000, or 22 per cent. Within the last few days wages have been increased at the Borden cotton mills, in Fall River, and at the works of the Thomas Iron Company, in Pennsylvania.

In the iron and steel industry there is great activity, with rising prices, notably at the base of production. It is asserted that the pig iron output now exceeds the record figures of 1907, and that this season's shipments of lake ore will be even greater than those of that year. The entire capacity of the leading manufacturers of steel is now in use. This is an increase of 30 or 40 per cent. since the beginning of the year. President Corey, of the Steel Corporation, says in a published interview:

"We are right now in the midst of the greatest development in the history of the steel and iron business. Substantially all of our plants are now running and on practically full time and there is no branch of the steel industry that is backward. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company has rail orders ahead to run for four or five months, and the Carnegie and Illinois companies can make no promises under sixty days. There is a good demand for all grades of finished steel. Next year will witness a record-breaking production of steel in every line. One of the greatest increases will be in railroad supplies, rails and cars. Next year will be the greatest in railroad buying and building ever known in the history of the country. The railroads are awakening to a realization of the situation and are now jumping in with orders. The railway demands for next year will be simply enormous. A new

era of activity is on. It will vastly exceed anything ever before known."

Fisk & Robinson, the well-known bankers, in a recent bulletin, presented an instructive group of statistics showing the return to normal business conditions. For the fiscal year 1909, bank clearings outside of New York were almost exactly equal to those of 1907. Circulation and national bank deposits were much larger than in that year, which furnished a high record in many fields of financial and industrial activity. Building contracts, which were \$655,000,000 in 1907, and which declined to \$550,000,000 in 1908, rose to \$765,000,000 in the year ending with June last. In building operations, as in the iron and steel industry, the proof of recovery has been most convincing. Since the end of June there has been no reaction, but, on the contrary, a steady advance in those industries which are barometers of trade.

....The leading watch manufacturers of the country have increased the price of watches and cases by about 7 per cent., owing, it is said, to the high price of materials. An advance has also been made by the manufacturers of rubber shoes, on account of the continuing high price of raw rubber.

....The President of Brazil, in a recent message to Congress, directed attention to the fact that more than \$100,000,000 worth of iron and steel had been imported in the last three years, and asked for authority to promote the establishment and maintenance of furnaces and steel mills at home, speaking of very large deposits of iron ore in Brazil that might thus be used.

....On the Virginian Railway (built by the late H. H. Rogers) a train of 90 cars, carrying 4,500 tons of coal, was recently hauled by one locomotive from Roanoke to Norfolk, 243 miles. There have since been added to the road's rolling stock two mammoth locomotives, each capable of pulling a train of 152 loaded cars. Such a train would be more than a mile long.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1909

No. 3175

Copyright, 1909, by THE INDEPENDENT.

Survey of the World

Mr. Taft on
Conservation of Resources

From Salt
Lake City
the President

went to Butte, Mon., where, wearing a linen duster and an old slouch hat, he went down 1,200 feet in the shaft of the Leonard copper mine. He also inspected the smelting works at Anaconda, attended the State Fair at Helena, laid the cornerstone of a building on the grounds of the Catholic University, and reviewed parades of school children. Arriving at Spokane on the 28th ult., he made a long address there upon the conservation of natural resources. He had reserved this address for Spokane partly for the reason that at the sessions of the Irrigation Congress in that city what is called the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy about water-power sites had been brought to the attention of the public. In the address he commended both Secretary Ballinger and Chief Forester Pinchot. "We like Taft," said Governor Hay, introducing the President at a luncheon party, "because Roosevelt liked him." The President responded:

"Your Governor said you trusted Roosevelt, and that because Roosevelt trusted me you trust me. I am glad to accept this method of winning your approval. As to Secretary Ballinger, I want to thank the State of Washington for giving me such a competent official. I am glad I have come out among those who know him to testify as to his efficiency and integrity."

At the beginning of the address upon conservation of natural resources he urged the States to take measures for the defense of the forests against fire and for the adoption of the best methods of forestry with respect to the timberland

owned by private persons. He pointed out that the timber on the 167,000,000 acres of the national forests was protected against fire and had the benefit of the best modern methods of forestry under the supervision of Mr. Pinchot; that four times as much timberland was owned by private persons; that only 3 per cent. of this was under proper regulations, and that the cost of forest fires was \$50,000,000 a year:

"The wonderful progress made by Mr. Pinchot, with the earnest support of Mr. Roosevelt and Secretary Wilson, at times has met the denunciation of persons in this Western country on the ground that property was being taken which Congress intended for individuals and was being withheld from them. But I think general opposition to Mr. Pinchot's plans has disappeared and that the great body of the American people recognizes the benefit of the reform in reference to forestry, and greatly regrets that it was not begun years before. Congress has come fully to recognize the necessity of pursuing forestry reform by making liberal appropriations for the purpose. The forest lands of the United States ought to be surveyed and carefully preserved, and the jurisdiction of Congress in respect to them clearly defined."

The work of reclaiming arid and semi-arid lands had been carried on rapidly by the Reclamation Bureau. All of the thirty projects in hand were to be commended, but the enthusiasm of the projectors had carried them to a point where they began to be embarrassed for lack of funds (supplied by sale of public lands), and there was need of relief. He thought it wise to ask Congress for it and to urge the passage of an enabling act permitting the Secretary of the Interior to issue \$10,000,000 or more of bonds for the completion of the projects,

the bonds to be redeemed from the money hereafter paid into the reclamation funds. There should be an authoritative classification of the mineral and the agricultural lands in the public domain. Turning to the subject of water-power sites, he said that "special provision should be made in the interest of the public for their transfer to private control." His statement of the terms upon which transfer should be made was one of the most important parts of the address. He said:

"The development of electrical appliances and the transfer of power thru electric lines for long distances has made the use of water power to produce electricity one of the most important sources of power that we have in this country, and will so affect the cost of production in all the fields of manufacture and production of the necessities of life as to require the Government to retain control over the use by private capital of such power when it can only be exercised upon sites which belong to the Government. Such sites can be properly parted with under conditions of tenure, use and compensation consistent on the one hand with reasonable profit to the private capital invested and on the other with the right of the public to secure the furnishing of such power at reasonable rates to every one.

"There should be a condition of forfeiture if the owner of the power site does not within a certain time expend capital sufficient to develop the power or after development shall charge rates to the public beyond what is a reasonable profit on the capital invested in the improvement, to be regulated by the Government. The amount of compensation that ought to be charged by the Government for the use of the water power sites might perhaps be left to readjustment every ten or fifteen or twenty years.

"The compensation to be charged in the outset might well be purely nominal, but after the project has become a complete success and the profit has grown to a considerable percentage of the amount invested, then there would seem to be no reason why the public might not be benefited by sharing in the profits of the transaction to an amount to be fixed upon by arbitration or in some other method at the end of a stated period of fifteen or twenty years.

"This is an arrangement toward which the tenure of all public utilities is tending, and I know of no reason why it should not be introduced into the governmental disposition of such sources of continuous power as the water sites upon public lands are likely to be. I know it has been the course in the past under the bounteous and generous disposition of the Government to give those water sites away under existing inadequate acts, but we have reached a time now when the importance of these water power sites has greatly increased and there would seem to be no reason why it

should interfere with a speedy development of the country to impose upon the use of such water sites restrictions equitable to both the public and the investor. This is a matter which Congress must take up. I shall therefore urge upon Congress at its next session the passage of a law authorizing the disposition of such water power sites upon terms to be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior with the proposed purchaser of the character already indicated."

He thought such restrictions would not prevent the investment of capital, but would secure the development of a power for manufacturing industries that would "probably in time exceed the utility and value of coal and become a substitute for it." The Secretary of the Interior, he explained, could not now impose these restrictions or conditions, and the water-power sites now withdrawn from entry were only temporarily withheld from settlement with the expectation that the action would be justified by legislation. As to coal lands in the public domain, either the right to take coal from them should be leased "at a specified compensation per ton," or the coal deposits should be sold outright. "But in every case restriction by forfeiture ought to be included to prevent monopoly of ownership." There should be a similar disposition of the phosphate lands in Wyoming and Idaho. These, with California's oil lands and practically all of the coal lands, had been withdrawn from settlement to await action by Congress. Alaska's coal deposits were so great that when developed they would doubtless furnish coal to the entire Pacific Coast:

"There has been a good deal of discussion in the newspapers as to the attitude of the present Administration toward the general policy of the conservation of resources, and some very unfair and altogether unfounded inferences have been drawn. The truth is that my Administration is pledged to follow out the policies of Mr. Roosevelt in this regard, and while that pledge does not involve me in any obligation to carry them out unless Congress gives full authority to do so, it does require that I take every step and exert every legitimate influence upon Congress to enact legislation which shall best subserve the purposes indicated."

Secretary Ballinger, he added, was in entire accord with him, and in his reports as Commissioner of the Land Office had urged the adoption of a Federal policy along these lines.

Ship Subsidies and Alaska

The President arrived in Seattle on the 29th ult., and on the following day, in the great amphitheater of the Exposition, he made an address concerning ship subsidies and the government of Alaska. China was waking up, he said, and Japan was moving forward with giant steps in commercial competition. In the next half century commercial progress would be seen more decidedly in the Pacific than any where else, and we should "repair a condition in respect to our merchant marine that is humiliating to our national pride and most burdensome to us in competition with other nations in obtaining international trade":

"We maintain a protective tariff to encourage our manufacturing, farming and mining industries at home and within our jurisdiction, but when we enter into competition upon the high seas in trade between international ports our jurisdiction to control that trade so far as the vessels of other nations are concerned, of course, ceases, and the question which we have to meet is how with the greater wages that we pay, with the more stringent laws that we enact for the protection of our sailors, and with the protective system making a difference in the price between the necessities to be used in the maintenance of a merchant marine, we shall enable that merchant marine to compete with marine of the rest of the world.

"This is not the only question, for it will be found upon an examination of the methods pursued in other countries in respect to their merchant marine that there is now extended by way of subsidies by the various Governments to their respective ships upward of \$35,000,000, and this offers another means by which in the competition the United States ship is driven out of business and finds itself utterly unable to bid against its foreign competitors. Not only this, but so inadequate is the American merchant marine today that in seeking auxiliary ships with which to make our navy capable of offence or defence, or indeed in sending it around the world as a fleet, we have to call on vessels sailing under a foreign flag to carry the coal and to supply the other needs of such a journey."

If compelled to go into a war we might be unable even to buy the needed vessels from foreign countries. By subsidies, European nations had diverted from South American trade which might otherwise have been drawn to our own country. "I need not tell you of the inadequacy of our merchant marine on the Pacific, and of the growing commercial power of the empire of Japan."

It seems to me that there is no subject to which Congress can better devote its attention in the coming session than the passage of a bill which shall encourage our merchant marine in such a way as to establish American lines directly between New York and Eastern ports and South American ports and between our Pacific coasts ports and the Orient, and the Philippines. We earn a profit from our foreign mails of from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 a year. The application of that amount would be quite sufficient to put on a satisfactory basis two or three Oriental lines and several lines from the East to South America. Of course, we are familiar with the argument that this would be contributing to private companies out of the Treasury of the United States, but we are thus contributing in various ways on similar principles in effect by our protective tariff law, by our river and harbor bills and by our reclamation service. We are not putting money in the pockets of ship owners, but we are giving them money with which they can compete for a reasonable profit only with the merchant marine of the world."

He thought the country was ready now to try such a law in a comparatively small way. If it should be successful, experience would show how the policy could best be expanded and "the American flag be made to wave upon the seas as it did before our Civil War."—He believed it would be a great mistake to give Alaska the regular form of territorial government under which a Legislature and a Governor might be elected. The population was not of sufficient stability and permanence of residence. In his judgment, the Territory should be brought under the management of one bureau or Department at Washington, so that its interests might be centered in one responsible bureau chief, whose business it would be to present to Congress, thru the head of his Department, the needs of the Territory, to follow legislation and to attend to everything at the Capital in which the people of the Territory were interested. He suggested that local legislation should be vested in a resident commission of five members, appointed by the President. There was an opportunity, he added, for Congress to aid in the construction of certain railroads that would largely develop Alaska and which private enterprise would not undertake without some kind of guarantee from the Government. He would unhesitatingly recommend that aid be given, because Alaska was a place in which it could not be expected that pri-

vate capital would build the first railroads. He intended, he said, to visit Alaska next summer.—Speaking at a dinner, on the 30th, the President said that while he was in the Cabinet of Mr. Roosevelt he became imbued with the latter's spirit with reference to "certain policies rightly named his":

"Of course, in attempting to carry out these policies disagreements will occasionally arise as to methods and as to just what the policies are, and as they have a saying among Catholics that there are Catholics who are more Catholic than the Pope, so occasionally we may find gentlemen so earnest in their support of Mr. Roosevelt's policies that they are more Rooseveltian than Mr. Roosevelt himself; and with respect to these gentlemen all I have to say is that I am doing the best I can to carry out the policies as I understood them, and I had during four years at least a somewhat favorable opportunity to learn what they were."



Politics in New York City

The tickets for the approaching municipal election in New York have been completed. William J. Gaynor, of Brooklyn, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, has been nominated for Mayor by the organization (Tammany) Democrats, and the nomination of Otto T. Bannard by the Republicans has been approved by nearly all of the organizations which originally united in a fusion movement against the Tammany forces. Judge Gaynor, now fifty-eight years old, has been a prominent advocate of political reform, and was a leader some years ago of the movement against ring rule in Brooklyn. It was due to his efforts that, in 1893, John Y. McKane, the political boss of the Coney Island district, was sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Bannard, fifty-five years old, a graduate of Yale, is the president of the New York Trust Company and for years has given much time and labor to the promotion of organizations for the relief of the poor. President Taft writes that a friendship of thirty years enables him to testify to Mr. Bannard's disinterested patriotism, great administrative ability, broad-minded common sense and high ideals. The leading issue, except the general one of extravagance and the alleged maladministration of the Tammany government, relates to the construction of additional subways. The two platform utterances on this subject are as follows:

Republican and Fusion: All future subways should be owned by the city. They should be built with the city's funds, construction by private capital not being permitted except when it is positively demonstrated that the city is financially unable to keep up with the demands for transit extension, and then only on terms that will preserve strict and effective municipal control.

Democratic: We are in favor of the building of the subways necessary to relieve the present congestion of travel. We are in favor of the building of the subways by the city itself and of the complete separation of such building or of any contract therefor from the leasing of subways for operation after completion. We declare, from experience, that no necessary subway will be a source of expense to the city and cause any increase in the rate of taxation; on the contrary, the increase of taxable value of such a subway will yield in taxes more than the cost of construction and interest thereon. If it be found necessary to permit any subway to be built by private capital, it should be done on the basis of a lease of the subway for the lowest term of years to the builder in return therefor.

The Democratic platform also calls for "municipal ownership and control of public franchises and utilities." At the end of last week Congressman Herbert Parsons, president of the New York County Republican Committee, and a leading supporter of Mr. Bannard, published the following statement:

"In the last session of the Legislature we sought legislation to perfect the signature law. It was defeated thru a combination of Tammany men and some up-State Republicans. We discovered that it was part of the deal entered into to get support for Speaker Cannon and the rules in the House of Representatives from Tammany. No information of this deal was given to the Republicans from New York City. *Entered at Washington — Albany.*"

He added that Tammany now, benefiting from the defeat of the movement to amend the law concerning signatures in registration, was preparing for frauds on a large scale. The charge relating to action at Washington has excited discussion. Seven New York Democrats, led by Mr. Fitzgerald, voted for the House rules, and the Speaker afterward made Mr. Fitzgerald a member of the Rules Committee.



The Cuban Congress adjourned on the 1st, having been in session eight days. For public works in the district where much loss was caused by the recent hurricane, \$100,000 was appropriated. It is understood that President Gomez op-



Photograph by Brown Bros., New York.

THE "CLERMONT."

The reproduction of the first steamboat passing up the river at the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.



THE MILITARY PARADE

Squadron A entering the Court of Honor on Fifth avenue near Forty-second street.

posed the appropriation of a larger sum. —When the schools in Porto Rico were opened last week, it appeared that the number of American teachers had been reduced from 160 to 100. Sixty had withdrawn from the service owing to a reduction of salaries by the Government. —The termination on November 1 of the reciprocal tariff agreement with France (due to our new tariff law) will injuriously affect the Porto Rican coffee trade, because a higher duty will be imposed by France upon coffee from the island. It is expected, however, that eventually the old duty will be restored.

—At the second trial, in Hawaii, of the ten Japanese indicted for rioting during the recent strike, the jury disagreed, standing 11 for conviction and 1 for acquittal. As the law does not permit a third trial, this is the end of the case. At the first trial there were 7 jurors for conviction and 5 for acquittal.



Countries South of Us

The Colombian Congress is in session, considering the tripartite treaty relating to the independence of Panama. It is expected that the treaty will be rejected. —Arrangements have been completed for the submission to the Hague tribunal of the claim of the Orinoco Shipping Company (a New Jersey corporation) against Venezuela. This is a claim for \$1,400,000. It has once been the subject of arbitration, but the award, \$28,000, was unsatisfactory to the claimant, and it is alleged that serious errors were made. —In the new agreement between Bolivia and Peru, Bolivia accepts the decision of the President of Argentina concerning the territory in dispute, and an allotment of the lands is made in accordance with that decision. —Panama has recalled her Ministers at London, Paris and Lima, and has discontinued all consulates where the fees do not pay the expenses. Much money has been saved by this reduction of the diplomatic and consular service. —At Indianapolis, on the 20th ult., Judge Anderson, of the United States District Court, denied the application of the Government for further postponement of the hearing in the case against Delavan Smith and Charles R. Williams, owners of the Indianapolis

News, who were indicted for criminal libel because of the publication of articles charging corruption in the purchase of the Panama Canal property. The pending question is whether they shall be removed to Washington for trial. The Government sought delay because the similar case against the New York *World* is set for trial on the 20th. The hearing in Indianapolis will be resumed on the 11th. This is the case in which the indictments assert that Mr. Roosevelt, President Taft's brother and other well-known men were injured by the published articles.



British Politics The Post Office Department has taken over all the coast stations of the Marconi wireless telegraph, with the exception of the long distance stations at Poldhu, Cornwall and Clifden, Ireland, used in the transatlantic service. The Marconi Company receives \$75,000 in return for all its land, apparatus and rights. The wireless stations maintained by the Lloyds are also acquired by the Post Office. The Government came to the conclusion that it must control communication with ships from both strategic and commercial considerations, that it was necessary for the defense of the islands and formed an essential part of the Government, postal and telegraph system. Postmaster General Buxton anticipates that the incorporation of the wireless system will result in a great extension of its use. Since wireless stations can be erected at very much less cost than cables can be laid, it is likely to supersede the cable system to a great extent in the future. —The suffraget prisoners at Birmingham, who were saved from starving themselves by forced feeding thru a stomach pump, are to bring action against the Government for cruelty and invasion of personal rights. Writs have been issued against the Home Secretary, Mr. Gladstone, and the prison officials at Birmingham. Keir Hardie brought the matter up in the House of Commons, and denounced the acts of the officials as horrible barbarism. Mr. Masterman, the parliamentary secretary of the Local Government Board, in Mr. Gladstone's absence, explained that he

sanctioned the use of forcible methods because it was the duty of those in charge of the prisoners to prevent them from committing the felony of suicide. It was the ordinary treatment, he said, applied to contumacious and weak-minded persons who refuse food.—The majority of the London bankers have petitioned the House of Lords to reject the budget on the ground that it would “not only destroy confidence and credit, but hamper commerce and industry and diminish employment.” Both parties are endeavoring to secure the aid of King Edward, but it is thought that he will refuse to take part in the controversy, altho he is said to be opposed to the rejection of the bills by the Lords, believing this to be unconstitutional and revolutionary action. It seems to be now the prevailing opinion that the House of Lords will pass the Finance Bill, but even in that case, that the Government will shortly appeal to the people.



Aviation A novel and somewhat sensational flight was made by M. Latham at Berlin last week. He flew over the city from Tempelhofer Field to Johannisthal, a distance of about 12 miles. His average elevation was about 400 feet, and he is reported to have reached a speed of 74 miles an hour. Otherwise the aviation meet of Johannisthal was not marked by any striking advances in the conquest of the air. Most of the flights were of a kind that we have come to consider ordinary, and several of the competitors failed to accomplish anything. The long-distance prize of \$10,000 was won by M. Rougier, for a flight of 74 miles, and the same aviator took the prize for altitude with a record of 560 feet. Farnam and Latham took second and third places in several of the contests. Orville Wright did not compete, but carried on his own experiments independently at Potsdam, near Berlin. Here he made a higher flight than has ever been accomplished before, reaching an altitude estimated to be 1,600 feet, altho no official measurement was taken. He was fifteen minutes in rising, but dropped to the ground in five. Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm insisted upon being taken as a passenger in

One of his flights and circled the field at a height of 60 feet.—Our American champions, Wilbur Wright and Glenn H. Curtiss, were engaged for the Hudson-Fulton celebration and have been all the week on Governor's Island waiting for calmer weather. Mr. Curtiss has so far not made any flights, but Mr. Wright, on October 4, flew up the Hudson and around the battleships opposite Grant's Tomb and back, making the distance of about 18 miles in 33½ minutes.



A Spanish Victory Reversed

The people of Spain were excited to wild enthusiasm by the announcement that the troops under General Marina had occupied the summit of Mount Gurugu, the stronghold of the Moors. It was expected that this would be the conclusion of the war, and, in fact, Premier Maura is reported to have stated as much. Spanish warships on both coasts fired salutes and the cities were decorated and illuminated. Crowds filled the streets of Madrid and assembled before the royal palace, cheering the King. Even the republican papers congratulated the Government on the conclusion of this unpopular war and discussed the amount of territorial indemnity to be demanded of Morocco. General Marina received royal congratulations on his successful strategy, and it was reported that the Riffians were surrendering by the thousand. The next day, however, it appeared that they had again employed the Fabian tactics which they had often used before in this campaign. In their desultory style of warfare the occupation of a particular point or the destruction of a village is not regarded as important. Undeterred by the capture of Zeluan and Nador by a column which General Marina dispatched to the southward of Melilla, they countermarched to the north behind the hills and assembled in large numbers back of Mount Gurugu. The brigade of Spanish troops under General del Real was allowed to march from Melilla to the top of Mount Gurugu early in the morning without opposition. The Spanish flag was raised on the summit and cheered by the troops, but in a short time they were attacked by the Moors and forced to relinquish

the position. On the following day a Spanish column at Zeluan was ambushed and severely punished. A column composed of six battalions of chasseurs, three batteries of mountain artillery, one Schneider battery and three squadrons of cavalry was sent out from Zeluan to reconnoiter the position of the enemy. The Moors retired at first, but when the Spanish troops had entered the rocky defile, their cavalry was useless as they were attacked from the heights on both sides. Two hundred and thirty-five men are reported killed and wounded. One battalion of chasseurs alone lost 19 officers and 180 men. Gen. Diaz Vicario, who was supporting the movement, came to the rescue with his brigade and was himself killed, together with three other officers. These reverses, following so closely the announcement of the successful conclusion of the war, have produced a strong reaction in popular feeling in Spain, and both the Government and military officers are discredited. Still, there is no likelihood that the campaign will be abandoned, and reinforcements of 15,000 men are to be sent immediately. This will bring General Marina's forces up to about 75,000 and should enable him to crush the native troops opposing him. In how far they are supported by the authority of the Sultan cannot now be determined. Envoys of the Sultan are now in New York, and said to be trying to induce our Government to come to the defense of Morocco, in consideration of the cession of a port on the Atlantic Coast. The refusal of our Government to intervene has greatly pleased the Spaniards, who feared that America would join with Germany in opposing the Spanish plans. Spain is expected to demand an indemnity of \$20,000,000 from Morocco, and the occupation of additional territory in the neighborhood of Melilla.

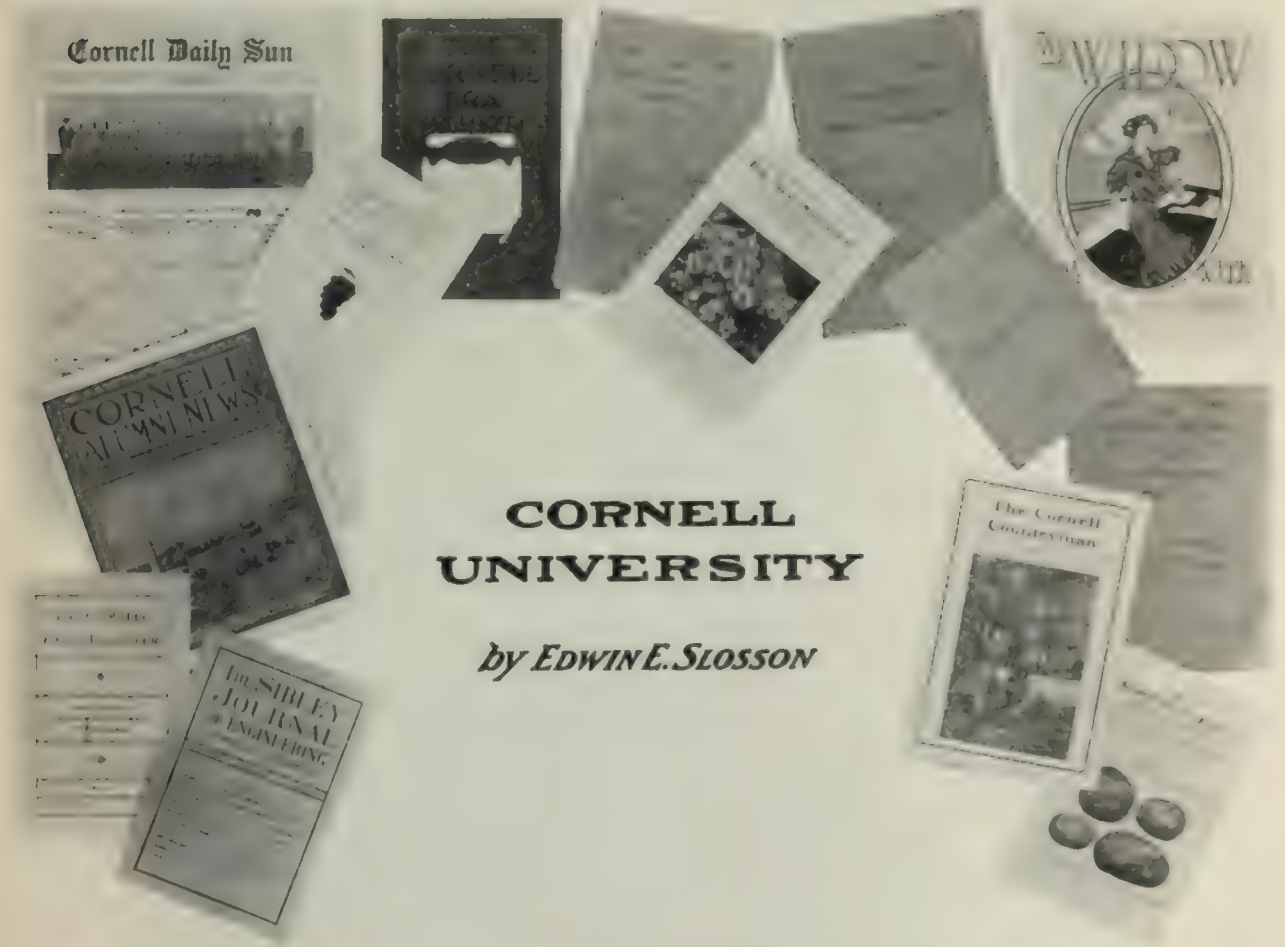


Foreign Notes

The French bishops have declared war against the public schools, forbidding parents to send their children to them and threatening them with excommunication if they do. The pastoral letter condemns co-education as "contrary to morality and unworthy of a civilized people." The whole city of Adria, Italy, has been ex-

communicated as a punishment for the recent anti-clerical demonstration, during which Bishop Boggiani was stoned and severely injured.—The great Swedish strike is not so near settlement as was hoped. The Government, which undertook to arbitrate the dispute, at the request of both parties, has not been able to bring them to an agreement, and 60,000 men are still out. The question of compulsory arbitration of future disputes is the point on which the negotiations have been checked.—The dock laborers of Havre, to the number of 1,500, have struck for higher wages, and the loading of ships is carried on with considerable difficulty and danger.—The Finnish Senate has refused to contribute the \$4,000,000 which the Russian Government has assigned to the Grand Duchy as its share of the burden of taxation for the defense of the empire. The senators declared that \$2,000,000 a year is all that Finland ought to be called upon to pay, and that if a larger assignment were made the entire Senate would resign office except the judicial department.—The ex-Shah of Persia, Mohammed Ali Mirza, has crossed the Caspian to Russia, where he will live in exile. General Snarski, who invaded Persia from the frontier a few months ago and occupied Tabriz with a Russian force in order to put a stop to the conflict between the constitutionalists and royalists, will soon return to Russia, leaving in Tabriz a garrison of four companies of infantry and Cossacks, with four machine guns. The constitutionalists seem to be at least as successful in maintaining order and good government in Persia as the absolutism which they overthrew.—The British Government is likely to find it necessary to blockade the Persian Gulf to prevent the clandestine importation of arms into Afghanistan. The Waziri tribesmen, who not long ago raided the frontier of Northwestern India, are again manifesting a belligerent disposition and trouble is expected. The brother of the Amir, Mazrullah Khan, is at Kabul, endeavoring to rouse the tribes of the frontier to unite in a holy war against the English. In case of an outbreak the British troops would probably proceed to Kabul, which the agreement with Russia will now permit them to do.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—X.



CORNELL UNIVERSITY

by EDWINE E. SLOSSON

THE University of Illinois and Cornell University are of the same age and the same size. Both are offspring of the Morrill Act, and their main strength has, consequently, been in engineering and agriculture. Nevertheless, they are about as unlike in general character as any two universities.

The contrast begins with their looks and location. The Labrador ice sheet which planed Illinois furrowed New York. Looking at the map of the State one would think that some primeval giant had tried to climb up the world to get at the North Pole and had dug his ten finger nails into the rock. The supposition would not be far wrong except that the giant was bigger and more inhuman than any the myth-makers could imagine. Two of these north and south scratches, or Finger Lakes, were dug deeper than the level of the sea, and at the foot of one of them, "far above Cayuga's waters," is Cornell University,

perched upon the terraces of the terminal moraine that dams the lake.* Two other universities alone can compete with it for beauty of situation—California, which overlooks the Golden Gate, and Wisconsin, which also has an extensive lake view. But Ithaca is unrivaled in the number of glens, gorges, waterfalls and what-nots within easy walks, rides and sails. Two beautiful streams, Cascadilla and Fall creeks, bound the campus on either side. Along one of these deep wooded ravines winds Goldwin Smith Walk, and a bridge across the other affords a fine view of Ithaca Falls, 165 feet high. I have heard the cultural value of the Cornell scenery estimated as equivalent to five full professors. Not knowing in what thermodynamic units professor power is measured, I was not able to verify this estimate. It was, however, the horse

*For an account of the glaciation and scenery of this region see O. D. von Engel's "At Cornell" Artil Press, Ithaca, 1909.

power of the falls rather than their esthetic value which fixed the University upon this site. Here young Ezra Cornell first showed his engineering skill in 1831 by running a water tunnel thru the soft sandstone and later by damming Fall creek made Beebe lake, which gives light and power to the campus and city. With this he ran his mills and laid the foundation of his fortune, which became the fortune of the University. Here he established his stock farm, which became the campus of the University. So did Senator Stanford at Palo Alto. The two men were much alike in character and career. Both were financial pioneers. They made their money by their faith in new things, in projects that others rejected and lands that others despised. The two universities they founded are much alike also, and would have been still more so if the educational ideals and purposes of the founders had been more closely followed out. Institutions do not seem to take after their parents as a rule.

In 1843 few people took stock in the alleged invention of a magneto telegraph by S. F. B. Morse. As the inventor was a college professor and, even worse, a sculptor, his machine could not be expected to work well, and it did not. But Mr. Cornell, being out of a job at the time and therefore open-minded, took up Professor Morse's scheme and invented a plow to lay the wires underground. The experiment was a failure, being an anachronism. For the next half century telegraph wires were to be strung on poles, so Mr. Cornell invented a method of stringing them on poles, all the way from Washington to Baltimore, and, to make a long story short, he was able some twenty years later, to back his endowment of the university with \$500,000 of Western Union bonds, a good paying proposition.

He also dabbled in politics with considerable success. He was in the State Senate, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture when Andrew D. White was chairman of the Committee on Education, and it was the syzygy of these two men, the conjunction of these two ideas, that produced Cornell University. Education and agriculture had walked far apart since the days when the earth

was young. Pagan, peasant, yokel, bumpkin, rustic, all the old names for countryman imply illiteracy and lack of culture. It was the object of the Morrill Act to change all this.

In previous articles I have told how the land scrip endowment of the Morrill Act in other States was largely wasted thru carelessness, fraud, necessity or lack of foresight. But in New York the case is different, owing to the speculative genius of the founder. He bought the scrip when nobody else would take it, at thirty cents an acre, and located it in Wisconsin timber and Kansas farms, returning part of the money doubled or trebled before he died and leaving an investment which has so far brought to the university about five million dollars. But the university was for many years in the condition known to the early settlers in those States as "land poor." In 1881 it had fewer students than when it started; its buildings and equipment were deteriorating; its endowment was reduced; its debt and deficit were piling up.

Cornell is sometimes called a State university of the East. There is undeniably some resemblance to the State universities, but to one who comes to it after making the rounds of them the differences are so much more striking that it does not seem like a State university at all, but rather like Yale, Harvard or Pennsylvania. It has neither the good nor the bad qualities of the State university type. Curiously enough, the agricultural department, which is really a State institution, has distinctly the atmosphere of the State university. In its social life, in its sense of responsibility toward the State as a whole, in its freedom and unconventionality, in the spirit of faculty and student body, something undefinable, but, it seems to me, quite perceptible. But the agricultural college is very different in its character from the university as a whole.

The deviation of Cornell from the State university type is the more remarkable when we consider the start it had in that direction. Both of its presidents during its formative period, Andrew D. White and Charles Kendall Adams, came to it from the mother of State universities, Michigan, and ob-



JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN,
President of Cornell University.

viously took this as a model in several ways. The institution which Mr. Cornell thought he was founding was more like some of the State universities than the Cornell of today. It was his expressed intention that the instruction should be "on such terms as the limited means of the most humble could afford." And, again:

"I hope we have made the beginning of an institution which will prove highly beneficial to the poor young men and the poor young women of our country."

His words, which form the motto on the seal of the university, "I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study," do not suit the modern Cornell any more than his style of wearing his beard, and this is the reason why Cornell, like the University of Chicago, is advertising for a new design and motto for the seal. Some of the State universities, with their free tuition, their accommodating entrance requirements, their extension and correspondence courses and the bureaus of universal information, make more of an attempt to live up to Ezra Cornell's impracticable ideal than the institution that bears his name. The State of New York thinks it cannot afford to do what is done by the poorest Western State—that is, offer a free collegiate education to every young man and woman within its borders.

Cornell performs the functions of a State university in giving free tuition to agricultural and veterinary students from New York and to 114 students in other departments nominated by the State Commissioner of Education, one for each assembly district. Other steps have been taken under the administration of President Schurman to make a closer connection between the State and the university. The last Legislature, for example, increased the public control by having five of the trustees appointed by the Governor, instead of being elected by the board. Other representatives of the public having ex-officio positions on the board are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, the State Commissioner of Education, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the president of the State Agricultural Society, and a trustee elected by the State Grange. Fifteen trustees,

elected by the board, ten by the alumni, the librarian of the Ithaca Public Library, the president of the university, and the eldest male descendant of Ezra Cornell, make up this curiously composite body, apparently an attempt to get the advantages of all known forms of governmental succession, having hereditary, democratic, scholastic, plutocratic, oligarchic, corporational, appointive and elective members. Such a combination could not fail altogether. For the first time since 1895 there is no woman on the board of trustees.

Since the tendency in some Eastern institutions, in Cornell and Pennsylvania, possibly also Johns Hopkins, is to approximate the State universities in form and function, it will be interesting to observe them in the future to see if they also acquire more of the State university spirit, or whether this spirit is due merely to the fluidic conditions of a primitive and pioneer community and will disappear in the West when society becomes solidified and stratified. Certainly it would be hard for a State university to thrive in the Eastern atmosphere of caste and exclusiveness, of wealth and family pride, of vocational predestination, and of the subordination and segregation of women. I do not mean to imply, of course, that the caste spirit is absent even in the newest and poorest of communities. I lived once in a mining town of five thousand inhabitants. It was only two years old and mostly composed of one-room log houses with tin-can roofs, but the ladies on Ohio street, who had come the year before, refused to call on the ladies of Michigan street, who had been there only six months. In the rawest of Western universities the "barb," even if a six footer, is below the "frat" man's line of sight. Social psychology not being under the laws of arithmetic, there is more difference between \$250 and \$500 a year in student expenses than between \$1,000 and \$2,000.

The most marked inferiority of the State universities has been and still is in graduate work. This may be roughly measured by their output of doctors.* There have been 3,471 doctorates of philosophy and science conferred dur-

*For these statistics see *Science*, August 20, 1909.

ing the past twelve years, and of these only ten per cent. are to be credited to the State universities. The universities considered in these articles have conferred four-fifths of these degrees, the nine endowed institutions 2,634 and the five State institutions 289. Contrary to the general impression the State universities are not so largely devoted to science as the others. The endowed universities gave 46 per cent. of their doctorates for research in physical and natural science, while the State universities gave 40 per cent. in these branches. The contrast in individual cases is more striking. The leading State university in graduate work is Wisconsin, which has 32 per cent. of its doctorates in science, while Cornell, on the other hand, has 60 per cent. in science.

The distribution of graduate students at Cornell is quite unusual. In most places the chemical department is far ahead of the others. More than twice as many men have gained the doctorate in chemistry than in any other subject.*

The chief reasons for this are that chemists have more opportunities for employment outside of educational work and that there is a better chance for successful research. It is known that in chemistry there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught. A man can throw in his line almost anywhere and hook an *Arbeit*, at least a little one, which with ordinary care and luck may be landed. Other departments, particularly the humanistic, cannot give promise of such sure reward for industry.

*The number of doctorates conferred in the leading sciences for the last twelve years is: Chemistry, 413; physics, 202; zoology, 100; mathematics, 107; botany, 153.

At Cornell the chemical department has always been a strong one, and was the leader in taking up earnestly the now dominant branch of physical chemistry. But in the number of advanced

students two other departments have now passed it. According to the latest report of the president the leading departments had in 1907-8 the following number of graduate students working for higher degrees:

Agriculture	44
Physics	40
Chemistry	35
Philosophy	29
Political Science	28
Mechanical engineering	21
Zoology	19
Botany	19

That is, Cornell has more graduate students in the single department of agriculture than some universities

have either in their entire graduate schools or in their undergraduate colleges of agriculture. Of more significance than their number is the high quality of the young men now being attracted to agricultural research. This is due, as I have said before, not so much to the practical demands of the industry or to the heavy subsidizing of such work by the Government in the Adams and other experiment station funds, but rather to the new field of discovery which has suddenly been opened in this direction. One of the most interesting doctor's examinations that I attended in my rounds of the universities was one in Cornell on the methods of manufacture of new kinds of fruit. Even an outsider could catch something of the fascination there must be in the modeling of plants and animals according to a preexistent concept. "Frankenstein" and "The Island of Dr. Moreau" employ clumsy and antiquated devices compared with the new tools of the creative biologist of today. Whatever may prove to be the validity of Mendelism as a law it has demonstrated its value as a guide and stimulus



HIGH BRIDGE IN FALL CREEK GORGE.

to research in heredity. Students of ambition and ability seem to seek by a sort of instinct those fields which are to be for their generation the most profitable and those instructors who have a message for the future, often obeying this instinct in opposition to the prevailing college opinion and authority of the official leaders of thought. We see apparent instances of such teleological tropism in reading biographies of famous men and in watching the career of our students in school and after. A special providence seems to watch over the destinies of students, of some students, and guide them safely thru the chaos of the elective system. But this may be a superstition of mine, induced by the feeling that a special providence is more needed in the elective system than elsewhere.

The department of physics at Cornell has an exceptional record for produc-

tivity, both of papers and professors. This is due to the fact that Professor Nichols, who has been at the head of it for over twenty years, is not only a zealous investigator, but has the rare ability of being able to impart his zeal to others. The new building, the gift of John D. Rockefeller, is worthy of especial attention from other institutions because of its commodious and convenient arrangement. It is not of the hermit-crab style of architecture common in our universities. It was obviously designed from the inside. Professor Nichols apparently had something to say about how it should be constructed, as well as Carrère and Hastings. Its only claim to beauty is, however, that based on the proverb "handsome is that handsome does." Here are handled, I believe, a larger number of students, elementary and advanced, than in any other physical laboratory in America, and yet with an unusual amount of personal attention and opportunity for individual work.

The visitor who climbs to the top story of the old Morrill building will find an interesting department, the psychological laboratory, occupying a desultory series of twenty-six rooms. Philosophy at Cornell is especially favored by having a separate endowment of its own, the gift of the late Henry W. Sage, chairman of the board of trustees from 1875 to 1897. At the time when the school was founded, some twenty years ago, there was a prevalent impression, at least among those of us who were young, enthusiastic and inexperienced, that there was some sort of a philosophical millenium soon to come about, an era of good feeling, when physician and metaphysician should fall on each other's necks; when Platonist and Aristotelian should understand one another's tongue; when psychologist and physiologist should see both sides of the shield; when all should join hands and rally round the kymograph and a little child should lead them. My language is a little confused, but all the better represents our state of mind at that time. It seems long ago when I think of it, for the millenium has been indefinitely postponed, as all milleniums have to be, and probably the vision that



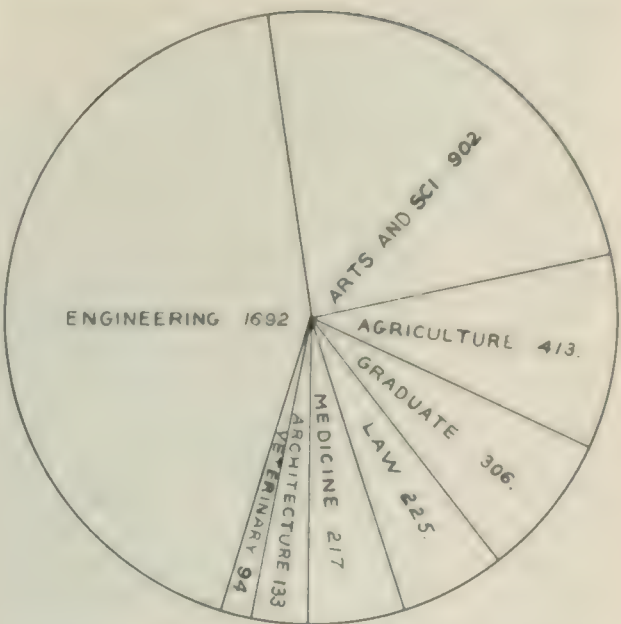
THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1885-1905

THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1888-1908.

inspired us has faded from the sight of the younger generation. Anyway, there seems to be at Cornell no such concentration of forces on the problem of the mind as we once hoped for. The de-

	88-89	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03	03-04	04-05	05-06	06-07	07-08	08-09
Graduate	69	70	84	133	170	240	185	145	161	166	190	174	205	189	201	197	211	232	239	249	306
Arts and Sciences	526	526	499	530	534	529	559	606	638	624	631	680	755	831	795	734	684	705	748	820	902
Agriculture	58	49	52	41	48	45	45	51	63	84	85	88	99	92	114	142	189	230	278	348	413
Mechanical Engineering	294	382	444	504	563	582	510	504	488	467	501	571	661	792	891	964	1060	1096	1081	1127	1163
Civil Engineering	123	135	137	139	131	120	123	122	152	179	185	203	183	214	252	326	385	425	466	511	529
Architecture	69	62	52	68	78	97	76	67	51	53	48	43	52	50	53	65	68	81	82	100	133
Law	85	105	122	123	176	197	191	207	239	246	164	178	182	198	224	240	228	222	211	206	225
Veterinary .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	23	30	42	51	64	86	110	88	86	82	94
Forestry .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	23	44	70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medical .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278	333	347	396	371	406	394	348	320	217
Total regular students*	1229	1329	1390	1538	1700	1810	1689	1702	1808	1835	2101	2299	2521	2845	3022	3091	3318	3461	3523	3734	3980
Summer session .....	..	..	..	132	183	296	283	255	210	223	453	495	501	604	503	744	619	642	755	841	841
Winter Veterinary and Agriculture .....	..	..	..	..	..	61	77	83	60	93	89	83	105	104	124	135	199	248	244	270	364
Total receiving instruction	1229	1329	1390	1670	1883	2167	2049	2040	2078	2151	2643	2877	3127	3553	3649	3970	4136	4351	4522	4845	5185

*Dedicates deducted.
Includes duplicated names of regular students taking summer work, ranging from 101 in 1906 to 372 in 1908.



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS AT CORNELL UNIVERSITY, 1908-9.

the *American Journal of Psychology*, but over in Goldwin Smith Hall, Plato and Kant and Thomas Aquinas pursue the even tenor of their way undisturbed by this machinery. Professor Burt G. Wilder has a unique collection of 1,600 brains in McGraw Hall, but what have they to do with the living brains of the children that are being experimented upon in the educational department? I do not mean to find fault with Cornell for failing to do what is done nowhere, but I merely note the fact that even the centripetal force of a special endowment has not succeeded in founding a school of philosophy, in the traditional sense of the term; it has merely brought to one place a number of philosophical students.

Cornell has the commendable custom of printing in the president's report a list of the articles published by the faculty during the year. The bibliography for 1907-8 includes the names of 183 authors, about a third of the faculty, which would rank Cornell in this respect somewhere between Yale and California. The publications seem to be all of a scholastic, none of a belletristic, character, and I should judge from the titles that about 128 men were more or less actively engaged in research, four-fifths of them in the natural and physical sciences.

Notwithstanding the preponderance of scientific students at Cornell, greater

partments have all grown, but not grown together. They are scattered topographically and logically. Professor Titchener's machines spin freely in Morrill Hall, grinding out papers for

than in any other of these universities, the true university spirit has shown in the preservation of the balance of power. The minor departments have been overshadowed, but not stunted. They have kept their work at as high a grade as the same departments in institutions where they are in the lead. To take an example from the extreme right wing of the faculty, the Greek department last commencement turned out three doctors. This is a small number, but a large proportion, for the total number of Ph. D.'s granted in Greek was only eleven. Now the same year there were thirty-nine doctorates conferred in chemistry in the United States, of which Cornell is credited with six, only Yale, with seven, being above it. That is, Cornell had this year a higher relative standing among the universities of the country in Greek than in chemistry. It must, however, be noted that this was an exceptionally good season for Greek at Cornell.

The literary publications of the university are a series of *Studies in Classical Philology* and *Islandica*, the latter devoted to the exposition of the unique collection of 9,000 volumes on Iceland. Other Cornell periodicals are *The Philosophical Review*, *The Physical Review*, *The Journal of Physical Chemistry*, *The Cornell Civil Engineer*, *The Sibley Journal*, *The Cornell Countryman*, and the publications of the agricultural, medical and veterinary schools.

Those who fear the extinction of "the college" thru the encroachments of the professional schools should study the situation at Cornell, where they will find much of interest and not a little of encouragement. Here, where the technical departments predominate more than elsewhere, humanistic studies, both in their ordinary and in their more recondite forms, have thriven from the beginning. At the present time the College of Arts and Science is growing more rapidly than the technical schools, and for the last few years has been the subject of special consideration by the president and faculty. In some institutions the early demise of the old college seems to be accepted as a foregone conclusion, and the quiet of the deathbed is disturbed by squabbles over its estate.

In Cornell it is recognized that the difficulty with the college of arts is not the strength of its new competitors, but the lack of a clearly defined and generally accepted idea of its own purpose. As Dean Willcox put it: "The most vital need of college education thruout America is the formulation and application of some definition of a liberal education which will apply to the new conditions." The chief tangible results of the prolonged and active discussion of this question at Cornell have been the housing of the humanities in Goldwin Smith Hall and the creation of the Administrative Board in Charge of Freshmen and Sophomores. The intangible results, such as the clarifying of ideas and the development of a spirit of unity and self-consciousness in the college of arts, are doubtless more important.

The new building devoted to the Arts departments has been placed in the center of the campus, and stretches 384 feet north and south. Its architecture has been admired and criticised with equal warmth. It is, at any rate, dignified and imposing in appearance and commodious in arrangement. It was fittingly named for the scholar and statesman who, coming forty years ago, from the oldest of English universities, endowed this new one with something of its ideals of culture and service to the State. On either side of the entrance are long and lofty halls containing a larger collection of casts of Greek and Roman sculpture than any other university possesses. Most of the work in literature, philosophy, education, history and politics is done in this building, which is in direct charge of the dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Here are numerous seminary, study, office and consultation rooms for students and professors, and a reference library. I might mention here that the habit of home reading by the students has been very greatly increased by the simple expedient of setting apart a room in the library building for a circulating collection of 3,500 volumes on open shelves. Last year each volume of this library was, on the average, drawn twice for home use and read twice in the room.

Placing the Freshmen and Sophomores in charge of what is practically a

special faculty composed of the professors under whom most of their work is done, is a recognition of the fact which President White was the first to discern and President Harper to put into effect, that here is the true line of cleavage in the college. The Cornell committee in initiating this movement stated the point very succinctly as follows:

Among the best of our colleges and universities the great break in the course of a collegiate or liberal education comes at the end of the second year, both as regards the curriculum and the methods of instruction. This differentiation of the work, methods of instruction, and educational aims of the first two years of the course in the College of Arts and Sciences in contrast with those of the later years of that course calls for a corresponding differentiation in the staff of instruction, which could not fail to insure greater thoroughness of instruction, greater simplicity and effectiveness of administration, and closer personal and social intercourse between teachers and students.

How far this idea will be carried I do not know. There is at present strong opposition at Cornell against facilitating the entrance of students with advanced standing, or even granting degrees for less than four years of work in residence. In this, as in several other respects, the policy of Cornell is opposite to that of Columbia.

The efforts of the President have for some time been directed toward having all the technical and professional schools put on the basis of two years or more of collegiate work. The Cornell Medical College in New York City has been made a strictly graduate institution, requiring a college degree covering a minimum of a year's work in each of chemistry, physics and biology. The faculty of law favor the requirement of a year and in the near future of two years of arts work for admission. But the engineering faculties have not been induced to go farther in this direction than to authorize as an alternative to their established four year course, a five year course containing extra work in the humanities, the same expedient as has been adopted in the University of California.

This question of entrance requirements is now one of the most puzzling problems of American education. They have been raised so rapidly of late that it is fair to ask if the optimum limit has

not been reached or even in some institutions surpassed. The universities have always been inclined to take—and waste—too much time. Seven or eight years of a young man's life is a large amount to spend in non-productive labors preparatory to his career. It was doubtless a good plan for Cornell to make its medical school strictly graduate. It does not follow that all other medical schools and the Cornell engineering schools should follow this example or feel ashamed of themselves because they do not. At least it might be well to wait a while to see what sort of men are turned out by the new graduate engineering schools established at Harvard. It cannot be decided on theory alone. Harvard says you cannot make a scholar without four years of collegiate work before the engineering course begins. Cornell retorts that you cannot make an engineer without four years of strictly engineering work.

The engineering authorities at Cornell are rather set in their ways. This is natural, because their ways are good and have been tested by long experience. A degree in engineering from Cornell is as good as gold. It passes current all the world over at the highest rate of exchange. Every effort has been devoted to making the four years' undergraduate course thoro and efficient, and there has been no time for fads and fancies. It is, however, customary to criticise those who are doing something well on the ground that they are not doing something else, so in accordance with that custom I would call attention to the fact that Cornell undertakes no shop courses, correspondence work, mechanics' institutes or evening classes; prefers not to devote much of the students' time to acquiring manual dexterity or to making their own machinery; does not believe in a minute specialization and the differentiation of undergraduate courses; has no system of industrial fellowships like Kansas or of alternating shop work and study like Cincinnati; and supports no engineering experiment station like Illinois. Whether these be virtues or deficiencies must be left to those who know more about it than I. But I will venture the opinion that the addition of a

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CORNELL CAMPLS.



1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step is to identify the key components of the system. This involves understanding the hardware, software, and data involved in the process.

University of California, Berkeley

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Agricultural College.
(Observatory.

strong and well endowed department of research in applied science would be of benefit to Cornell as well as to the country. This would be in accordance with the Cornell spirit, at least the old Cornell spirit. The people there told me of the setting up of the first dynamo in America and the illumination of the campus by arc lights, and in the Sibley museum I was shown many historic machines, early turbines and gas engines, typesetting machines and telegraph instruments, but I could not find what I most wanted to see, that is, inventions bearing the same relation to the future that these old dynamos and turbines do to the present. Perhaps they had them, but were afraid I would steal the patents. Research in pure science is no longer discovery; it is invention. Most of the compounds used by the chemist, most of the electric waves used by the physicist, are not found in nature. It may come to be the same in botany and zoology. In research in pure science the universities have led during the last half century, giving their discoveries freely to the world. Is it not possible that the same method, that is, experimentation by public institutions for the benefit of the people as a whole instead of by private persons for their own profit, would result in greater progress and public advantage also in the applied sciences? As it is, the universities are generally content to follow the shops and often content to follow at a long distance. The average technical professor thinks he is doing pretty well if he can describe to his students the manufacturing processes employed today or even a few years back, without attempting to forecast or control the future. Yet even the purely educational function of a university would be more efficiently performed if students were prepared not merely for existing professions, but for those which are to be opened. In agriculture, which, as I have said, is the most enterprising branch of American education, this has been done. Several universities began to educate foresters long before there was any demand for their services. Cornell was one of the first in this field, but has abandoned it now, when Columbia, Harvard and Yale are actively entering it.

This year Cornell has established a course of training in professional limnology. Now, it cannot be said that there has been so far any public clamor for limnologists, but I am willing to believe that there may be a place for them and the profession is not overcrowded like the others.

I will, as usual, be specific in my suggestion, even at the risk of being absurd. Why did not Cornell University in 1901 offer a research professorship in aviation to Wilbur Wright of Dayton, O.? It was at that time apparent even to a layman that the problem of aeroplane flight had been brought within the range of practicality* and that he was exceptionally well fitted to promote it. Mr. Wright was recently offered a professorship of that kind by the University of Paris, which has received donations amounting to \$240,000 for aeronautical research and instruction. He refused it on the ground that it was easier to fly than to speak French. This objection would not have applied to Cornell, and it is probable that at a time when he was mending bicycles for a living and getting the necessary mathematics from his schoolma'am sister, he would have accepted the chair. If he had, and if he had not gone to sleep in it, the progress of aviation would have been smoother and more rapid; the Wright patents would be public property; America would have had an undisputed lead; and a half a dozen Cornell graduates would have known more about flying machines than the rest of the world or than anybody knows now. As it is, if any of the Cornell boys want to learn the science of flight they must either go to the universities of Paris, Berlin or St. Petersburg for instruction or else learn it as the Wright brothers did, in the University of Hard Knocks.† Of course Cornell and the other leading, I should say, foremost American universities will, in time, have to give some training in this branch of

*This paper presented to the Western Society of Engineers, September 18, 1901, appeared in the journal of December, and reprinted in the Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1902. For free distribution to the public, contributed by the Smithsonian Institution, mental demonstration of this. In fact, it is remarkable how little has been added by the eight years of active investigation since, to what is contained in that article.

†This institution, altho one of the Great American Universities, is not included in this series of articles.

applied science, and they may in time catch up with the universities of Continental Europe, but it would have been cheaper and more profitable to have got in on the ground floor.

The reason why I am applying this to Cornell instead of to equally delinquent universities is because we expect more of Cornell. Cornell, in order to be conservative in the sense of being true to its traditions, must be radical and progressive, for that is the way it started. I do not mean to say that Cornell compares unfavorably with other universities in this respect, but does it not compare unfavorably with its former self? Is the university as conspicuous an educational innovator in any of its departments as it was a generation ago? Yet one would have to be very much of a conservative to maintain that educational innovation is not now as much in order as it was then. I realize and wish to make plain that Cornell is in a vigorous and healthy condition, is growing rapidly, is improving all the time, and developing in many new directions, but somehow I get the impression that it is now in its forties beginning to settle down, and I do not like to have Cornell settle down.

One indication of approaching maturity is perhaps the tendency toward conformity. The old Cornell, or rather the young Cornell, prided itself on being very different from the other Eastern universities. Now I fancy there is a desire to be as much like them as possible. Among other things, there is developing a spirit of caste and exclusiveness from which the Cornell of earlier days was largely free. This is usually laid to the fraternities, but not altogether justly, for, altho they manifest it most conspicuously it is due to more fundamental causes. It is to be found in institutions like Pennsylvania and Yale, where the fraternity influence is not so great, and is still more evident in Princeton, where there are no fraternities, while in the State universities, where fraternities are strong, it is not yet so perceptible. It is not purely a social exclusiveness, as is commonly supposed, but takes the form in the universities of an intellectual illiberality, even of an aversion to the greater diffusion of knowledge.

I here was in my time—in dealing with college students I am forced to acknowledge that I belong to another generation—a very decided propagandist impulse, a desire to spread our new ideas as widely as possible, to preach to the world the revelation of science which had been vouchsafed to us, to open the doors of the university to everybody. I can see now that this was a sort of priggishness, but it was an altruistic priggishness, which is a mitigating circumstance. The spirit was much like that which drove hundreds of young Russian students of both sexes to abandon homes and career to "go out among the people," tho devoid of their revolutionary and political aim. This was the era of the rise of the Chautauqua movement, of university extension, when Proctor and Tyndall and Huxley were giving popular expositions of the latest science in language hitherto unprecedented and since unequaled for clearness and force, and in almost every college professors were imitating them according to their ability.

Now it seems to me, in spite of the popularization being carried on in some directions, that this missionary zeal has very largely disappeared from both professors and students. Why I do not know; perhaps because they have lost faith in the all-sufficiency of knowledge, perhaps they are disappointed in the educability of the masses, but more, I believe, because the caste or gild spirit has developed. Our modern industrial professions are assuming the arrogance of the old clerical professions. As education has become more vocational the trades union idea has come in. An engineer who has invested \$5,000 or \$10,000 in an education as a capital for his life work does not want to give away his information. He is opposed to short cuts to knowledge and in favor of the limitation of apprentices. Raising fees and admission requirements is now not always looked upon as a disagreeable necessity, but rather welcomed as a good thing because it "keeps out the muckers."

Concomitant with the growth of this professional spirit comes a contempt for the non-professional students of the old college. In Yale, where the college and

the scientific school have been kept separate, we have the most amusing spectacle of the two sets of students trying to look down on each other, one from the vantage ground of the time-honored

course, the other uplifted by the consciousness of being more practical. So far as I could find out, neither party is having much success in making the other realize that it is being looked down upon.

Women as the weaker and more submissive sex, forming the majority of those who stick to purely cultural courses, get a large share of this contempt, and when they enter the professional departments, are in some places met with a cold shoulder. One way out of it I have previously suggested—the development of vocational courses for women, in which they can take a professional pride. But women have always been used to being treated with contempt, and if they don't get anything worse they have reason to think themselves fortunate.

After long consideration of the subject I have come to the conclusion that the disposition to discriminate against women which is shown by most Eastern institutions is due rather to these two motives—the caste spirit and the gild spirit, social and professional exclusiveness—than to any anti-feminist ideas or instincts. This can be clearly seen at Cornell, because here the two motives coincide, since, by a curious reversal of status the engineering schools have become fashionable and aristocratic. The sons of rich manufacturers of New York and Pennsylvania, for example, are apt to be sent to Cornell for an engineering course, while girls who have to support themselves by teaching are likely to go in for the liberal arts, so called because they are the arts that are liberal enough to give them a living. Consequently we have the spectacle of young men sitting on the porch of a luxurious fraternity house and criticising certain passing "co-eds" with an acridity almost feminine, expressing disgust because their clothes do not fit them and their hands are not neatly manicured. The criticism, altho unjustifiable, might not be unfounded. It might happen that the girl under scrutiny had not shown artistic genius or even creditable craftsmanship in the dress she had made herself, and that her hands were the worse for wear, for she, unlike her aristocratic critic, had slaved and saved for years to





ROCKETTEER HALL OF PHYSICS.

get an opportunity for the education which he obtains without sacrifice, and of which he would, if he had his way, rob her.

The class of young men who object to the presence of the young women is, however, small at Cornell; smaller than in the other Eastern universities, tho larger than in the Western. But as they are leaders in the fraternities, which here, as everywhere, dominate the society life of the university, they make themselves unpleasantly conspicuous at times. One episode will have to be mentioned, altho it is rather sickening, for it is a part of Cornell's social history. The leader of the Sophomore cotillon not long ago asked a university girl, his fiancée, to take part in that function with him. His associates thought this an undue recognition of the existence of the "co-eds" and prevailed upon him to break or get released from his engagement—the dance engagement—and take an outside girl instead.

The incident was unfortunate, be-

cause it caused some natural resentment even among those who were far from aspiring to the honor of leading a Sophomore cotillon, and more because it misrepresented the spirit of Cornell young men as a whole. They are not as a rule unfair or even ungallant toward their feminine colleagues. For example, when Miss Cook won the Woodford, a prize in oratory which has always been highly esteemed, it called out admiration rather than resentment. She also secured a position on the debating team, and when the Columbia boys objected to her appearance on the platform as one of their opponents, there was no thought of yielding on the part of Cornell. Such an incident, in my opinion, outweighs a hundred cotillons, tho perhaps not all young ladies will agree with me. The enthusiastic advocates of co-education in Cornell probably equal in number the bitter opponents. Some of the finest young men in the university have chosen Cornell in preference to Princeton or Yale partly because they believed in co-

education. The great majority of the students are altogether indifferent on the subject, and it is not to be regarded as a serious question.

The statement that at Cornell the young women are ostracised is a pure fiction, which a perusal of the list of married *alumnæ* would promptly refute. Two hundred callers on a Sunday afternoon is not an unusual number for Sage College, the principal woman's dormitory, almost one apiece, altho I presume they are not evenly distributed. At any rate, it does not look like ostracism. On the whole, I think the women in Cornell get as much masculine attention as is good for them, and I know that some of them get more than they desire. As for "social recognition," that is something which the "co-eds" may hope for, but cannot rightfully demand. In the State universities they get altogether too much "social recognition."

Within a few years of the opening of

Cornell the question of the admission of women came up. A committee, of which Andrew D. White was chairman, gave it careful consideration. They first wrote to theorists and their replies were mostly unfavorable. They then visited institutions where co-education was in vogue and found that their experience was mostly favorable. They fortunately decided to give greater weight to experiment than to opinion. So co-education was adopted and Sage College was founded, not an independent college like Radcliffe or Barnard, but a residential hall.

But Sage has kept a secret. The founder of the university was in favor of equality, but he had his misgivings. He wrote them in a letter and put it in the cornerstone. He did not think it would fail, but if it did he knew why it would, and he wanted posterity to know that he knew it. I wonder if any of the Sage girls have been kept awake by



curiosity to know what is in that letter. I have. What was the weak point which the shrewd old man suspected in its foundations? The chances are that it is something that the experience of a quarter century of feminine education has proved quite illusory, like most of the fears and not a few of the hopes enumerated in that curious old pamphlet, the Report of the Committee on Mr. Sage's Proposal to Endow a College for Women, 1872. One of the benefits which President White looked for as a result of the higher education of women, the reformation of feminine costume, is so far from having been attained that I must give his own words:

Among the curiosities of recent civilization perhaps the most absurd is the vast tax laid upon all nations at a whim of a knot of the least respectable women in the most debauched capital in the world. . . . Young men in vast numbers, especially in our cities and large towns, are harnessed to work as otherwise they would not be; their best aspirations thwarted, their noblest ambitions sacrificed, to enable the partners of their joys and sorrows to vie with each other in reproducing the last grotesque absurdity issued from the precincts of Notre Dame de Lorette, or to satisfy other caprices not less ignoble. The main hope for the abatement of this nuisance, which is fast assuming the proportions of a curse, is not in any church, for, despite the pleadings of the most devoted pastors, the church edifices are the chosen theaters of this display; it would seem rather to be the infusion, by a more worthy education, of ideas which would enable women to wield religion, morality and common sense against this burden, some perversion of her love for the beautiful. This would not be to lower the sense of beauty and appropriateness in costume; thereby would come an esthetic sense which would lift our best women into a sphere of beauty where the Parisian grotesque would not be tolerated; thereby, too, would come, if at all, the strength of character which would cause woman to cultivate her own taste for simple beauty in form and color, and to rely on that, rather than on the latest whim of any foolish woman who happens to be not yet driven out of the Tuilleries or the Bréda quarter.

I refer to the debating societies of Sage College the question why educated women as a class have in this particular completely failed to justify the confidence which President White placed in them. So far as the masculine eye can discern, there has been no improvement of feminine dress in the direction of economy, taste or hygiene, and college women, whether rich or poor, do not seem to show any more independence of

fashion or originality in esthetics than their unlettered sisters. The year 1872, when these words were written, was, if I remember right, the era of the pull-back and the polonaise, immediately succeeding the fall of the crinoline. We have seen worse things since, and the financial burden which was then "fast assuming the conditions of a curse," has enormously increased. We cannot today share President White's hope for relief thru the women's colleges, for the elevation of the standard of taste in general, if such elevation has been accomplished, has not shown itself in the realm of costume. Even the specific training in this department which has been recently introduced seems inclined to intensify the evil rather than to remedy it. It is impossible yet to say what may be done in Cornell, because the work in the domestic arts is barely begun there, but in Teachers' College, of Columbia University, there is a thriving department. I visited the exhibition of the best work of the advanced students last commencement, and I must say that I saw there more grotesque, ugly and ungainly hats than I have ever seen at large on the streets of New York. And the women who designed them were to be sent out thru the country as teachers of domestic art! But is it not possible that all critics of women's costume, from Isaiah to White, have misdirected their attack? May it not be that the reason for the failure of dress reform movements lies in the fact that feminine extravagance and bad taste are not, after all, feminine but masculine vices?

There are no sorority houses at Cornell. This is strange, for in some Western universities these are almost as many as fraternity houses. One reason, doubtless, is that the comparatively small number of women at Cornell are mostly taken care of at the residence halls, Sage College and its annex, Sage Cottage, on the campus, besides the unofficial Alumnæ House near by.

No provision at all is made for the boarding of the men and there is no general clubhouse, like the Harvard Union, or Houston Hall in Pennsylvania. Consequently the fraternity system is more highly developed at Cornell than anywhere else. There are thirty-five fraternity houses, some of them

very large and elegantly furnished. The earlier ones were given sites upon the campus and command beautiful views. Students not in fraternities are scattered about the city in private residences and small boarding houses. There is only one large private dormitory of the kind common in Cambridge and New Haven. The necessity of keeping up so many expensive chapter houses makes the competition for desirable recruits very keen. The rushing campaign is short, sharp and decisive,

undergraduate by seeing on his cap or pin inscriptions in Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Assyrian, Sanskrit or Egyptian characters. At Cornell the scientific honorary society, the Sigma Xi, is more highly esteemed than its venerable rival on the literary side, the Phi Beta Kappa. Phi Beta Kappas are in fact not so popular as the Kappa Beta Phis, a group of young men whose ideals and mode of life are quite the reverse of those of the former society.

At the end of the first term there is



FRESHMAN-SOPHOMORE RUSH, 1909.
Freshmen captured and branded by the Sophomore.

and is strictly regulated in all details by pan-Hellenic rules. This quick work is said to have the advantage of keeping the fraternities more even in strength than where students are elected on longer acquaintance. Besides the house fraternities there are innumerable other secret societies of all sorts and purposes, and the stranger is very strongly impressed with the scholarship of the Cornell

apt to be room in the fraternity houses. Some are not merely desolated but emptied when the "busting-out notices" are issued from the registrar's office. Cornell has a reputation for hard work to maintain, and idlers are weeded out without hesitation or qualms. The Cornellian will not allow that any other institution can be compared with his in the amount of work required, except

perhaps the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Students are admitted on certificate and the credit of the accredited schools depends on the record of their graduates. The list is frequently revised, and schools are added, dropped, warned, advised and reprimanded, according as their output keeps up to sample. As seems to be everywhere the case, the public high schools turn out better students than the private schools. A committee which investigated this question in 1905-06 found that 58 per cent. of the students came from public and 42 per cent. from private schools. Of the students from the public schools, 3 per cent. were dropped at the end of the first term; of the students from the private schools, 7 per cent. After the first term, 9 per cent. of the public school students were warned and 15 per cent. of the private school students. Consequently, the committee recommended that the certificate privilege be withdrawn from all the private schools.*

I presume that there is more good work done at Cornell than ever before, and probably there are as many self-supporting students as in the days when it was known as the "poor man's college." But of late another class has come in which has quite overshadowed them and given the institution a very different reputation in the country at large from what it used to have. Twenty-five years ago President White stated that:

"Neither the attention of the faculty nor my own attention, has been called during the entire year thus far to any offense of any sort, for which any faculty in the land would deem it necessary even to reprimand any student."

President Schurman could not now say the same. In fact he has said things very different.

Referring also to those Edenic days of 1884 Mr. J. F. Gluck, one of the Alumni trustees, testifies to "the total absence of a dissipated and boisterous class, or even of a jovial and happy crowd." If we ac-

cept this statement we must agree with him when he says further that the "conduct of the students for uniform excellence is probably without a parallel in the history of American colleges." But if he had been with me in the Dutch Kitchen last June after Cornell had beaten Harvard on the lake he would have seen a crowd which without exaggeration could be called "jovial and happy."

The university authorities have made special efforts during the last few years to suppress student disorders. The Sophomore-Freshmen conflicts have been ameliorated and the Senior banquet, which had degenerated into an official spree, has been sobered up. In his opening address last year President Schurman announced that "any man who gets drunk, if the authorities of the university can ascertain the fact, will be dismissed from the university." This has doubtless had a good effect altho the authorities of the university have not ascertained as many such facts as the police courts or the public.

In the promotion of these reform movements the student body has not taken an active part. A system of student self-government has long been in vogue but its officials have not always been truly representative of the great mass of the students. The honor system of examinations has been adopted in the colleges of law and of civil engineering, but not in arts and mechanical engineering. The students tell me there is about the same amount of cheating under one system as the other, but the evil is not serious in Cornell anywhere. I do not think the *morale* of Cornell in any respect is inferior to great universities in general, but the student body seems to be unfortunate in its leadership. Its chief efforts seem to be now directed toward preventing the faculty from cutting out the week's recess devoted to athletics in order to extend the working season, which is short, at Cornell.

The summer vacation is utilized by a large proportion of the technical students to get practical experience, and there is a summer session of six weeks, in which, however, the work is almost entirely confined to the college of arts, for the engineering departments so far are not inclined to take advantage of it. In fact, the university has from the first

*A useful exposition of the intricacies of this question is given in the report of Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, published as Bull. No. 1, U. S. Bureau of Education. He found that the public high schools and their teachers in general were better than the private high schools; also that the public school teachers had, as a rule, longer and more thorough training. Another interesting point he brings out may be mentioned here, altho it has nothing to do with the subject, that is, that the men teachers have, on the average, had less training, very little more experience, and are generally less efficient than the women teachers.

adopted a somewhat stepmotherly attitude toward the summer school, and is not yet ready to accord it full recognition. Instead of offering special opportunities for graduate work, as Chicago and Columbia do, and encouraging undergraduate students to enter it, as Harvard does, Cornell is reluctant to permit work to be done in summer for advanced degrees or for shortening the undergraduate course. In spite of the hesitancy, if not hostility, manifested by the faculty toward the summer session, it has grown and prospered amazingly, doubling in numbers in the last five years and improving greatly in quality.

graduate work from 227 institutions, of which the most prominent are:

Cornell	840
Indiana	52
Michigan	32
Ohio State	32
Smith	25
Toronto	24
Dalhousie	23
Harvard	21
California	20

There has always been an unusually large foreign contingent at Cornell, attracted chiefly by its reputation in engineering. The catalog of 1908 reports 70 students from Latin America, including 19 from Cuba and 12 from Argen-



THE NEW BUILDINGS OF THE NEW YORK COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT CORNELL

It offers an educational opportunity that should be eagerly embraced, for Cornell is exceptionally favored by its location. The country, especially such a country as surrounds Ithaca, has attractions which will rival those of a large city, in the opinion of many summer students, and the climate is better than in New York or Chicago. There could be no better way of making known to all parts of the country the advantages of Cornell for advanced work than by developing a large summer session of high standing.

The geographical distribution of Cornell's *clientèle* is shown by the following figures. During the past twenty years 1,872 graduates have been admitted to

tina. There are 50 Asiatics, 33 from China and 10 from Japan. The Cosmopolitan Club of Cornell, composed of foreign and American students, is one of the oldest and most flourishing of these organizations. It maintains club-rooms and is planning to erect a large residential clubhouse near the campus. The presence of these young men from all parts of the world tends, like the hill-top site of the university, to widen the horizon of the Cornellian.

Architecturally, the Cornell campus makes a pleasing impression on the visitor, notwithstanding that it is without systematic arrangement or consistency. This is because the buildings are so picturesquely placed and are scattered over

such a large area that they do not come into conflict. One of the reasons why Cornell differs from the State universities is because it has from the start given recognition to the esthetic element in education, instead of having to graft this on after years of crude utilitarianism. Symbolic of this, the McGraw chimes rang out at the dedication of the university in 1868. The Sage chapel and memorial apse are decorated in painting and mosaic with a lavishness unwonted in America.

Both Director Smith, of the College of Mechanical Engineering, and Director Bailey, of the College of Agriculture, have so far forgotten what is expected of men in their position as to write poetry, and publish it, too. Poetry is allowed to creep into the bulletins of the Agricultural Department, also decorations and pretty pictures, even funny ones. Liberty Hyde Bailey has a twinkle in his eye; you can see it even in print. He is distinguished among the directors of experiment stations by his discovery that a man could be scientific without being solemn, and that bulletins intended for the people could be made readable without detracting from their value. The students and professors over in the agricultural building believe in art, and what is more, they practice it, the art of presentation in all its forms—writing, drawing, painting and oratory. The young men who go out with the educational train make as many speeches in a day as a Presidential candidate swinging around the circle, and they are harder speeches to make, for it is easier to persuade a crowd of farmers that you

know more than they do about politics than that you know more than they do about farming. The propaganda spirit which it seems to me has declined in general is more active than ever in agriculture. The young men and women go out from the Cornell college of agriculture with something of the zeal of missionaries, spreading the gospel of applied science and applied art and the love of nature in her various forms. Five series of publications are issued from Cornell for the education of the people of New York State: The bulletins of the experiment station with the results of investigations; the Home Nature Study Course, the Rural School Leaflets for both teachers and pupils, the Farmers' Reading Course, and the Farmers' Wives' Reading Course; all of them attractively printed, illustrated and well written. Here is nothing of the professional or trades-union tendency to monopolize knowledge. Perhaps it is because Professor Bailey insists that the college of agriculture is not a technical institution, training for a single profession. He is trying to give "a liberal education in terms of country life."

"All civilization develops out of agriculture and occupations, and so it comes that agriculture is properly a civilization rather than a congeries of crafts. The colleges of agriculture represent this civilization, in its material, business and human relations. Therefore, they are not class institutions, representing merely trades and occupations. The task before the colleges of agriculture is nothing less than to direct and to aid in developing the entire rural civilization."

Such an ambition is a worthy expression of the true Cornell spirit.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the tenth of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Harvard University.....Jan. 7th, 1909 | 8 University of Minnesota....Aug. 5th, 1909 |
| 2 Yale University.....Feb. 4th, 1909 | 9 University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909 |
| 3 Princeton University.....March 4th, 1909 | 10 Cornell University.....Oct. 7th, 1909 |
| 4 Stanford University.....April 1st, 1909 | 11 University of Pennsylvania.....Nov. 4th, 1909 |
| 5 University of California.....May 14th, 1909 | 12 Johns Hopkins University....Dec. 2d, 1909 |
| 6 University of Michigan.....May 27th, 1909 | 13 University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910 |
| 7 University of Wisconsin.....July 1st, 1909 | 14 Columbia University.....Feb. 3d, 1910 |



The American Wife and the Dot

BY CAROLINE E. MacGILL

AMID the manifold discussions of *das ewig Weibliche* there has arisen of late a parlous cry. 'Tis that when joined to *das ewig Mannliche* in a "life sentence at darning his socks" she becomes the inmate of a private almshouse. This condition is said to prevail whether the lady in question is the type who would rather play bridge than Bridget, or she who is most addicted to the game of the checkered apron. Whether we be of New England ancestry or no, we all object to such a stigma, and our deepest psychoplasm rebels at the imputation. Still, these writers demand that madame shall be summoned to the bar of economics to show cause why she should be considered outside the ranks of the defective, dependent and delinquent classes. There is certainly precedent for so placing her, for by our suffrage laws she belongs there anyway.

Now, of course, when the whole trend of modern philanthropy is to eliminate these undesirable citizens as speedily as possible, there are many kind and learned souls who pay much attention to the problem of the dependency of the housewife. Two solutions of the situation appear to be rivals for popular favor. One is to offer the civic efficiency test of wage earning as a standard for all and each person of adult age. The result is a circular species of reasoning very curious to contemplate. It is that if a wife and mother goes into the market and earns by her skill a certain amount of hard cash by which she may pay a servant for keeping her house and minding her children, she thereby becomes an independent and productive social factor. Whereas, if she stayed at home and did the work herself she would not be "earning her living." It is the more curious that this idea is held by the very women who ought to know better! The writer met not long ago a dear little lady, a college graduate, back for her ten year reunion. She was the wife of a professor in a small Middle West college, where neither his salary

nor opportunity would afford a maid to assist her. Her hands were rough and showed unmistakable signs of hard work, and her face wore lines of care upon it. Her beautifully trained six-year-old son was the envy of many there, and she mentioned a little girl too young to be brought with her. Speaking to a group of teachers in her alma mater she said: "I know I've got everything I want most in life, and yet sometimes, when I think of you girls here, and look back upon the days when I taught just after I graduated, I wish I could be *earning my living again*." It is granted that if the married woman earns wages outside her home and pays a servant to do the menial work, she probably makes a sum over and above the amount so paid out, but *the deficit of service is forgotten*. Only the laziest and most inconceivably incompetent of women would do less for **the comfort and happiness of their own homes** than a hired servant, and it is not this class who would be able to earn good wages outside. One wonders if any woman can really think an ignorant girl more capable of taking care of her babies, to say nothing of her husband, than she would be. Of course, the wisdom of our ancestors as exprest in popular proverbs is too far out of date for our modern notions; yet one is impelled to recall the adage that a "penny saved is a penny earned." Several of the most learned of the professorial economists not so long ago engaged in a heated discussion of the question whether savings were capital or income. I don't think they have decided it yet, either to their own satisfaction or any one else's, but it raises an interesting question as to the ultimate analysis of the family income, where money is spent in servant hire that would otherwise be spent for the direct benefit of the family or put in the savings bank. It makes a nice problem in bookkeeping.

The United States Census Bureau adds its mite by excluding housewives from the list of those women "gainfully employed." Yet if one of these passes

from the labors of the cook-stove and broom to become a "lady-housekeeper" for some over-rich captain of industry, tho her duties be merely as to keys and dignity, Mr. Census Man immediately recognizes her rise in the economic scale. Mrs. Farmer, who cooks for an indefinite number of hired men, washes, scrubs, makes butter, tends the chickens and garden sass, needn't live in such terror of the county-house, for if she does come there at last she will experience no change of status. Mrs. Carpenter, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Butcher, Mrs. Shoemaker, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Clark, all the worthy dames whose energy and toil-worn hands keep comfortable and tidy the rows upon rows of little homes in our towns and villages, add nothing by their labors to the incomes of the families housed therein, because forsooth, they receive no pay for them.

The second solution offered is based upon observation of the difference between American women and their European sisters, who are in this respect, as well as many others, in a so much more favorable position. The Continental wife, provided with her dowry, or *dot*, need have no fear of being dependent upon her husband, for she is clearly an asset in the matter of income, not a liability.

A certain learned judge, writing of the law of husband and wife, says that in the early days, before the true position of women had been recognized, the husband was supposed to take for his own the property of his bride, as a recompense for the expense to which he was about to subject himself. Sociologists, going a step farther into the matter, talk about this transfer of property as a survival of the time when a woman was merely property herself, and passed along with her jewels and clothes into the hand of her new owner. In days gone by, when some of us American women have contemplated this custom as it exists in Europe, when we have heard of the societies founded to provide portions for girls otherwise ineligible to matrimony, we have let the eagle scream a bit, and prayed the Pharisee's prayer. We have rejoiced in the fact that in free America marriage is for love, and not

for revenue only; yet our philanthropic friends assure us that in that very fact lies our greatest defect. If we, as the thrifty Frenchwoman, would be assets instead of liabilities, we must provide ourselves betimes with *dots*.

Wherefore, let us see how that may be done. The proper French *jeune fille* is provided in that matter by her fond parents. Therefore, the American father must do likewise, or else the American daughter, who is teaching, or typewriting, or standing behind a counter, must save, save, save, to buy herself a husband. Maybe from a purely economic point of view, any additional incentive to saving must be *ipso facto* a good thing, as tending to lessen extravagance and increase the supply of capital, but from the point of view of the young woman herself it is likely to be disastrous. Man, being a bird of dull plumage, appears to prefer his mate the opposite, and the saving young woman would be likely to find herself hopelessly cut out by the wiser virgins who used their surplus in the purchase of smart clothes with which to snare the susceptible masculine. And if in pursuit of the *dot* one lost the husband, what a horrible catastrophe! So the only really safe way is for the American father to rise to the occasion and provide the cash. It is always assumed by these merry writers that the American father will at once recognize the beauty of this proposition, as well as the American daughter, and the American young man. Supposing we put it up to each of them and see what they would say. Paterfamilias loves his daughter dearly and would do a good deal for her, but this seems pretty tough. He is asked to rake and scrape when he is already engaged in that business to what he had supposed the best of his ability, to deny himself even his favorite cigar and yearly fishing trip, to hand over the proceeds thereof to a husky youth who, under the present young man industrial régime, is in a much more desirable position than his prospective father-in-law. Do I hear a rumbling echo from the wilds of British East Africa? Methinks I do, and it sounds like "mollycoddling!"

Next, what about the American daughter—is she waiting around for

"Dad" to marry her off to the hungriest applicant for his bank account? Not so you'd notice it. She is out after "Mr. Wright" on her own hook, and he isn't the youth who's after any one's bank account but his own, either. Meanwhile she's taking care of herself one way or another, and letting her father put by his savings for his own rainy days. She is ready for the comradeship of marriage, and for the hard work, but she is not ready to add another burden to the father who has cared for her so loyally up to now.

Lastly there appears the American young man. What is his verdict? He is no mollicoddle; on the contrary, he has a healthy notion that for a man to be so low in the scale that he must ask his wife's father to help him support his family is about the deepest depth of disgrace. If his wife happens to have property, that is purely her own affair, and he regards with supreme contempt the man who "marries for money." An honorable man's business is to take care of his family himself, not to marry to be taken care of, like the darky who retired from active life after taking to his bosom a cullud lady with a large wash practice. The French system does not seem to possess a prepotent charm for him.

There is a beautiful want of logic in this *dot* theory. Maybe it is the traditional feminine lack in that respect cropping out; I will not venture an opinion. Anyway, to the man in the street, there would seem something a trifle peculiar. Let us make the case concrete. John Carpenter marries Lucy Clark. Like all young couples, they have a dim dream of the twilight path down which they shall go, hand in hand, their children and grandchildren around them. They cannot provide in advance that none but sons shall be born to them, nor would they desire it. Each daughter, however, presents a very real problem. John's wages are not large, and in the nature of industry they are more likely to decrease than increase as he grows to middle life, and can no longer compete with active youth. An appropriate *dot* for little, curly-headed Jennie would be, say, five hundred dollars. One couldn't endow a great deal of financial independence on less. So John Carpenter is

confronted at the very beginning with the question of five daughters at from a thousand to twenty-five hundred, or one daughter at a thousand, or two at the same. Obviously, to the man out for a wife with a *dot* the larger sum will be the more attractive, and, of course, the fond father wants his little girl to have the best the market affords. But he faces this also: If he has to save so much for his daughters he cannot afford to spend much on his sons, and as he cannot absolutely insure that only so many of either sex will be born as will be perfectly convenient, the only remedy is to cut off on the population supply when there are as many little Carpenters as he can safely look out for. Again methinks I hear a rumbling from British East Africa. And really, we have never envied the French birth rate; it doesn't seem to pay.

Let us suppose again. This time, under the beneficent workings of the system, two daughters are brought into the world by Lucy and John, and that they have grown to womanhood. A thousand dollars is carefully put away in the bank, waiting for the day of their departure with the young men who have decided that a five-hundred-dollar article in a wife is about their style. There are, of course, three ways in which the money may be employed. It may be spent at once, in furnishing the house; or it may be divided up into yearly instalments, based on the insurance tables of the probable length of life to be enjoyed by the brides, and the resultant quotient spent each year; or it may be invested. In the last case, if a wonder of careful management were given to it, it might yield a small interest, or even a profit that would buy numerous things about the household. But what are the probabilities that the latter will happen? Not very likely, even the most ardent advocate of the system would have to admit, and we cannot predicate either perfect health, perfect business acumen, or unbroken employment. Life is too uncertain nowadays for even the most honest and industrious and skilled of workingmen. If the money is spent at once, in the furnishing of the new home, or in some similar way; or if in the course of a few years the store vanishes

under the stress of long unemployment or illness, behold the tragedy! The "independent" wife, the source of her independence being gone, is in the same lamentable position that her undowered sister has been all the time. Poor thing, she finds her fancied glory but ashes, because it was based upon such perishable things.

Work, hard work, disagreeable work, washing dishes and peeling potatoes, scrubbing floors, making bread and cooking steak, all the weary round of it all, in the isolation of the farm or the cramped, overcrowded city, work with the constant interruptions of child-birth and child-care, all this is *dependent*, done for no reward save that intangible one of virtue, and the charity of the husband. Yet if she could do the same work for some other man she could earn four or five hundred a year and her board, too, for the equivalent labor—or less! Surely our friends who demand the "economic independence" of the married woman are wide of the mark when they esteem the ability to contribute a cash sum yearly, which must in the vast majority of cases be very paltry indeed, of more real worth to the family than all the daily labor of the housewife. The lawyers have for once a far better

theory on the subject than the sociologists. They recognize a property right belonging to the husband in the services of the wife as housekeeper and housemother, a right arising out of the marital relationship itself. It is a right that, if injured by third parties, as in a railroad accident, renders such parties liable for damages. The law holds this right of the husband to be the legal return to which he is entitled for fulfilling his obligation to support and maintain his wife. The money or other property which the wife happens to have is considered to be wholly outside the marital relationship, and in respect to it the husband has no more rights than he would have over the property of an unmarried woman, during the lifetime of his wife. In the eyes of the law, therefore, the husband's right of *consortium*, the "aid, assistance, comfort and companionship" of his spouse, is the very real and tangible means by which his wife "earns her living." It is surely reasonable. It would be a strange folly if in this enlightened age we could have no measure of value but that which is expressed in terms of definite money payment. The *dot* system, like the common law by which it once was justified, is a relic of barbarism, to which we should be scarcely anxious to return.

MADISON, WIS.



Pathfinders

Hendrik Hudson—Robert Fulton

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

ONE sought a nearer way to Orient lands

By stormy seas, and bleak unfriendly shores;

And knew not that his keel had touched a strand

Where East and West should bring their richest stores,

But passed to quench the splendor of his dream

Where icebergs in the chill aurora gleam.

One caught and bound with magic chain and bar

A subtle spirit—strong, exultant, still—

And said, "There is no longer Near nor Far;

Lo, here are wings to speed you where you will!

Yours are the highways to each waiting land,

The Isles of Spice, Cathay, and Samarcand."

WHITE BEAR LAKE, MISS.

Baron Shibusawa

BY YONE NAGOUCHI

[The following interesting sketch of the leading business man of Japan, who is now traveling thru this country at the head of a large party of Japanese bankers and merchants as guests of the various Chambers of Commerce of the cities of Oregon, Washington and California, is most timely. It is the first instance, we believe, that a large party of foreigners have come to our shores on the invitation of representative Americans. It is an example of international hospitality that is sure to be followed much in the future. Mr. Nagouchi is a Japanese poet and author of note.—EDITOR.]

IT was Walt Whitman who saluted, in "The Broadway Pageant," the first Japanese delegation of *samurais* of two swords and fantastic queues, led by Prince Iwakura in 1872. Our new delegation that is just entering America is second only in importance. They may

English. However, many a point has been missed in the telling which should be emphasized; I am here to jot down some of them.

To begin with, he is by no means a rich man. He is a pigmy in money beside the men of Iwasaki or Mitsui, even



BARON AND BARONESS SHIBUSAWA.

not make a poetical subject in itself, for their gorgeous kimonos of silk brocade of the former days have been cast off for simple sack coats. They are business men. While each of the delegates is a man of distinction and achievement, there is one towering figure; in fact, the leader. He is Baron Shibusawa, and his life has often been briefly written in

of Yasuda or Murodo; but our public respect places him on a high where these richer men hardly aspire. It would have been not a difficult feat, I believe, for him to amass a far greater fortune with his prophetic foresight and most cautious dash; but his greatness lies in his tireless thought of the nation's welfare before that of his own self. He was

one of these *Yukoku no Shishi*, or patriots, in his younger days, who swarmed into Kyoto, and raised a vigorous cry for the reverence of the Emperor and the expulsion of foreigners. It is a contradiction—however, not difficult to understand—that these propagandists of foreign hatred, when their minds awoke to enlightenment, became in the course of less than ten years the greatest friends of the foreigners. Before he went to Kyoto in his twenty-fourth year he stayed in Tokio meaning to study, and from the sheer madness of patriotism he plotted with less than seventy men to turn Yokohama to ashes; the intrigue, however, was stopped under the advice of a friend who returned from Kyoto with a wiser opinion on the state of the country's affairs. In his thought foreigners and their existence were dreaded as a potential cause of Japan's fall.

The story of his younger days is as interesting as that of any of the *genro* statesmen who built new Japan politically. And it was Baron Shibusawa that made the new Japan in business; it is proper to call him the father of business men in Japan. His work may be only equaled by that of Prince Ito, whose achievement with the reins of government looks grander, but of their relative merit we may speak further.

He was not a *samurai* originally, altho he took on the form of retainer to the Hitotsubashi clan, one of the branches of the Tokugawa family, and from which the last dynasty of Shoguns sprang in the person of Keiki. He was born in 1840, in the village of Chiaraijima, of the Musashi Province, about 45 miles from Tokio. His father was in the business of selling indigo. Unlike his countrymen, he was well informed in Chinese classics. It was his idea to make his son his successor; but he was a child of the age of turbulence when, as he thought, any one could become a hero, and being dissatisfied at home, he left his village for the center, where he could be somebody. He was glad, then, to become even the lowest rank of *samurai*, and be given a chance to associate with the men of the time. I read, however, in his "*Amayo no Monogatari*," or "The Rain-Night Story," how he was sent in his fourteenth year into the country towns to buy indigo, and used his wit and tact when

no sellers took him seriously. Doubtless, he had no small business instinct from his childhood.

When Prince Keiki was called upon to succeed Iyemochi as Shogun in Yedo (now Tokio), he took Shibusawa with him thither from Kyoto. Shibusawa became an officer of the Shogunate government for a while; till an opportunity fell on him in a strange shape. Prince Minbutaiyu, a younger brother of Keiki, was announced to be sent to France to study the Western institutions, and Shibusawa was appointed to be one of his suite. He was then twenty-seven years of age. His stay in Europe was less than two years, but you can see without explanation what knowledge he reaped for his future use. When he returned home he found that the restoration had been enacted already. It was a kind of *samurai* etiquette, he thought, not to accept any appointment from the new Government, and to devote his whole life to agriculture and commerce at Shizuoka, the place of Keiki's retirement, whither he hurried. His ability was too great to be hidden, so that he was forced to receive the appointment of chief treasurer of the Shizuoka household, in which capacity he arranged the family finances. And soon the invitation of the newly formed Imperial Government at Tokio was forwarded to him, which he wished to decline, but came up to Tokio to become tax controller in the Department of Finance, under the Minister Okubo. He was immediately promoted to be Assistant Vice-Minister of Finance and Chief Inspector of Trade, and then Junior Vice-Minister of Finance to Bunta Inouye, the present Marquis Inouye. When Inouye resigned in consequence of a difference as to the budget estimates, he also resigned, and when Inouye resumed the same office again soon afterward, Shibusawa's refusal was final, altho he was strongly urged from many quarters. His official life thus ended.

New Japan was not, in the strict meaning, a revolution or a creation of the people, but the most ambitious attempt of the then young *samurais*. They cried first "*Joi*" ("Out with the barbarians or foreigners") and "Reverence for the Emperor," and then, "Opening of the country." Tho their cry was thus various, their central plan was to estab-

lish their own ideal government, which fortunately resulted as we see today. At the beginning of the career of the new Government, everything was patterned upon the Western nations, whose first influence appeared in the forms of politics and law. Since the Government was not the creation of the people, there is no doubt that the officers were nothing but dictators; indeed, it seemed at once that they were a thousand steps too far ahead of the people, who found it difficult to follow. It was only natural in these days to create a general atmosphere of "respect for the Government and contempt for the people." It was harder than one can imagine today to leave the Government's office then, as did Baron Shibusawa, as if it were worn-out sandals, as we say. It was still the time when we could not forget the conception of the "feudal days, and we utterly despised money and business in any shape. It was the most courageous action for him to come down among the people and become one of them. He thought that the nation was not a nation without the people whose financial strength must decide her future; such a thing only a few wise men could see in those days. It almost terrifies us when we think of our state of ignorance at the beginning of the new *régime*. A man of business was unknown then, such as Shibusawa became amidst the great disapproval of his friends. His achievement of the last forty years is just a story of wonder. There is one other great person beside him in Yukichi Fukusawa, the founder of Keiogijiku or Keio University, who stood as a protest against the age, and advocated the power of money and the respect of business; however, he was only a preacher or a man of pen and tongue. Baron Shibusawa was the practiser in the full sense. The work that he started alone gained speedily many followers; he gradually opened the road along which the nation began to make a normal advance. He was not, however, without recognition when he was given a peerage by the Emperor in 1890. It was the first occasion in Japanese history to place a business man on the highest level officially.

It suffices to say that there is almost

no business or enterprise for the commercial development and national advancement with which he was not connected after his resignation from the Government in his early days; it is said that he had some forty-one companies of his connection in one way or another, when he announced his retirement from all of them except the presidency of the First National Bank, which he originated, some months ago. If we have any representative of our country in commerce, that man is Baron Shibusawa. To call him merely a business man does him hardly any justice; he is ever a patriot, as he was in the time of the Restoration, and thinks first of the nation's prosperity before anything else. It is not a wonder that he is universally loved in Japan, tho he is a business man. Some ten years ago he wrote precepts which his whole family are enjoined strictly to observe:

"Bear in mind patriotism and loyalty, and you must not neglect to serve the people."

"Be true in your word, be respectable in your conduct; and you must be sincere in dealing with men and things."

"Be near your good friends, be parted from bad associates; and you must not, under any circumstances, make one fawn upon you as your friend."

"Make respect important in meeting with people; and you must not lose it even in the place of feast and pleasure."

"You must put your whole body's spirits in doing a thing, and must not make light even of the smallest affair."

"You must not be proud of your wealth, must not grieve over your poverty; but you have to improve your knowledge, administer your conduct, and aim at the truest happiness."

"As the mouth is often the gate of misfortune, you must always be cautious of what you speak."

He has been an ardent student since his boyhood. He wrote in his "Rain-Night Story":

"I was sent round to offer the New Year's congratulations when I was eleven or twelve years old. I walked with a book, and while reading it fell in a ditch and spoiled my spring dress. I was scolded by mother when I came home."

He is a fine scholar in Chinese classics, like his father; his occasional Chinese verses are often admired by scholars in that line. He found a fountain of wisdom especially in the book of Confucius, and his liberal understanding of the book made him able to discover the meeting point with the true Christianity.

Airship-Destroying Automobiles

BY MAX A. R. BRÜNNER

THE great success of dirigible balloons has created a demand for the invention of means to destroy them in war time. Of these the fire from rifles and machine guns was not sufficient, on account of their small caliber and the difficulty of watching the moving airship. Cannon have therefore been designed in Germany—the greatest manufacturing country of war material—for the sole purpose of attacking and shooting balloons, flying machines, and the like. To do this effectively such a cannon must comply with the following requirements: Unlimited moving ability sideways, shooting at any angle up to the vertical, highest speed of the projectile or smallest time for flying. In addition it must be possible to move the gun from place to place in the shortest time.

The automobile illustrated herewith

complies with these many and difficult requirements. It has been built by the famous Krupp concern and was exhibited in the recent international aeroshow at Frankfort. The fact that the gun is rather long favors a high speed for the projectile. Above it is a brake with a liquid and air compressor. When a shot is to be fired the bolting of the gun is disengaged and the latter slides out by the expansion of the air. The total weight of the car is 4,315 kilograms, and that of the gun alone 450 kilograms. A 50 horse-power engine is mounted under the hood and propels the vehicle with a speed of 70 miles an hour-average. All four wheels are connected with the motor, and thus any rough ground and steep grades can be overcome. On the platform seats for five men are provided, and room for thirty-two cartridges.



AIRSHIP GUN.



BALLOON HIT BY GUN AND EXPLODED

The cartridges deserve some description, as they have some novel features. It is necessary to watch the path of a projectile if applied to a balloon. Shrapnel hit only the cover and these holes are mostly closed again by the inner gas pressure, so that not much gas escapes. The best result comes from brisance grenades, which explode inside the bal-

loon and not only hit the envelope, but ignite the gas. Thus an airship will be completely wrecked, as the photograph shows. Another valuable feature is that each projectile contains a burner ignited as it leaves the gun, and this produces a wake of black smoke, showing the line of flight by night or day.

BERLIN, GERMANY



Unconquerable

BY ELTWEED POMEROY

AUTHOR OF "BY THE PEOPLE"

IT was a station on a new railroad in a new country in Texas. Around lay the desert scantily clothed in mesquite and cactus. Nearby a raw new town was smeared. It was June and the stifling Southern heat was only slightly mitigated by the usual arid country breeze. The tracks stretched sweltering and hot into a monotony of distance, and over them the single daily train panted to a stop. The conductor got off wiping the perspiration from his face, and helped a slight girl with a baby at her breast to alight. After her came the husband, a slender, young carpenter. He left her at the station, got a team and drove to

the land he had bought with a small load of lumber. Later he returned and took his wife and baby and their household gear, consisting of a few small boxes, a cooking stove and his kit of tools.

I was worried lest they might have no place to sleep and walked out to see them in the evening. She was sitting on the boxes in the uncleared wilderness, looking weary but with a smile on her face. The baby, healthy but tired, was just whimpering on a shawl on the grass at her feet. Night was coming on and she was getting some supper, while he was planning a place for them to sleep under the stars.

Later a kind neighbor who had five children in a half-finished, four-room cottage, gave them supper and took them in to sleep. But while sitting there, prepared to stay over night in the open, the tired woman turned to me with a happy smile and said: "Well, we have a home if we haven't any house." The woman's intuition unconsciously struck the keynote of the situation, tho the husband's thought and purpose were identical.

Foreigners often wonder how it is that the Anglo-Saxons have spread over the world, possessing it. This hunger for a home, this reliance on themselves, this willingness to face hardship and desire

to get a living not from their fellow-men but to wrest it from nature, are the secret. That tired family, leaving home and friends and with too scant resources to afford even one night at the hotel, ready to camp in the wilderness as long as it was their land and making that land their home as soon as they touched it, is typical and of tremendous import of Anglo-Saxon self-reliance, initiative and home-building. Unconsciously that woman was sublime. A race that can produce women who, sitting in a wilderness, can say: "We have a home if we haven't any house," is unconquerable.

BROWNSVILLE, TEX.



Shall the Government Issue Bonds to Develop Waterways?

BY E. J. BURKETT

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEBRASKA

THE development of our internal waterways seems to have struck a popular chord with the American people. But the more serious and practical question is, Will they all approve of the issuance of several hundred million dollars' worth of government bonds to pay for it. Before Congress will undertake the work it will want to know not only that the people favor this great internal improvement, but also that they will sustain Congress in voting the bonds. Men may permit themselves to be carried away with the idea of waterway development, without much thought of the cost and with little knowledge or concern as to how the cost shall be provided. One such person called on me within a year to urge the importance of this internal improvement to the extent of five hundred million dollars. When I told him that the real question was whether or not he would approve of Congress issuing bonds and going into debt for the five hundred millions he hesitated and finally concluded that he did not want to see the government go into debt. But that is the real question, and enthusiasm for waterways, unless

coupled with a readiness and willingness to issue bonds for the amount required, will be of no avail. The government does not have the money at hand for so large an undertaking. It could not raise it fast enough by taxation to complete the work, and if it could it would not be proper to make this generation pay so large a sum for work that few men now living could get much benefit from. The question is, then, Shall we break away from our teachings and traditions of the past and launch forth upon this new undertaking? Shall we begin this great work for all the ages to come, even tho in doing so we must trample upon some of our political ideals.

The American people have learned to dislike a national debt. It has been the dream of every American that the good day will surely come when our national debt shall all be paid and when no bond of American liability shall be hawked about the market places of the world. But can we afford longer to neglect opportunity for a fetish and abandon duty for tradition? Idealistic as it is to keep out of debt, it is not practical always with men or nations if they would

achieve in the largest way; and dear as traditions always are, they are not to be compared in obligation to duty with our responsibilities to the future.

Every generation has been called upon to do some great work, to solve some great problem, and to make some great sacrifice for the future generations of Americans. First was the Revolutionary War of the fathers that their children might have liberty. Then the Civil War by our more immediate predecessors that their children might be one in political affairs and affection. One generation defied almost the Constitution itself that the future generations might have homes, and every generation has wrought that its successor might have improved opportunity. We of today with our unlimited credit and cheap money owe to our successors our endeavors for their welfare. If greater transportation facilities are needed now, what will it be with the multiplied millions of a half century hence? If commerce needs more economical transportation now, how much greater will it need it then; if the brains of men must be racked now to cheapen production sufficient to the demands of consumption, how much more difficult will the problem be then. While we and our predecessors have wasted millions our successors must be prepared to save the pennies. They must harness the waterfall for power and utilize its flow for economical transportation.

While it is our duty to undertake this great work, it is not necessary or proper that we should pay for it all, any more than that the Revolutionary War should have been paid for by the fathers of the Republic, or that all the cost of the Civil War should have been paid for by the same men who fought its battles. It is no less our duty to begin this great work for the benefit of future generations than it was for other generations to do what they did. We would be as recreant to our trust as Washington would have been negligent of his obligations if we should hesitate because of the great expense and national indebtedness that it would imply.

We have not only been wasteful as individuals in the past, but we have been extremely careless of every rule of econo-

my in our industrial and commercial affairs. It has been so easy to produce from the virgil soil, and markets have been so ready at almost any price that we have been too little concerned at the loss between the producer and the consumer. This cannot always continue. I had occasion recently to investigate, and found that the people of Nebraska lost nearly twenty millions of dollars last year on their crops as compared with Kansas by reason of larger transportation charges. Kansas has railroads to the Gulf, is closer to the seaboard, and the difference in price received for a like amount of corn, wheat, oats and other agricultural products that Nebraska produced, amounted to almost twenty million dollars. Corn in Kansas was four cents more than in Nebraska. Wheat was six cents more. Oats and barley five cents more. Based upon the entire production of the State at these differences the loss was almost twenty million dollars to Nebraska. No doubt there would have been a difference in price even with a system of internal waterways, but the difference would have been less on account of the cheaper transportation. Kansas and Iowa and Missouri are all losing enough every year by reason of their transportation rates to more than pay the interest upon the most extravagant amount mentioned as required to develop an internal waterway system. What is true of the Mississippi Valley is equally true of other portions of the country. While the soil is new and the expense of production comparatively cheap the producers can stand it, but when conditions are changed by lapse of years a more economical method of reaching the seaboard must be had. The great master minds of transportation have called attention to this and have admonished us of our duty. They have pointed out the physical inadequacy and the economic incompetency of the railroads in the years to come and have warned us to be prepared against the emergencies of tomorrow. They have told us of the need of a cheaper transportation for certain kinds of freight. We should take possession of the great Mississippi and Missouri and Ohio and other rivers for the purposes of commerce and where nature has not pro-

vided us with canals we should build them. And because we cannot and ought not pay for them now we must charge them to the future. The Panama Canal has been a precedent for us in this particular, and surely if we are justified in issuing bonds to aid the commerce of the world, we ought not to hesitate to do as much for our own people and the com-

merce of the forty-six States of this republic.

The question then is not the desirability of the system, for that is settled, nor the plan of its execution, for that will come thru skilled hands, but the greatest of all problems is to arouse the American people to sustain Congress in providing the means.

LINCOLN, NEB.



Dr. Cook at Copenhagen

BY THEODORE STANTON

I ARRIVED in Copenhagen on the same day as Dr. Cook, two or three hours after his enthusiastic reception by the official world and the people of the Danish capital. The next morning I met Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead, of Boston, who happened to be on the quay when Dr. Cook disembarked and who were the first Americans to greet him, if we except the American Minister. "What impression did he make on you?" I asked. "He is a simple, modest, genial man," was their reply in chorus; "and roughly attired as he was, with a plain cap on his head, he was, by the very lack of dress, the more conspicuous, surrounded as he was by the ceremoniously attired gentlemen who had gone out to meet him. In a word, he looked just as a traveler coming from the Pole should have looked, and the democratic population of Copenhagen seemed to like him all the better for coming among them just as he was."

An hour after I reached Copenhagen I went to the American Legation, where I learned that Dr. Egan was at the Palace presenting Dr. Cook to the King. But between the landing and the presentation Dr. Cook had had time to go to a big clothier's and procure a ready-made dress suit and a top hat. The remarkable cordiality of his popular reception at Copenhagen comes out in a curious way when I state that when Dr. Cook went to pay for his new clothes, the head of the store said very simply, "Let me have the honor of making this little gift to the discoverer of the North

Pole," and he could not be induced to receive even an *ore*.

At the Legation I found the intelligent young secretary of the Minister, Mr. D. K. Laub, of Washington. "Well, what do you think of him?" It was the question I was continually putting at Copenhagen, and with a purpose. Mr. Laub replied very modestly: "I am not awfully old and have not had much experience of men, but Dr. Cook makes a deep impression on me for sincerity, as he does, in fact, on everybody who approaches him. Here we are all convinced that he got there." Mr. Laub only reflects the opinion of his chief, who a few days later said to me twice: "As to the moral man, I consider Dr. Cook perfectly incapable of acting the lie which some would have us believe he is acting. He is unquestionably perfectly honorable and honest. As regards the scientific side of this affair I am incapable to judge. But this has been done for us by the highest and most competent bodies of Denmark, and I am quite ready to accept their conclusions, which are all favorable to Dr. Cook."

I journeyed back from Copenhagen to The Hague with Mr. W. T. Stead. "Why is it that the London *Daily Chronicle* is about the only great European journal which seems to come out squarely against Dr. Cook?" I asked of the editor of the *Review of Reviews*. Here was his reply: "Its correspondent at Copenhagen, Mr. Gibbs, was perhaps the only journalist—there were some sixty of us—who was not present at the

famous catechising of Dr. Cook which took place at his hotel on the day he landed, when Mr. Walter, of the *London Times*, and myself were designated by our confrères of the international press to conduct the investigation, to which Dr. Cook submitted with the greatest good will, which, by the way, would not have been the case with all the men I know. In fact, this longanimity of Dr. Cook is one of his most pronounced characteristics, rendering his personality particularly agreeable and winning him many friends. His prompt and good-natured answers to our many and pointed questions were so straightforward and satisfactory that every one of us went away from the inquiry convinced of the *bona fides* of the man and of the explorer."

This opinion of Mr. Stead was not confined to the English-speaking correspondents at Copenhagen. At a reception at the American Minister's on my last day at the Danish capital, I met the brilliant staff correspondent of the *Paris Matin*, one of the leading French dailies, who said to me: "My paper telegraphed me to tell them what course they should pursue editorially in the matter of the trustworthiness of Dr. Cook. After due reflection, I unhesitatingly replied that, in my deliberate judgment, they should come out squarely for Dr. Cook; and this we have done."

Professor Georg Brandes, the distinguished Danish author, who had sat next to Dr. Cook at the American Minister's table the day before, said to me as we were sipping coffee in the Hotel d'Angleterre:

"I consider Dr. Cook a good, honest, sincere, but *maladroït* man. Could anybody have bungled more completely his affairs when he was here than he did if he wanted us to believe in his veracity? I doubt it. The first question I put to him was this: 'Why didn't you bring back with you your Eskimos?' He replied that they were afraid to leave home, because a year or two ago two Eskimos went to New York, where one died and the other disappeared. But he never imagined that anybody would doubt his word as to his having reached the Pole, and he informed us at the university festivity in his honor that

Sverdrup, the Norwegian explorer, with Knud Rasmussen, as interpreter, would go and get them. But there was no head nor tail to this statement, since the ship could not start till next May, he would have no authority over his Eskimos, it is not so sure that Knud Rasmussen would be at liberty to go to New York, as he has many other things to do here, and all this was to take place a year hence, when the whole thing would probably be forgotten! It is much the same muddle about his papers and his instruments, which he, of course, should have brought with him and never let leave his hands. But all this does not change the fact that he has, like Aladdin, found the treasure, and that Peary detests him like Nouredin, Peary, whose whole life has been one long effort to find what this lucky rival has found without much science, or, comparatively speaking, without much effort. But we must not overlook the fact that his feat was a brilliant one, and that he himself is the perfectly simple hero. These are not small things as the world goes today."

Tho I saw Dr. Cook three or four times while I was in Copenhagen, twice quite alone, I did not take the liberty of questioning him on the various points mentioned above, as my calls were for quite another purpose. But a friend of mine who did question him gave me this report of what he said. "This discovery of the North Pole," began Dr. Cook, "has been the dream of my life, a veritable possession. Is it probable, therefore, that I would fool myself, even if I were willing to fool the public, and only pretend to have done what I have been longing for years to do? Human beings are not built on those lines, at least not those born up in the Southern Tier." And this friend, a man of wide knowledge of the world, made this comment on the foregoing statement: "This very natural presentation of the matter is, to my mind, one of the strongest proofs of the honesty of Dr. Cook. He would not fool himself, even if he was willing to fool the public. When he made the above very philosophical remark in his quiet way, I was more convinced than ever that I had to do with a perfectly honest man."

Such are samples of remarks that I heard on every hand during my sojourn in Copenhagen. I might lengthen the list considerably. But whether it was a man of position and experience of the world who spoke, or a person of more humble origin, the opinion was much the same—everybody who talked with Dr. Cook came away prepossessed in his favor. And the impression which I myself received did not differ materially from that received by the many people whom I consulted on the subject. I recall particularly Dr. Cook's bearing and manner at the final reception at the American Minister's, to which I have already referred. I there studied the man carefully for an hour or so. I was especially struck by the fact that he was the most modest and retiring guest, male or female, in the whole room. He not only spoke in a low, quiet voice, but he scarcely spoke at all. At one moment I found myself in a little group consisting of Dr. Cook and two Danish scholars. Just as I came up, the conversation showed that a reference had been made to Dr. Cook's linguistic accomplishments, and I banteringly exclaimed: "But how is it, Doctor, that you have got possession of all these tongues, for up in our birthplace (Dr. Cook and I were born in inland counties 'up the State') there are not many chances to learn the languages?" Here was an opportunity for Dr. Cook to dilate before two learned men on his own intellectual accomplishments. In fact, to give him this opportunity was my real reason for "butting in." He simply smiled at the recollection of the linguistic possibilities of Sullivan and Seneca counties, and turned the conversation to meteorological conditions in the Polar climes.

At another moment at this same reception, Mr. Stead was holding forth with some vehemence on some favorite theme, and, for some reason or another, was gesturing with his legs, when he suddenly put his right one thru the Minister's pane of glass. There was a crash and the editor's trousers were badly rent at the knee. Everybody was excited by the noise except Dr. Egan and Dr. Cook, the first, out of natural Irish politeness, and the second because he had found that the leg was not cut. That

was the essential thing. "I must go back to London in this way," remarked Mr. Stead resignedly, for he was leaving for the station in a few hours, whither his luggage had already preceded him. "What of that?" put in one of those present, quite inappropriately; "Dr. Cook has got to go all the way to America with a bigger rent in him than that!" "Yes," chimed in very wittily a New York journalist, "but Stead's rent is made by glass and Dr. Cook's only by Peary!" Dr. Cook stood as tho he had heard none of the conversation, as tho he were fishing on the banks of the Delaware at Callicoon, and quietly remarked: "It's good you didn't get cut." This whole scene was typical of the man. Cool, not easy to take offense, grasping the important thing in a situation, and seeing nothing else.

There is another proof of Dr. Cook's *bona fides* in this Pole dispute which I have not seen mentioned. During my journey home, I ran over Dr. Cook's copy of "To the Top of the Continent," which appeared two or three years ago. In this account of this wonderful climb to the soaring peak of Mount McKinley you see a feat accomplished in exactly the same fashion as the famous "Dash to the Pole" described in the *Herald* articles and soon to appear in book form. This bold and stirring action reveals the same man, whom you follow step by step to "The Nail" of the Eskimos. In both instances the incentive is the same, simply a burning desire "to get there." The difficult ascent was also accomplished practically alone and the attainment was likewise questioned in some quarters. But no fair-minded reader of the volume can, I think, honestly doubt the accomplishment of the feat, and when you lay down the book you feel somehow that the author must have done all that he now claims to have done still further north and under somewhat more difficult circumstances, it may be. When the new book appears, I feel confident that it will do for the discoverer of the North Pole what this one did for the hardy climber of Mount McKinley—it will force even the most reluctant, if any then exist, to admit that in Dr. Cook the world has nothing to do with a colossal "faker," and Copen-

hagen's royal welcome, like that of New York, will not have been misplaced.

I may mention in closing still another proof of Dr. Cook's uprightness. Scarcely had he put foot on land, when he was assailed by a perfect deluge of tempting offers for this future book, which, by the way, he informs me is practically done, and can be handed to the printer by November 1. These came by telegraph, by letter and thru personal visits, and they poured in from all quarters of the globe and in various tongues. A leading Berlin publisher stood ready to give him 50,000 marks for the German rights in the two Teutonic Empires, while a well-known Danish firm proffered 20,000 crowns for the Scandinavian rights (Denmark, Sweden and Norway). These brilliant propositions seemed to bewilder Dr. Cook. He had already received a severe shock when he reached the Shetland Islands, where James Gordon Bennett telegraphed him to fix his own price for the telegram to the *Herald* which startled the whole world, and on which occasion he displayed "his marked unfitness for business," as a friend of mine who knows the value of things justly remarked. "One doesn't discover the North Pole every day in the week," remarked Mr. Stead in this connection; "Dr. Cook should have charged a round sum, say one thousand pounds, or five thousand dollars. Mr. Bennett would have paid that as quickly as he paid the inadequate three thousand dollars." A common friend of Dr. Cook and myself, Mr. E. G. Wyckoff, of Ithaca, who was at Copenhagen when Dr. Cook landed, says that "if it had not been for the intervention of friends, Dr. Cook would have practically given away all his publication rights, without a thought of money value." In fact, Mr. Wyckoff generously started off the next day on a tour to the Continental publishers in order to try and place the future book to the best advantage, while Dr. Cook, quite at sea in Copenhagen, adjourned all these fine proposals, saying: "Nothing will be arranged definitely until I get to New York." In a word, he did not feel equal to the occasion. He could discover the Pole, but he did not know how to sell a book recounting this discovery. A

man who thus lets thousands of dollars slip carelessly thru his fingers is not likely to be a party to a huge deception such as would be simply discovering the North Pole on paper.

In the early spring or the early summer—I now forget which—of 1886, Henry M. Stanley was in Paris, and one day I was a member of a little party of four who invited him to drive to Versailles to dinner. On our return late in the evening, one of the ladies asked the famous explorer if he had ever experienced stage fright. "Yes, on one occasion," was his reply; and then, after a pause, he continued: "It was after my return from Africa when I had discovered Livingstone. I had been invited by the Royal Geographical Society of England to give an account of the expedition. I was on the platform in the presence of an immense audience largely drawn there out of curiosity to hear my story. I was last on a list of distinguished speakers, some of whom, including the chairman, Lord Somebody, paid their respects to me in the course of their remarks and not always in a very complimentary fashion. Finally, I was boiling over with rage at these ill-timed and unkind aspersions on my veracity, and I began thinking out a suitable reply. But when my turn came and I was at length standing before this 'sea of up-turned faces,' my tongue clove to the roof of my mouth, and I could only utter: 'My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen.' This formula I repeated three times, when my head began to reel. To prevent myself from falling, I quickly reached behind me and seized hold of the chair on which I had been sitting, which I placed firmly in front of me and leaned on the back for support. Then the whole speech which I had thought out and arranged on that chair suddenly came back to me." Thereupon Stanley rose in the victoria, and while we were driving thru one of the broad alleys of the Bois de Boulogne in the moonlight, he repeated to us the bold but well deserved rebuke, which he had spoken so many years before, when, with the hearty approval of the audience, he hurled back at their authors their insulting insinuations. This speech was the sensation of the week, and tho it

was much regretted among some of the young explorer's friends, nobody could deny that it was richly deserved. From that moment, none of those who were within sound of his voice doubted that the speaker had done what he claimed, and this opinion became universal when, soon afterward, "How I Discovered Livingstone" appeared as a book. To-day, nobody, of course, questions the remarkable feat.

During the past month, I have often been reminded of this treatment of this other great American (for in those days Stanley considered himself a fellow countryman of ours), by the Rawlinsons and the Kiepert of that time, by the reckless press and the thoughtless public, and I have more than once asked

myself whether, if Dr. Cook had displayed some of Stanley's fire and unpentup indignation, he might not have stopped more quickly these indecent aspersions on his truthfulness. But all men are not built on the same lines. Like the Wright brothers—another comparison quite to the point—Dr. Cook prefers to hold his tongue, keep his temper and let the cold facts tell the story, and it is not necessary to be a prophet to be able to predict that when Dr. Cook's forthcoming book appears, it will confound his hasty and ungentlemanly critics, as did Stanley's slashing speech at Edinboro and the volume which followed close upon it. Unless this proves to be the case, my experiences in Copenhagen have been mightily deceptive.

PARIS, FRANCE, SEPTEMBER 1, 1907.



The Parrot

BY GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

O BIRD, grotesque and garrulous,
In green and scarlet liveried,
Thy ceaseless prattle hides from us,
The secret of thy dream indeed.
But in thine eyeball's mystic bead
Are mirrored clear to them that read
Vague, nameless longings like the breed
Of some exotic incubus.

Where is thy vision? Overseas?
In some bright, tropic far-off land
Where chiding simians in tall trees
Swing, by luxurious breezes fanned,
While at fantastic savage feasts
Brown women uncouth idols hail,
And thru the forest sounds the wail
Of the fierce matings of wild beasts?

Or are thine other memories,
Of other lives on other trees,
Encasements in some previous flesh
In far-off lost existences?
For as the tiger leaves his spoor
Upon the prairie, firm and sure
Life writes itself upon the brain.
The soul keeps count of loss and gain;
And in the vibrant, living cells
Of thy small parrot's brain there dwells
A sparkle of the flame benign
That makes the human mind divine.

The self-same Life Force fashions us:—
He writes on thy skin on high,

Its transient mansions thou as I.
Thru Plato's mouth it speaks to us,
Thru the earth's vermin even thus.
The heaving of a baby's breast
And the gyrations of the sun
To its omnipotence are one
And make its meaning manifest.

We are both wanderers of time
Who risen from the primal slime
When God blew life into the dust,
Press to some distant goal sublime.
And often thru the thin soul crust
Rush memories of an alien clime,
Of gorgeous revels more robust
Than any dream of hate or lust
In the gilt cage upon us thrust,
And visions strange beyond all rime.

The Life Force with itself at war
Molds and remolds us, blood and brain,
Yet cannot quench us out again,
And after every change we *are*.
The soul-spark in all sentient things
Illumes the night of death and brings
Remembered, immortality.
Time cannot take thy soul from thee!
All living things are one by kind,
Heritors of the cosmic mind.
Thus deemed the prophet on whose knee
The kitten slumbered peacefully,
And surely good Saint Francis, he
Who as his sister loved the hind.

—New York City.

Literature

The New York of Today

MANHATTAN ISLAND, altho comparatively only a small part of the greater city into which "little old New York" has so rapidly and enormously expanded, is still the real New York; the four other boroughs now comprised in the American metropolis are only its dormitories, and here and there the scene and space of the overflow of its energy, its ceaseless activities of both work and play. And so it is not surprising to find Professor Van Dyke and Mr. Pennell devoting themselves almost exclusively to the description of Manhattan Borough in the attractive and engaging volume of their joint production entitled *The New New York*.* Specifically, only one of its twenty-five chapters, and that next

to the last in the book, deals with "the larger city"; and less than a dozen out of Mr. Pennell's 124 drawings took him away from Manhattan. And surely this wonderful island—the nucleus, the backbone and at the same time the heart and brain, of the most wonderful and the most picturesque city of the modern world—has never before been described so completely, so vividly and so volubly. Yet, despite the vastness of it all, and the rather sprawling aspect of Greater New York, with its "waterways, landways, bridgeways, railways, radiating and crossing, leading outward and onward," the city is coming to be a real entity, a homogeneous unit; and there is tacit recognition of that fact, a sort of undercurrent of feeling that it must inevitably be so, all thru Professor Van Dyke's book. By way of preface he says:

*THE NEW NEW YORK. A Commentary on the Place and the People. By John C. Van Dyke. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$3.50 net.

"The writer and the illustrator have not es-



LOWER CITY IN MIST
From Van Dyke's "New York" (Macmillan)

caped the embarrassment of many points of view, but gradually the belief has come to them that, pictorially, the larger aspect of New York is the life and energy of its people projected upon the background of its commerce. It is this character of the place and its inhabitants that they have sought to set forth, convinced that character is interesting in itself, and that true municipal beauty must be more or less beholden to it. Those who believe only in the planned and plotted city will, no doubt, shake their heads over this; but many times in civic story the characteristic has proved more attractive than the formal. It has been demonstrated in the present day, here in New York. Those who have erected the new city, as need has dictated, have builded better than they knew. They have given us, not the classic, but the picturesque—a later and perhaps a more interesting development."

In upholding that contention the author has left untouched few phases of the city and its teeming life. Beginning with "The Approach from the Sea," he takes up in turn the downtown financial district, Broadway, ancient landmarks, Fifth avenue, shops and shopping, New York by night, homes and houses, the Bowery, the tenement dwellers, bridges, parks, municipal art, and many other things. He has a good word for the skyscrapers:

"Everywhere they are safe, serviceable, absolutely necessary buildings; and it may be added that eventually people will find them not wanting in beauty."

He enjoys and marvels at the late afternoon Fifth avenue throng. He feels the spell of the "Great White Way":

"The electric signs show everywhere, and, tho one wearies unto death with what they say, the light of them helps on the general illumination and is rather attractive than otherwise. Letterings, patternings, arabesques, figures of birds and beasts and men, are outlined by small electric globes, and the whole thrust upon the night in giant proportions. . . . All told, the glitter and glare of these signs make up a bewildering and (it may be admitted) a brilliant sight."

It may be seen that Professor Van Dyke is a kindly observer; perhaps at times a trifle too apologetic in tone over such things as he finds here to admire; but his criticisms are perfectly sound and just. Worthy of the most careful consideration are his suggestions for bettering the East Side slums by excluding the criminal, vagrant and pauper classes (if not by further restriction of immigration, then by imposing an admission fee, or suitable tax, that would prohibit the worthless element from

entering), by more stringent health regulations as to the number of people any given space should house, by compelling the same class already here to work on the public streets—in short, by sympathizing with the city rather than with those who would ruin it. He knows his New York and seldom mistakes in description or fact, but it would have been easy enough for him to find out that the old mills in Van Cortlandt Park were destroyed by fire more than a decade ago. It would seem to have been possible also to modify in the proof sheets a note of fulsome praise of Mayor McClellan in the otherwise deservedly laudatory chapter on "City Guardians." "Honor to General Bingham, who is credited with implanting this new spirit (of precision, accuracy, obedience) in the police! And honor again to the Mayor, who, in spite of party pressure and partisan virulence, has resolutely sustained the Commissioner of Police in his office and in his work," was written, of course, before the Mayor's craven removal of General Bingham from office; after that catastrophe it sounds ridiculous. But these are almost negligible blemishes in an extremely interesting and entertaining book.

Mr. Pennell's pictures, regrettably, are not on a par with the text. They are disappointing. Even the pastel drawings reproduced in colors somehow lack the delicacy of touch we have been accustomed to find in this artist's work. They, no doubt, have suffered in the process of reproduction, but evidences of careless haste abound. The crudely sketchy impressions in black and white are many of them so slipshod as to belie the true aspect of the street or the building portrayed.

✽

Italian Travel

THAT professional traveler and travel writer, Mr. Francis Miltoun, adds to the growing list of his books one on *Italian Highways and Byways from a Motor Car*, a sizable and informing volume, that, as is but natural in a book of automobile travel, covers a great deal of

ITALIAN HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS FROM A MOTOR CAR. By Francis Miltoun. With Illustrations by Blanche McManus. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 8vo. 16.50. \$3.00.

ground very rapidly, all parts of the kingdom being represented. It is not the first time this writer points out to us that the motor car offers facilities for departing from the beaten track, and re-discovering localities deserted by the traveler since the days of the stage coach and the grand tour. Italian roads are not so good as those of the rest of Continental Europe, he informs us, always

Mr. Miltoun rhapsodizes at inordinate length about the country's historic and artistic interest in his introductory chapter, nor does he fail to give his readers snatches of these cultural associations in his later pages, after the manner of the conscientious guide. The information is of necessity fragmentary and unrelated, but there is the whole winter in which to trace continuity and connections—to



DEMETER'S WELL-BELOVED CHILDREN
From Bisland and Hoyt's "Seekers in Sicily." (Lancet)

barring Spain; garage facilities are uncertain, gasoline is dear, but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, the trip is eminently worth while. In fact, there are many trips for many summers in this book. There is much sage advice about hotels, especially in the small places—in short, it will prove of real service to the automobilist planning next summer's tour.

Blessed be Italian history, there is so much of it, and all of it is so interesting.

"read up." It all has a somewhat rushed, sixty-miles-an-hour effect, but he who follows Mr. Miltoun's itinerary will, of course, do as he undoubtedly has done, stop wherever he lists, to expand the brief note of the book again into the paragraph, the page, the chapter of leisurely travel from which it has evidently been condensed. It is almost needless to add that the colored and other pictures are by Blanche McManus.

Even more breathless is the pace of

Elizabeth Bisland and Anne Hoyt's *Seekers in Sicily*²—not the pace of actual physical travel, but of incessant historic and prehistoric interest, of recollection and allusion ranging all the way from Phœnician and Greek, thru Roman times, to the period of Saracen conquest and Norman supremacy, with a decided preference for Greek antiquity and mythology, for Pan, Persephone and the Idylls, and a romantic *penchant*—as becomes two feminine enthusiasts—for Roger de Hauteville. One is reminded a little of the hot-house erudition of the woman's college, one sympathizes with "Jane" when she informs "Peripatetica" that she is "suffering from an indigestion of history," and is going away from there, or words to that effect, but the book is worth reading, nevertheless, provided that one does not attempt to read too much of it at one sitting: thus will the cultural "indigestion" be forestalled.

Sicily and the Sicilians of the present are sketched in with a clever pen, but one wonders a little at the toplofty attitude of these two travelers from the "States" toward their fellow *forestieri* in Sicily—English, Polish, Austrian, German—especially German. We who have not yet altogether outgrown our sensitive habit of resenting foreign brickbats should not set the example by being quite so free with stones of our own. Besides a number of illustrations, the volume contains a series of curious chapter headings, reproducing the tribe signs or totems of the aboriginal inhabitants of the island, which are still considered as talismans and defenders against that direst of all Italian dangers, the Evil Eye.

Mr. Monroe's *Sicily* is a more sober and sympathetic account of the island, and seems to touch upon everything from the voyage of Ulysses to the earthquake at Messina, finally adding a annotated list of other books about Sicily in four languages. He recommends winter as the best time for a tour of the island and

discourages walking, cycling and automobiling on account of bad roads and bandits. An unusual feature of the work is the attention given to recent Sicilian writers, musicians and artists about whom most of us know nothing. Like most of the Page books it is handsomely illustrated, there being fifty full page half-tones of people and places.

And now for a restful summer of dreamy enthusiasm in an Englishman's book, Mr. Edward Hutton's *In Unknown Tuscany*.³ He does not drag the dead, romantic past into the bustling, rushing present; he drifts back to it. He is not pressed for time—no "return ticket" gives him its daily more urgent warning. He sees, he feels, he surrenders to Nature, who does not age, beautiful today as she was when Italy set about creating her wondrously variegated historic human background.



The Score

THIS book* is made up of two remarkable stories very different in material, but similar in theme. The theme is put forward on the title page in the form of a challenge. "For and against—how stands the score?" The author has depicted crucial moments in the lives of two persons brought before the eternal judgment bar of their consciences.

The scene of the first story, entitled "Out in the Open," is fixed at a watering place in modern England. The characters are a middle-aged "battered butterfly" playwright; his leading lady, whom he has come to consult concerning changes in his latest play, and a young, rawboned politician, full of his recent successes, who dashes upon the scene to bear away the lady in a British Lechivar style. The situation is simple, but the characters complex. Anthony Hammond, the playwright, as seen in the prim, sleek words of the author's characterization, appears at first to be nothing more than an egotistic fool trying to take life *à la carte*. But gradually a certain twinkling quality of his mind to appreciate his own absurdity and mince

¹SEEKERS IN SICILY, Elizabeth Bisland and Anne Hoyt. The Independent, 1915. The Publishers, 1915. 100 pp. 10c. New York: The Century Co., 1915. \$1.00. (1915.)
²SICILY, The Gateway to the Mediterranean, by John C. Monroe. Boston: E. C. Page & Co. 1915.

³IN UNKNOWN TUSCANY, by Edward Hutton. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$1.00 net.
⁴THE SCORE, by W. Somerset Maugham. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.00.

out of it becomes perceptible, and soon we laugh with him as much as at him. Lucius Denier, the politician and lover, with his very red blood, dominant physique and square-jawed mind, is essentially brutal save for intermittent and softening streaks of boyishness. Neither of the men in the course of nature is complex of himself. They grow so trying to understand the tangled mental processes of our old acquaintance, Poppy St. John, the third line in this irregular triangle. She is young only because she is beautiful, and lilting in spirit. In the past she has had more experience than virtue. But now, in the full bloom of her life, whatever society may say, she has freed herself bodily and mentally from any clinging garments of passion and purged herself with the hyssop of hard work. It is only when Denier rushes forward with an ardent proposal of marriage that the dead she has buried within her fling off their grave clothes and settle to a mortal combat with virtue, which dictates that "damaged goods" has no right to wifedom and motherhood, no matter what penance has been done. The battle is grave, even tragic, in its progress, but her whimsical common sense saves it from hysteria.

The scene of the second story, entitled "Miserere Nobis," is laid in a hospital in Florence. The chief character is a young Italian mortally wounded by his own hand, who is attended by a father confessor. In the background there is a group of praying Catholic sisters, and on a nearby bed a cursing Neapolitan conscript. The atmosphere is electrical and the danger of melodrama imminent, but the author manages it so that we see and hear only the lad who is giving his dying confession. He represents youth caught in the octopus-toils of fate, made a criminal not thru any agency of his own nature, but thru a twisted sense of right which an evil man has used to further his own revenge. By a long line of intrigue the boy has been forced unwittingly to murder his own father, whom he has been induced to believe was his mother's lover. When he discovers the truth he becomes mad with the horror of it. Such has been the poetic sensitiveness of his mind, the

whole horizon of life is reddened by a bloody blight, and his imprisoned innocence seeks some line of escape. It finds this in the blood-atonement which he makes. As he gives his confession, which is damning not to himself, but to man-made revenge, the unsullied shine of youth comes back, and somehow out of all the curse of his crime and the pain of his body his spirit rises dominant over the evils which life has sought to cast upon him.

Lucas Malet is a dramatist and a preacher. She is a dramatist in two senses—she has an eye for stage effects and for dramatic "lifts." Her scenery is carefully shifted to support the moods of her actors. Sometimes she has charming frills to her descriptions that tickle one's imagination and humor with their tiny completeness. Sometimes she uses great words that hurtle across the page, sweeping and darkening the skyline of action. At no time does she leave her people without surroundings made to fit them. But nothing would save the book from being more than a brilliant monolog if it were not for the "lifts." The action of the play is in the main potential, but suddenly there come whirlwinds of violent movement that leave the reader anxious to rest until the next storm. However, Lucas Malet is important to us now as a preacher. She is representative of a sort of predestinarian morality that comes like writing on the Babylonish walls of present day fiction. She has taken as her text, "Tho He hold his hand and seem to forget, yet, in the end and by ways they least look for, He will have from every man the full price of his sinning." The score is, after all, reckoned by God and not by man.



Love Letters of Famous Poets and Novelists. Selected by David Strecher and prefaced by Walter Latham. New York: The John McBride Company. \$2.

This book is a collection of love letters from seventeen well-known writers of fiction and poetry. Each set of letters is prefaced by a short biography of the correspondents, which, altho too general at times to give an exact idea of the true situation, succeeds in furnishing the reader with a comparatively correct im-

pression of the persons concerned. The letters themselves have the quality of most letters of their kind. They charm us and yet slightly mar any intellectual picture we may have had of these great men. Few of them succeed in tiding their love affairs with dignity, rarely with attention to the moral laws of society. Scott and Keats appear to have been the only ones that conducted their romances with propriety—the former because he cared for the conventions, the latter possibly because he was too ill and sensitive to do otherwise. Some of the letters are bare and gross, others ridiculous, as that of Bulwer Lytton, in which he addresses his love as "My Dearest and Darlingest and Angelest Poodle," and

goes on to bestow a thousand kisses upon the poodle named Rosina. On the other hand, the selections from Victor Hugo, Heine, Keats and George Sand abound in passages of exquisite tenderness and fine emotionalism. Reviewing the work as a whole, however, it seems a little unfortunate that we should have to know so many of the shortcomings and infelicities of these literary lovers.

A Handbook of Modern French Painting.

By D. Cady Foster. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2.00.

A handbook we expect to be dry; in fact, have come to believe that it must necessarily be so, on account of the necessity of including a large number of



GERÔME'S PAINTING OF THE MARTYRDOM OF ST. DENIS.
From Foster's "Handbook of Modern French Painting" (Dodd, Mead & Co.).

names, dates and details. But this handbook by the Professor of the History and Criticism of Art in Yale University is an enjoyable exception to this rule. Altho he gives biographical sketches of two hundred artists in 360 pages, he finds room for at least a few words of criticism or characterization on the work of each one of them. His comments are not of the customary guide book character, but have a personal touch that make them interesting, however brief. The following remark, for example, in regard to Bonnat's picture of the martyrdom of St. Denis, in the Pantheon, does not, we believe, occur in Baedeker or the encyclopedists:

"Nothing of an extraordinary nature occurred at the execution of these minor saints; but when Saint Denis's head was lopped off, he grabbed it with his hands and marched back with it to the site of his present cathedral. The further statement that to cross the river Seine he took his head in his teeth and swam over is an addition of a later day and not worthy of credence."

In another respect Professor Eaton violates the conventionalities; he talks about the pictures in the book (there are two hundred and fifty of them), whereas it is customary for art critics to pay no attention to their illustrations, but to discuss some other works of the artist, which the reader has no chance to see.



The Struggle for Imperial Unity. Recollections and Experiences. By Colonel George T. Denison. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pp. x, 422. \$2.25.

During the reign of the late Queen Victoria, Colonel Denison was long widely advertised in Ontario as "Her Majesty's most loyal colonial-born subject." This was indeed a remarkable distinction; for in the later years of her reign Queen Victoria must have had not less than four or five million subjects born in Canada, Australasia and South Africa. How Colonel Denison, who, by the way, is a stipendiary magistrate at Toronto, came by his distinction is now made plain to all the world; for *The Struggle for Imperial Unity* is chiefly the story of his persistent and valorous endeavors to prevent the gobbling up of Canada by the United States. Colonel Denison's military career dates from 1855, when he became cornet in the Gov-

ernor General's body guard; and since about 1871, when he began a propaganda to develop a national spirit in Canada, he has apparently been losing much sleep at night from an apprehension that the United States had sinister designs on the integrity of Canada. At no time has Colonel Denison been able to convince even a cornet's guard of his fellow Ontarians that this danger was really at hand. Colonel Denison describes in detail an academic discussion which took place as far back as 1883 or 1884 at the National Club, of Toronto. Mr. Goldwin Smith was in the chair, and according to Colonel Denison's own showing not more than fifteen or twenty members of the club were at the dinner. When it came his turn, he writes:

"I simply said that I could not argue in favor of either independence or annexation; that I was vehemently opposed to both; and that if ever the time came that either should have to be seriously discussed I would only argue one way, and that was on horseback with my sword. As I then commanded the cavalry in Toronto [Colonel Denison omits to state what the numbers of the cavalry were—whether they were twenty or twenty-five all told] and had sworn to bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, it was the natural way for me to put it."

There is much more of this comic opera colonel sentiment in Colonel Denison's four hundred pages, especially when he is concerned with the movement for commercial union of 1888-90, with the Bering Sea arbitration, or with any discussion of Goldwin Smith's utterances as to the future of Canada. He has long regarded Mr. Smith as a traitor—long regarded his views as treason of the worst kind. He writes:

"Such persistent hostility to the national life in any other country would not be tolerated for an instant. In Russia under like circumstances Goldwin Smith would long since have been consigned to the mines of Siberia. In Germany or Austria he would have been imprisoned. In France he would have been consigned to the same convict settlement as the traitor Dreyfus; while in the United States he would long since have been lynched."

It is an unneighborly book both as regards Colonel Denison's fellow-Canadians and also as regards the United States. It is a book that would surely never have been published had Colonel Denison spent six months in this country and realized how utterly indifferent are the people of the United States to the

politics of Canada. Except when tariff legislation is pending either at Washington or Ottawa, the newspapers of New York today give little more attention to the internal affairs of Canada than they do to those of Natal or New Zealand; and this in spite of the fact that it is the acknowledged aim of most daily newspapers to give the public what it demands in the way of news. In the Imperial Federation movement in Canada of 1885-1893 Colonel Denison had Mr. George R. Parkin as one of his most zealous colleagues. Mr. Parkin, like Colonel Denison, has written a book; and it is to be regretted that Mr. Parkin's neighborly spirit, as expressed in his "Great Dominion" has not actuated Colonel Denison in writing *The Struggle for Imperial Unity*. Mr. Parkin describes Canada as leading her own life, "but," he adds, "while living its own life the Dominion grows more cordial with its great neighbor as the latter learns to respect it."



Irene of the Mountains. By George Cary Eggleston. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepherd Co. \$1.50.

One is reminded of Tennyson's poem about the little brook when one takes up Mr. Eggleston's latest "Romance of Old Virginia." There is no essential difference between it and the unnumbered ones of the past save for a new pink sash of politics. But then, politics has always been so fashionable the author could not be accused of an innovation even here. Irene, a young mountain girl of unusual beauty and mind, is discovered by a benevolent gentleman who later becomes Governor of Virginia, and is brought by him to his home and reared there. Tom Hardaway, a young man of old and honored lineage, falls in love with Irene and marries her in spite of all protestations from his mother, who is a great respecter of family. Mr. Eggleston's romances are less harmful than the "Elsie Books" and give more useful information. The fact is he mutilates the story and the reader's respect for his own intelligence with an unnecessary glossary of manners and customs, and successfully expurgates all local color from his book by a profuse use of quotation marks. Mr. Eggleston, with his heroes and heroines,

and, of course, a chaperon, ought to be retired to an old Virginia plantation and kept there, pensioned by his readers.



The Works of Victor Hugo. Handy Library Edition. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. 22 vols. \$1.00 each.

From the specimen volumes before us the present edition of Hugo would seem to be what may be called a publisher's rather than an editor's edition, got together in the first instance for the convenience of English readers more curious than scholarly. In the case of "Napoleon the Little," for instance, there seems to be no one to take responsibility for the translation; at least, no translator's name is given, while the "Poems" are made up of translations by various hands, including Swinburne's well-known rendering of *Prenez garde à ce petit être*. At the same time the first lines of the poems are given in the original, so as to make identification possible. The volumes, too, are all well printed and of comfortable proportions. And the edition as a whole is a very presentable one of its kind.



Recent Christian Progress. Studies in Christian thought and work during the last seventy-five years. By Professors and Alumni of Hartford Theological Seminary, in celebration of its seventy-fifth anniversary, May 24-26, 1909. Edited by Lewis Bayles Paton. 12mo., pp. 597. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.

This is a most comprehensive book. It contains over eighty short essays averaging scarce eight pages each, in which the writer attempts to tell as succinctly as possible the progress of three-quarters of a century. Of course the treatment must be very fragmentary on such subjects as "Oriental Archeology," "Higher Criticism," "Apologetics," "The Doctrine of God," "Religious Literature," and "Theory and Method of Foreign Missions." The commendable purpose has been simply to instruct the reader as to the direction to which a student must look for further information, to show drifts, and to illustrate the productive scholarship of the graduates of Hartford Seminary. As the essays cover the whole theological and religious field there is something for all tastes, and we commend it as a comprehensive sort of encyclopedia, in which the reader can trust his informants.

The Columbia River. Its History, Its Myths, Its Scenery, Its Commerce. By William Denison Lyman. Illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

This is a book rich in illustration and in verbal description. All the wonders of the wonderful land drained by the Columbia are related, and many of them are pictured. The historical parts, tho brief, are well narrated, and a due sense of proportion between great things and small is observed. A wealth of material has been gathered, and it is on the whole carefully used, tho an occasional slip is to be noted. There is one on page 70, which credits Verendrye with setting forth from Montreal in 1773 and reaching the vicinity of the site of Helena.

give to men of other regions a new sense of the commercial importance of this wonderland. It is in all respects an excellent book.

✱

Hellas and Hesperia, or the Vitality of Greek Studies in America. Three Lectures. By Basil Lamman Gildersleeve. 16mo. pp. 130. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.

We don't care what Professor Gildersleeve writes about, or whether he sticks to his subject. We would follow him, tho his course be as scoliodromic as the track of a rabbit in the morning dew. But every turn is to nibble a flower; flowers of rhetoric, he tells us, not flow-



ILLUSTRATION FROM LYMAN'S "THE COLUMBIA RIVER" (PUTNAM'S)

It was not Verendrye, the great explorer, who made this journey, but two of his sons, François and Pierre; the start was not made from Montreal, and the date was 1742-43. Such slips, however, are not common. Much space is given to the commerce and general development of the Columbia River country, and the data make an impressive showing for the region. That a million and a quarter persons live within the American part of the Columbia watershed; that this section yields annually seventy million bushels of grain, three billion feet of lumber, sixty million dollars' worth of minerals and fifty million dollars' worth of other products, will

ers of sulphur. He is a Greek to his dactyl-tips, but he can quote Kipling, and Mark Twain, and Max O'Rell as easily as Plato and Herodas. The purpose of these three lectures before the students of the University of Virginia is to show the vitality of Greek literature, and particularly the likeness of the Greek and the American genius. The subject is attractive, but the treatment would still be sparkling if he were discussing the Greek itacism, no less than the witticisms of Aristophanes, which, he remarks, have to be interpreted at length by a German commentator, but which give no difficulty to an American reader.

Literary Notes

....The most attractive feature of *Americana*, the successor of the *American Historical Magazine*, is its illustrations, old and new. An official history of the Mormon Church is running in it as a serial. (Pub. by National Americana Society, New York).

....The Library of Congress in a 241-page want list of American periodicals recently issued shows that it lacks copies of THE INDEPENDENT for July 18, August 29, September 5 and October 10, 1867 (Vol. 19). Also the title page and index to 1899-1900 (Vols. 51-52). Any subscribers who can supply these missing copies would be doing the Library of Congress a great service.

....One of the best works called forth by the recent Calvin centennial is a collection of Calvin's characteristic and historical letters by Rudolf Schwarz, with introduction by Prof. Paul Wernle, in two volumes, published by J. C. B. Mohr, of Tübingen. It is entitled *Johannes Calvin's Lebenswerk in Seinen Briefen*. Volume I contains letters down to 1553, and Volume II to 1564. These are books for students of church history.

....The International Bureau of American Republics at Washington has issued a handbook of *Chile*, packed with information and statistics concerning the country's geography, topography, etc., its area and population, climate, flora and fauna, mineral resources, agriculture, industries, commerce, means of communication, finance and banking, land and mining laws, custom house tariff, government and constitution, army and navy, the rights of foreigners, educational institutions, etc., etc. The United States still remains in third place so far as the imports of the South American republic are concerned, the figures for 1907 being as follows: England, \$41,428,409; Germany, \$27,123,091; United States, \$11,360,400. In the same year Chile sold to England \$50,978,411 worth of its products, to Germany \$20,373,941, and to the United States \$7,091,187 worth.

....The *American Jewish Year Book* for the year 5670, according to the Jewish reckoning, has just been issued for the beginning of that year at sundown of September 15, 1909. It is edited by Dr. Herbert Friedenwald, secretary of the American-Jewish Committee, and is published by the Jewish Publication Society of America (Philadelphia). Its leading article is "The Passport Question in Congress," dealing with efforts to obtain the recognition, by the Russian Government, of passports issued to American-Jewish citizens by the American Government. The review of the year 5669 by Albert M. Friedenberg deals with immigration, the Bible in public schools, Sunday laws, and philanthropic, educational, social, political and religious matters in which Jews are interested. There is an account of the recently organized "Jewish Community" of New York City, whose aim is to represent the Jews of New York wherever it may be deemed necessary to act as a unit. The remainder of the book is the usual yearly record of events of all sorts referring to Jews and Jewish work.

Pebbles

Who's Who at the North Pole?—*Boston Herald*.

Meanwhile, where is Walter Wellman?—*Baltimore Sun*.

The winter Pearyodicals, too, will be full of it.—*New York Evening Mail*.

The mistake Cook made was not to send the savants a souvenir postal.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Among the water colors not in our gallery is one of Lieut. Peary embracing Dr. Cook.—*New York Evening Mail*.

The question used to be, What lies around the North Pole? Now it is, Who lies about it?—*New York World*.

Up to the hour of going to press the North Pole had not been discovered again, but we have hopes.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

Experience has taught us that a man who can find his way around in Brooklyn fears no trackless waste.—*New York Evening Mail*.

Think of all the good Eskimo dogs that have offered up their young lives as a sacrifice on the altar of North Polar discovery!—*Chicago Tribune*.

We shall have to suspend judgment as to Peary's claims until we know how many barrels of gum-drops he had with him.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

Now for some North Polemics.—*New York Evening Mail*.

Too many Stars and Stripes nailers spoil the broth.—*Baltimore Sun*.

Perhaps it is Dr. Cook's mission in life to make Brooklyn famous.—*Chicago Tribune*.

Dr. Cook took the temperature of the Pole, but seems to have failed to look at its tongue.—*Dallas News*.

One of the papers observes that Dr. Cook's feat is primarily a sporting event.—Pole vault, eh?—*New York Evening Mail*.

Latest form of salutation when meeting a friend: "Good morning. Have you discovered the North Pole?"—*Chicago Tribune*.

If Cook and Peary were to double team it as twin stars in an Arctic melodrama there'd be millions in it.—*Pittsburgh Gazette-Times*.

Fierce debate as to the rival explorational value in cold climates of gum-drops and milk chocolate may now be anticipated.—*New York World*.

Peary and Cook! Peary and Cook!

Now is the time to subscribe for the book.

—*New York Evening Mail*.

With Cook and Peary in the field of authorship, African hunting stories may not get better than third place in the list of the six best sellers.—*New York World*.

Why not select baseball teams composed of those disposed to give Cook first credit and those who believe the laurels are all Peary's, and play it off?—*New York Evening Mail*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Successes and Failures of the Celebration

THE most conspicuous of the successes was the weather; which was just right, sunny in the days and clear in the nights, neither too warm nor too cool. We New Yorkers feel proud of that, for we did better than we promised. Nearly every morning the upper right hand corner of the newspapers dampened the enthusiasm of millions by foretelling rain, but it did not come, or if it did it came at such a time as to avoid interfering with the parades, just enough to lay the dust and to wash the dirt and some of the orange and blue off of the decorations.

The chief lesson of the week is the demonstration of the superiority of water pageantry over land and of military over civilian. Henry Hudson and Robert Fulton, and their crews and crafts, played their parts to perfection, except that the "Half Moon," in starting out, overleaped two centuries and collided with the "Clermont," nearly smashing one of her precious paddle-wheels. The long line of warships of many nations, stretching up the Hudson from Forty-fourth street to Spuyten Duyvil, was interesting by day and fascinating by night.

The terraces of Riverside Drive on one side and the Palisades on the other gave ample space for two million spectators. The civilian part of the marine parade, the three squadrons of yachts, motor boats and tugs, failed to materialize. Of the street pageants the military parade was by far the best managed, prompt, imposing and extensive.

That the chief features of the celebration should have been the display of armament is unfortunate, for the events commemorated were the victories of peace. The "Half Moon" was not commissioned by the Dutch navy, but by a trading company, and the application of steam to navigation was chiefly for the benefit of commerce. But if we had not had the help of the army and navy on this occasion we should have been badly off, for we are obliged to confess that the historical pageant was a fake.

If a one-ring circus invaded a country town with chariots of such crude and inartistic construction as some of these floats it would be likely to be mobbed. The committee which had this part of the affair in charge seem to have been totally ignorant of the great progress that has been made in the art of pageantry in the last three years. The historical parade was about as instructive and consistent as a comic opera, nearly as funny, but not half so pretty. Instead of some fairly correct representations of historic scenes, these were for the most part grotesque pyramids of *papier maché*, coarsely painted, and adorned with ill-disguised men and women, chaffing, flirting and chewing gum. The commission announced its intention to depict important scenes in four periods—Indian, Dutch, Colonial or English, and American—in order "to give an impetus to historical research and to present historic scenes so they will impress themselves more clearly on the minds of the spectators than could be done by books and pictures." To this end the city spent \$250,000 and more than 300 men were employed for months in the preparation of the floats. It was money and time wasted so far as the announced object is concerned, for any ideas of history obtained by the populace from this parade would be apt to be of less value than none. Among the facts impress upon the minds of the innocent

spectators were that Croton water was introduced into New York before Peter Minuit bought Manhattan Island; that Henry Hudson discovered the river some time after he perished miserably in Hudson Bay; that Washington delivered his farewell address after the Erie Canal was opened; and that Peter Stuyvesant lived before Hiawatha. No attention was paid to chronological order, but titles without floats, floats without titles, and floats with the wrong titles were all jumbled up together. This might have been excused on the first day, but when the parade was repeated in the Bronx, on Staten Island and in Brooklyn, it grew worse, and showed that it was a clear case of incompetence. Only nineteen of the fifty-four floats got to Brooklyn, and these fell into line in chance order, manned by any of the masqueraders — Indians, Dutchmen, Colonials and Americans, who happened to board them. The carnival parade in the evening was less objectionable, partly because nobody expects accuracy or consistency in myth and legend, partly because the failure of the plans for lighting the floats in part concealed their absurdities. Still, the titles could be read and conveyed some misinformation, such as the "Queen of Sheeba," "The Origen of Poety," and "Walkure." Altogether, the processional feature of the celebration was a carnival of bad history, bad spelling, bad taste and bad management.

The most wonderful and beautiful thing seen in New York last week was the fireless fireworks on the bank of the Hudson. These were produced by turning a large battery of strong searchlights on a row of pillars of steam, and on the clouds made by smoke-bombs bursting in air. They looked like great ostrich plumes of all colors, always moving, changing, vibrating, growing and vanishing, a rhythmic kaleidoscope, an artificial aurora borealis, a sunset set to music. It seems that here we have a new spectacular art of undeterminable possibilities. Instead of the few crude colors of pyrotechnics, the simple and familiar combinations of barium, strontium, magnesium and iron, we have an infinite number of tints and blends, strong or delicate, lasting or evanescent, and capable of being played in chords or monotone as easily as a musician plays

the piano. Such a display is visible from all sides and freely enjoyable by unlimited numbers at a time. Miles away one could see the beams of the searchlights, looking like a gigantic fan opening and closing or long white fingers groping among the stars.

But most of all are we proud of the American crowd. It was good natured, well dressed and well behaved. The police managed skillfully on the whole but in general it kept itself in order. A million or more of men, women and children were gathered and dispersed, fed and lodged, with few accidents and no serious disturbances, day after day, all having had an opportunity to see the show without regard to their wealth or social position. Since the people played the largest part in this celebration we are glad to commend their acting.

The New York Campaign

WITH the nomination last week of the Tammany and Fusion tickets the New York municipal campaign opens full blast. The Hearst Independence League left the fusion forces at the eleventh hour when it became evident that their "squalid scramble for the offices" would not be successful, and unless they can induce Mr. Hearst to run himself they will probably amount to nothing in the campaign.

The fusion nominees for the Board of Estimate and Apportionment (the real governing body of the city) are unquestionably the best that have ever been selected for the offices. Their election would insure an administration every principal and subordinate office of which would be directed by men of probity and intelligence. Mr. Bannard, the fusion mayoralty candidate, is one of Yale's best-beloved graduates and has long been prominent in the philanthropic and financial affairs of the city. He is known as an adept organizer and executive, and will be especially qualified, therefore, to deal with the city's financial tangles. He enters the campaign, however, handicapped by being the president of a trust company and director of many public service corporations. Corporate affiliations are not at the present moment political assets.

Judge Gaynor, on the other hand, is

supported by a mediocre Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and is a man of uncertain timbre. While few believe if elected Mayor he would wear the collar of Tammany Hall, yet he is known to be erratic, dictatorial and overbearing, and is, as Mr. Jerome says, a political judge. He is a lover of politics, which a judge ought not to be. The lawyers do not love him. He is able, industrious and wilful. He is not charged with dishonesty. He has had a way of seeming worthy of nomination and then failing. At the last Democratic National Convention he was most prominently named in advance for Vice-President, but when it came to nominations his name was not heard. Again, at the last Gubernatorial election in this State he was the favorite of a large element in the Democratic party, but at the hour for nomination he slipped out of sight. At last the chance has come to him as mayor, and we wait to see how he will take with the voters. An extraordinary reason for his failure hitherto is given by Father Cantwell in *The Monitor*, and is quoted in other Catholic journals. He says that in his youth Judge Gaynor was a devout Catholic. We may add that he was a member of the order of Christian Brothers, and taught a year in Boston in their schools; but, says *The Monitor*, "he fell away from his original fervor, possibly not thru conviction, but thru some marriage complications." He was married against the law of his Church. This marriage, says Father Cantwell, "took away, unless repudiated, all possibility of leading a Catholic life, and has estranged him from the Church of his birth." This is suggested as the reason why political prudence has impelled leaders to pass his name by when mentioned for an elective trust, notwithstanding his great ability and unquestioned integrity and independence:

"There is a very large Catholic population in New York City. Catholics are peculiarly loyal to their Church. Would the nomination of Judge Gaynor alienate the Catholic voters? Would they trust a man in civil life who had been false to all they hold dear in religion?" It seems that at last that spell has been broken and that his former co-religionists will vote for him. He stands a very fair chance to be elected, and if we can judge from the way he sent McKane and

half a dozen other Democrats to prison for ballot frauds years ago, Tammany will regret that it is compelled this year to put in nomination one who has earned the reputation for being an honest and fearless man.

Judge Gaynor's great appeal will be that he is a radical; he will fight the so-called "traction thieves." It will come out during the campaign, however, that Mr. Bannard is likewise progressive on the traction issue. Indeed, his success will be certain if he can make this clear to the people.

Neither Tammany nor the Fusion forces have renominated District Attorney Jerome, who will run on an independent ticket. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to Mr. Jerome's sincerity (there is none, of course, as to his ability) it is a fact that in all these years of corporate exposures which have literally stunk to heaven, he has not convicted a single "man higher up." It is a sad spectacle of a great man not great enough to seize his opportunities.



Centennial of the Disciples of Christ

THE Disciples of Christ hold their centennial celebration next week. The date, October 11-17, 1909, is taken from the publication of "A Declaration and Address," by Thomas Campbell, father of Alexander Campbell, September 7, 1809, which was the first and only publication of "The Christian Association of Washington, Pa.," an organization composed of members of different churches bent on Christian union and missionary propaganda. Their first church was organized in 1811 at Brush Run, Washington County, Pa., but the year before friends of theirs had established one in New York City and in 1803 Barton W. Stone, who in 1832 formed a coalition with the Campbells, had taken the same position in Kentucky. These foregleams were to the Declaration and Address what the Mecklenburg Declaration and the Boston Tea Party were to Thomas Jefferson's immortal document of July 4, 1776.

From 1813 to 1820 the Campbells were connected with the Baptists. But having

been received without endorsing the Philadelphia Confession of Faith, and evincing no disposition to conform to its tenets, their relation with the regular ministers of the denomination was increasingly strained. Originally the Campbells, Stone and Walter Scott, who soon became a man of might in the movement, were Presbyterians, either Seceder (now United) or regular.

The Disciples have grown westward with the progress of the nation. In the United States they rank sixth numerically among Protestant bodies. In Missouri they are first, and nearly or quite so in Kentucky, Indiana and Oklahoma. Thruout the upper Mississippi Valley their influence is proportionate to their membership, and they are enlisted aggressively in the cause of prohibition and other reforms.

Pleading from the first for Christian union and insisting that the abandonment of human creeds, denominational names and post-apostolic authority, and restoring the primitive Church just as the Apostles left it, to give it at once union, liberty and truth, they seemed to be only adding confusion to the sectarian strife of the day.

For a hundred years they have stood Gamaliel's test. In human frailty the balance between liberty and union, the centrifugal and centripetal forces of Church life, has wavered but has never failed. Denounced by the other denominations as heretics and Ishmaelites in almost every new field, the day of their success finds them in cordial fellowship. The Young Men's Christian Association, Christian Endeavor Society, International Sunday School Association, Young People's Missionary Movement and Inter-Church Federation Council accord their representatives full place and power.

The sincerity of their plea for Christian union is attested by their general readiness to co-operate in evangelism, missions and reform. It is further demonstrated just now by the character of their centennial campaign. "That they may all be one; that the world may believe," is their chief watchword, and "Where the Scriptures speak, we speak; where the Scriptures are silent, we are

silent," defines their method, as it has for a hundred years. No denominational monument is being erected, and sectarian feeling is energetically discouraged. The endeavor is not to do something spectacular and extraordinary, but to make a fuller approximation to the Christianity of Christ, in its fruits especially.

Seven of the centennial aims are for individual and household piety and progress, from "Daily Worship in Every Home" to "Every Home Anti-Saloon Territory." Seven look to betterment of each congregation: "All the Church and as Many More in the Bible School," "Every Church Its Mission," etc. Each of the seven departments of missionary, benevolent and educational activity has its goal or goals. Seven general aims stand out before the entire brotherhood.

Many of them looked impossible of attainment. So we are surprised to learn that several have already been quite surpassed. Reaching the aggregate missionary aim of a million dollars two years ahead of time seemed to justify increasing it by 50 per cent. for 1909. The enrollment of 80,000 teacher-training students a year ago apparently warrants over 100,000 graduates now. Reports in the Church papers of hundreds of revivals, with the accession of tens of thousands of members, are taken to indicate widespread application of the personal principle, "Each One Win One," as well as unusual ability in the preachers.

But the greatest rejoicing in conventions and journals is reserved for actual steps toward union. Many occasions for this have come within the centennial period, since October, 1905. A number of local congregations of Baptists and Disciples have united. In Western Canada their provincial missionary organizations have been combined. In Southern California a college is held jointly with the Congregationalists. In Chicago the Memorial Baptist and First Christian Church have been amalgamated. The high tide of enthusiasm in every convention or congress of the Disciples is reached when some representative Baptist or Free Baptist pleads for the reunion of these two bodies as a step toward the answer to the Saviour's intercessory prayer.

The Sense of Measure

WHY does all the world smile when Keir Hardie gets excited over the forcible feeding of suffragets? Why does it look on with irritating amusement, and never a quiver of sympathy, when the suffragets try to embrace martyrdom? Why does it impatiently refuse to listen to the demonstrations of every new prophet of social reform? Have we become indifferent to evil, callous to suffering and cold toward every generous enthusiasm that thrilled us in the days of our youth, when we pored over tales of patriotism and declaimed the orations of Patrick Henry on Friday afternoons?

Not to be too sure about it, we yet venture the guess that we really haven't lost all the fine ardor of an earlier time. We are living in an intensely practical age, and practical experience develops a sense of proportion, a delicate apprehension of the relative size and importance of things which, at its best, shades into the sense of humor. We are disposed to see in the present-day attitude of mankind toward quixotic folk of every sort a satisfying proof that the human race is attaining the most valuable of all aptitudes, namely, the sense of measure.

As a matter of fact, the world does not laugh at self-sacrifice, at earnestness, at heroic effort, when it is adapted to the end in view, and graduated to the magnitude of the task undertaken. The intense interest manifested in Peary's successful excursion to the North Pole, the culmination of years of study, calculation, careful planning and experiment, shows plainly enough that we can still be stirred by great deeds. Nobody thinks of smiling at the men and women of Russia who risk everything in the struggle for political liberty. No one looks cynically upon the tireless efforts of a Wilbur and an Orville Wright to master a practical problem that has hitherto baffled the ingenuity of the human race. Sincere interest is always called forth by moral enthusiasm, inventive effort, reformatory zeal, if it is backed by an evident comprehension of the relation between means and ends, and some real sense of the adequacy of the means. Ridicule is the portion of innovators, however genuine their desire for the amelio-

ration of the human lot, who lack the scientific and saving sense of measure.

It is well to realize that there is a moral quality, as well as a kind of propriety, in this everyday discrimination which a practical world makes between big deeds and mock heroics, between stubborn fighting for victories that can be won if we are stubborn enough, and frenzied assaults upon the ramparts of the universe. The resources at the command of each generation are finite, and for every act of careless squandering it goes without something that it might obtain and enjoy.

So a certain amount of cynicism, with its admixture of seemingly heartless ridicule, has its useful part to play in the struggle for existence, and we need not reproach ourselves overmuch if, without malice, we have to hurt the feelings of high-strung social renovators, whose destruction is their own poverty of common sense.

Not to point the moral more than we adorn the tale, we acknowledge that these observations are called forth by the flood of nonsense that just now is pouring thru the press and uttering itself audibly from platforms and hustings upon the possibility of making everybody comfortable, sweet, reasonable and tidy, if only we would push a few concrete and imperative reforms to their consummation. Give women the ballot. Abolish the private kitchen. Socialize the means of production. Annihilate Tammany Hall. Make the street railroads give a bale of transfers for a nickel. Set broken bones by mental effort. Attain the Ultimate Good by belonging to a Perfect Life Society at ten dollars per annum. Against not one of these specifics for beatitude have we a word to utter. Only, from the standpoint of the truly genial philosopher, we wish that we could make the moral doctors who prescribe them understand just why it is that a hard-working but good-natured world laughs at their unction and hurries on. The hard-working man has learned that everything that he gets costs something, and he asks what it shall profit a man if he ride Rosinante the whole week, and get "goodby" in his pay envelope on Saturday night.

Conservation and Reclamation

ONE of President Taft's late formal speeches was directed to irrigation and conservation, particularly to forests and streams. He stands by Forester Pinchot's work, as he stands by Secretary Wickersham; only he wants legal authority for all that shall be done. The work of creating reservoirs and reclaiming dry lands must go on, even if the demand at enhanced prices for the new irrigated lands is not rapid enough to supply immediate funds for new work. It will pay to create a moderate loan for the work of irrigation, even as in Ireland the British Government has advanced money to provide the purchase of estates which will be sold to prospective owners on long payments.

But the East must have part in these advantages as well as the West. The East has no jealousy of the West, but large needs appear here as well as there. It is not simply that the inland waterway must be provided, already begun in the long-belated digging of the canal which cuts off Cape Cod, but in the reclamation of immense waste spaces of swamp all along the Atlantic coast from Maine to Florida and even Texas. In Holland such loss of the best agricultural land, left so long to marsh grass and Joe pye-weed, would not be endured.

Take, for example, the Jersey Meadows, right here by New York. Here are thousands of acres, utterly useless, which the New Jersey commuter passes thru twice every day, intersected by a river or two and occasional ditches, breeding nothing but mosquitos and malaria, the disgrace and shame of two great States. It is by no means impossible, or even very difficult, to dike and bank the land and coast so as to confine the waters and shut out the ocean tides. It is amazing that the State of New Jersey, filled with New York business men, should so long have been heedless in this matter. The State, perhaps by arrangement with the State of New York, ought to buy up the entire meadow front and undertake a great work of reclamation which would add millions of wealth and hundreds of thousands of population. One of the advantages, and not the least, would be the escape from the mosquito

pest, which has given New Jersey almost its chief fame, or infamy. The "Jersey mosquito" is known the country over. The Jersey marshes would be covered with market gardens and factories and towns, while Hoboken and Jersey City and Newark would be all one great community, united instead of separated by muck and water impassable except along the railroad and the ancient causeway.

What is true of the swamps about New York is equally true of the coast of Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas, Florida and the Gulf States, only here the contrast between the wildness of the Jersey Meadows and the congestion of the cities at their borders is most striking. While we have been populating the Western prairies and forests we have neglected the mines of agricultural wealth right at our doors. We do not ask the United States Government to do this reclamation. It is enough for it to help the inland waterway. But we do call the attention of the State legislatures to what is a crying need at the present time, and a source of uncounted wealth far too long overlooked. New York and New Jersey have just now agreed to save their beautiful Palisades; let them take the even more important task to reclaim their water-soaked land.

8

The Hierarchy of Christian Science

It is not easy for the uninitiated to understand why Mrs. Eddy's religion should be called Christian Science, for there is nothing of science in it, and it is a queer kind of Christianity which gives its followers a new Bible, provided, at a round price per copy, to its believers, as well as a new prophet. In this it much resembles Mormonism, which in the Religious Census is not classed as a branch of Christianity. But we are not now concerned with the tenets of Christian Science, but with its ecclesiasticism.

Christian Science, which might better be called Eddyism, has many branches, in many cities and towns, each directed by one or more "readers," of whom part are women, after the example of Mrs. Eddy herself, who is the Chief Reader, Prophet and Revelator of

the entire phalanstery. Whether Mrs. Eddy is still living or not we do not know; she is kept, if alive, in such strict seclusion by those about her who control her movements that she is never seen, and an heir at law has brought suit to make investigation whether she is still in the flesh. It is to be presumed that if still alive she is not able to exercise rule over others or even to command herself. But with her vitality we are not now concerned.

Christian Science has a splendid temple in Boston, the headquarters of the faith—for it would not be courteous to call it a superstition or a delusion, much less a fraud, which it certainly would be if, as alleged, Mrs. Eddy is not living. Boston is the headquarters, where Mrs. Eddy, or her cabinet, rules. Next in importance is the congregation which meets in New York, where it has a fine temple, second only to that in Boston, and where Mrs. Augusta Stetson, a woman of fine presence, of ability and wealth, has been the First Reader, presiding over the "First Church of Christ, Scientist." In the whole country, from 1890 to 1906, the Church of Christ, Scientist, has grown from 8,724 to 85,717, and its wealth of church property from \$40,666 to \$8,806,441.

But Mrs. Stetson is no longer First Reader of the First Church in New York. She has been removed, not by her followers here, but by the cabinet that rules the Mother Church at Boston, and her successor here is a man, we regret to say. We had taken Christian Science to be superior to, or at least a pleasant variation from, Mormonism, in that it has been a woman's religion. Mrs. Stetson had become so important a leader that she was spoken of as Mrs. Eddy's successor. She seems to have become too strong for safety to the rulers of the Mother Church in Boston, and she had to be removed, and this was done by a decree from Boston, as peremptory as any that could be emitted from Rome to depose a bishop or degrade a priest or excommunicate a city. A long string of charges are brought against her teachings, but they amount only to general assertions, without specifications, that her teachings are not in accord with the principles of Christian Science, that she hinders the spiritual

growth of those to whom she teaches the principles of healing, and that she makes them disciples of herself rather than of Mrs. Eddy. Therefore the rulers at Boston have revoked her license to teach and have silenced her. At present she submits.

But what is the authority of the directors at Boston? Why should they give orders as to what the church in New York should do? Are they dictators of the entire body of believers thruout the country? Apparently they are, and yet not chosen by the general Church of Christ, Scientist, but self-appointed, or appointed by the prophetess of the body, if she be still alive. But if the latter she is unquestionably unable to remove them. She is a puppetess in their hands. They are, practically, a self-appointed cabal, or at best appointed by the temple in Boston, the so-called Mother Church, which they rule. In these days of liberty, of self-government, when all Protestant Churches are ruled by its membership, there has grown up out of Protestantism this monarchic organization belonging to the Middle Ages, patterned after feudalism, in which the people have no rights except those of submission.

Yet why should not the followers of this new faith submit? They have consented to believe in a book which no thinking person can clearly apprehend. They learn to put aside their own consciousness of suffering, to deny what they feel, to contradict their own intelligence, and to see supernal wisdom in a revelation of wordy nonsense. Having laid aside their own reason at the will of another it is not so bad that they should also yield their freedom. If they have retained any sense of their rights, and are not quite obsessed, they will, some of them, demand to know what is done by the directors of the Mother Church. Either there will before long be a division of the body, or a gradual disintegration when Mrs. Eddy's death is at last confest.



Taking Care of Our Trees

MAN never was beaten by anything but insects; and with them the struggle is today. The American man, supposed to be the best product of the *genus homo*, loses each year out of his hard-

earned profits, by what we may call the hands of insects, one-fifth of all he can produce. This is not to include the loss of the trees themselves, with which goes also a large future income as well as present comfort. These insignificant rivals of ours make up for lack of size by multitude of workers and rapidity of accomplishment.

What we want to get at now is the easily available material with which the most common home-builder can contest the field, leaving the complex prescriptions for professionals and specialists. Thanks to our agricultural colleges and experiment stations, the use of arsenites and Bordeaux mixture has become so simplified that almost anybody understands and can apply them, and they are being more and more simplified each year. This Bordeaux mixture is usable for nearly all sorts of fungus or blights and mildews. It is sulphate of copper, under a technical name, and is easily compounded by the least educated farmer. Simply mix or dissolve in a barrel of water three pounds of copper sulphate, adding to it a solution of three pounds of slacked stone lime. This mixture, well stirred, is sprayable thru a good nozzle over your tallest trees. You need only a double-action, brass-lined force pump, at a cost of about six dollars. Here is a weapon that anybody can keep in his woodshed, and when needed for use, insert in the barrel and carry the barrel about on a cart. There is hardly a shade tree or a fruit tree that will not be the better for a good application of this Bordeaux mixture early in the spring, before the leaves appear; apply again at the blossoming period, and once a month later right thru the year. The expense is not heavy and the labor is not severe. The brighter your foliage and the more vigorous the growth of your tree, the more able it is to resist insect attacks.

This Bordeaux is equally useful in the potato field to prevent blight, and in the vineyard to protect the grapevines. When it comes to applying the arsenites, still the Bordeaux can be used again by mixing with the other compounds. Our present most available arsenate for the farmer to use, or the common householder, is arsenate of lead. So much

damage may be done by the use of Paris green or London purple that they cannot be recommended for general use. Make a paste of one pound of the lead arsenate, then thoroly dissolve in a barrel of water, and apply to your trees. It is better to add to this mixture a couple of pounds of lime; or if Bordeaux is used with it you already have the lime. Here is a very simple and safe mixture, far safer than the Paris green to have about, and it can be used by any amateur tree grower.

Kerosene emulsion is another home-made affair that can be kept on hand at all times, and is of about equal use in the orchard and lawn and garden. It is made by dissolving half a pound of hard soap, then adding one gallon of kerosene, after which the whole is churned with a small pump until the mixture appears like soft soap. A pail full of this mixture should always be on hand, so that the housewife can apply it to her roses or the house man to his plum trees and hedges. A strong mixture, taking at least a pint to a pail full of water, can be applied to apple tree bark or pear trees or shade trees. It will keep an indefinite length of time without losing its value. No insect likes it, and it stimulates the bark of your trees to a healthy power of resistance.

The common householder has, however, at hand—only as a rule he throws it away—one of the best and simplest of all materials for fighting his insect enemies, and at the same time controlling atmospheric conditions to prevent the development of blights. What is wanted is to equalize the conditions in and about the roots of trees. This can be done of course with almost any kind of mulch, but best of all with the coal ashes that our Northern homes waste. This material is porous enough for air, while it is retentive of moisture and heat. The roots beneath are protected from sudden atmospheric changes, and go on doing their duty without interruption. But the best thing about it is that these ashes make splendid material for the borers to break their jaws on. Those that gnaw into our apple and forest trees are met by a hard proposition and beaten. The ordinary tree grower does not look often enough to the roots of his trees. If he

did he would find the cause of weakness to be the boring of beetles near or into the roots.

Preventions are always the rule before remedies, and these can be thought out in every direction. No possible set of rules or remedies can serve for absolute protection. The tree owner's first aim should always be to secure equalized temperature and equalized moisture about the roots of his pets. This equalized or balanced condition can be disturbed in ways not often considered. If a well-developed tree is suddenly trimmed up five or ten feet, a shock is given to the tree that will very surely cause disturbance. Half of our shade trees that suddenly die, or half die, are put on the road of decay by this unwise trimming. It exposes the bark to the sun, causing blistering and splitting; then insects enter, as a provision of Nature, to turn decay into another form of life. In this way thousands of our beautiful roadside trees are ruined annually.

This whole subject is of such general importance that it should be carefully discussed, to the displacement of more or less politics and theology. It is not simply a question of the beauty of our country homes and our street sides, but a question of sanitation and comfort. It not only involves an enormous amount of wealth, but it is a question of the habitability of large sections of our country. Good, healthy trees breathe out to us ozone and oxygen, but sickly trees not only fail of doing this duty, but give us more or less poison in the way of carbonated gases. A village that is well provided with shade trees, wisely cared for, is a healthy village. You can do nothing better to abolish fevers from your home than to surround your house with clean, wholesome trees, at the same time running over your buildings grapevines. This is a provision of Nature that what we most need for food we also most need for health. The apple tree happens to be one of the choicest of our shade trees as well as fruit trees. A grove of pear trees is as good a protection as a grove of maples. At any rate, do not be whipped by the bugs. It is a square and fair fight on their part, and

it is not one that is altogether harmful—even if they come out ahead. Nature does not mean to let us indulge in sick trees. She immediately turns in an army of hard workers to eat them up or bore them to the ground. The owner of a tree should be a careful student, a close investigator, and should understand that he has no privileges in the way of breeding diseased vegetation.



Our Merchant Marine

An extremely important matter was that which President Taft presented to his hearers at Seattle. He urged that Congress aid our commercial marine by subsidies which shall provide for vessels carrying the American flag and the American mails from our Pacific ports to South America and the Far East. The money to give this aid he would take from the large surplus which our foreign postage gives us. Of course, this would still further increase the total postal deficit, and it would give special donations to the companies that shall own the steamship lines. But our national policy is protection to special industries, to manufacturers of iron, cotton, woolen and other goods, and the President very fairly asks why it is not as proper to subsidize transportation men as manufacturers. There is no answer to that, for the principle is the same. The only question is, How far shall special favoritism go? When is it profitable to the people on the whole, and when is it nothing but personal graft? In this case the President can fairly present the further argument that other nations subsidize their steamship lines, and we must do the same or fall back beaten. We create a great war navy just because other nations do it, and why not join the rivalry for a commercial marine? It is a pity that we should have to do this, but we may feel compelled to do so, until the nations can agree to trust each other and depend on the natural laws of unassisted trade. We recall that all the European nations were giving a bounty to the manufacturers of beet sugar a few years ago, but at last were able agree simultaneously to give up the donation, so that all might be relieved together, and free agriculture take its course.

Mr Ginn's Peace School There is no better friend of peace in the United States than Edwin Ginn, the Boston publisher. His firm has been the foremost one to publish works on Peace, and in many other ways unknown to the general public he has aided the movement whose aim is to substitute law for war. It has long been known among Mr. Ginn's friends that his life's dream was to establish a great agency to work thru the schools, colleges and press for universal peace and that he was devoting a great deal of time to the working out of this plan. Last week it was publicly announced that the first steps toward the organization of an International School of Peace have been taken, that Mr. Ginn was ready to contribute \$50,000 a year toward its support and ultimately to endow it. We congratulate Mr. Ginn on his generosity and foresight. This is the formative and constructive period in the Peace Movement. A dollar spent now will go as far as ten a decade hence. With \$50,000 a year an efficient board of trustees will be able to revolutionize the teaching of peace in our schools and colleges—and thus do more for the peace of the world than a dozen warships. Mr. Ginn shows more statesmanship in this respect than the Congress of the United States.

Nebraska in London "Nebraska? Where or what is Nebraska?" will be the exclamation of the English antiquarians, now that they see one Professor Wallace, of the University of Nebraska, coming to London and presenting proofs to show that Shakespeare's famous theater was not at the place where, on a present brewery, they were about to set up a commemorative tablet. Why from some wild forest or prairie among the Indians should a man come to instruct them in Shakespeare lore? This teaches that learning is cosmopolitan, that the Oxfords and Harvards have no monopoly of it, that the best or the most recondite may be expected from the newest, for the youngest streams of knowledge have been fed from the oldest fountains, and Nebraska can visit London and there discover what had escaped the

search of England's most persistent worshippers of the genius of the Myriad-Minded. Possibly Professor Wallace is wrong in his conclusions, but he has added new material for the life-history of England's most famous and least-known son.

King David's Sleep How they do things in the Turkish Empire is illustrated by a German victory in Jerusalem. The Emperor of Germany purchased a fine site on Mount Zion for \$20,000 and gave it to the German Benedictines. On it they have built a splendid church and a spacious convent. But there was needed a chime of bells for the campanile, and that had been presented, but the Government, liberal as it is, refused to allow the bells to be mounted, instigated by the dervishes, who declared that their ringing would disturb the sleep of King David, and that he would rise and bring down some terrible calamity on the country. But there happened to come to Jerusalem a large party of German travelers or pilgrims, who visited the convent and learned of the trouble; and without asking anybody's permission, fifty of them—doctors, lawyers, merchants, and even members of the Reichstag, hauled away at the ropes and raised the bells to their place in the tower, over which the German flag was floating. Then they repaired to the church and sang, "*Grosser Gott, wir loben dich.*" That the *Grosser Gott* approved this lawlessness we are not informed, but the Vali was very angry. The thing had been done, however; the German embassy at Constantinople used its good offices, and there the bells stay, and still King David sleeps soundly. Thus, lawfully and lawlessly, progress moves.

The Dying Concordats Concordats between Church and State ought to come to an end. The Church ought to have absolute independence unruled by the State, and the State equally ought not to be hampered by the Church. The Church in France is freer and will be stronger for the abolition of the Concordat. The Concordat between Bavaria and the Vatican gives the former the right

of nominating the bishops of that country. A recent number of the *Mémorial diplomatique* states that Rome sent his Bull of investiture to the new Archbishop of Munich directly, with no reference to the nominating power conceded to Bavaria by the Concordat; and not only the non-Catholic, but also the Catholic press of the country is much wrought up about this open contempt. There must have been some purpose in the declaration of ecclesiastical independence. Troubles have been brewing for some time over the school question and the Schnitzer affair at the University of Munich, and lastly Doellingerism is far from dead. To set aside the Concordat in the face of all this seems a pretty fair proof that the Curia does not mind this disaffection; this, too, in spite of the fact that Rome recalled an unusually stupid Italian nuncio and named in his place a German monk. It is not yet known whether the Bavarian Government will deny the *exequatur* to the new Archbishop. If it does His Grace will have the honors, but an empty purse to keep them up, for the State pays the salary, and the purse usually claims the right of control.



It is now some years since Sir William Crookes frightened us all with the warning that the time is approaching when the earth will not supply the amount of wheat needed for the increasing population. But at the Congress of Applied Chemistry in London Professor Beruthsen, of Leipzig, describing how the nitrogen of the air is now economically fixed into a solid form as calcium nitrate, relieves our fears, for he says that a million tons a year may be expected to be produced to be applied to land greatly to increase its fertility. The new fertilizer is already being economically manufactured.



The other day a Chinese patriot, Yung Lin, grieving over the misfortunes of his country and the corruptions of administration, wrote a long letter in the most approved literary style to the Regent, earnestly bewailing the evil times on which he had fallen and calling for re-

form. Recognizing the boldness of the liberty he had taken, he proved his devotion by committing suicide. Thereupon an imperial edict confers on him posthumous honors as one who "had sacrificed his life in order to display his patriotism," a peculiarly Chinese way of doing it. Of the flowers of speech in the letter we quote but one, in which, to show the miseries that have befallen the people he says that "rice has become as dear as pearls, and firewood as costly as cassia buds."



We are glad to know that the late Charles F. McKim, architect, gave by his will over \$100,000 to endow the American Academy at Rome as a school of art. Now we would like to see the American schools of archeology at Athens, Rome and Jerusalem properly endowed. These schools give us our teachers in their departments. And we ought to have similar schools established in Cairo and Bagdad for the study of the ancient history, language and art of Egypt and Babylonia. What rich man will provide for these real needs?



An entire city in Italy, of 12,000 inhabitants, has been excommunicated *en masse* by the Pope for physical injury to a bishop sent to preside over its churches. The people who united in this outrage certainly deserved whatever rebuke excommunication can give. They may not care, but so long as they stay in the Church they should obey it. The way out is open; the duty within is loyalty, or at least peaceable decency.



The Fourth World's Convention of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society is to be held in November, where in all the world but under the shadow of the Taj Mahal, in Agra, India. A special steamer will carry the American delegates and visitors. It is wonderful how this society and the Young Men's Christian Association are covering the world.

Steel Corporation Shares

THE most striking feature of the movement in securities on the Stock Exchange, last week, was the continued advance of the price of Steel Corporation common shares, which rose on Saturday to 92 $\frac{7}{8}$, a gain of 8 $\frac{3}{8}$ since the week preceding. Transactions in Steel common amounted to about 1,200,000 shares, or nearly one-fifth of the total. There were sales at 41 $\frac{1}{4}$ in February last, and now, when the dividend is at the rate of 3 per cent., the price is more than 30 points above the highest figures reached when the dividend was 4 per cent. There is no evidence that the general public is making the very heavy purchases of this stock at a price that yields less than 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. Everybody knows that the steel industry has risen again almost to the high level reached before the panic, but neither this recovery nor the reports of the Corporation account for the very large sales, at prices above 90, of a stock that pays 3 per cent. now, was paying 2 per cent. a few months ago, and has never paid more than 4 per cent.

Many who are not familiar with the statistical record believe that the Corporation's share of the iron and steel industry is larger than it really is. The trustworthy reports of the American Iron and Steel Association, comparing the output of the independent manufacturers with that of the Corporation, show that the latter's share of the total in 1908 was as follows, in percentages:

Shipments of Lake ore.....	56.0
Production of ore.....	49.3
Production of coke.....	31.3
Pig iron.....	43.5
Bessemer steel ingots.....	60.2
Open hearth steel ingots.....	48.2
Bessemer rails.....	58.7
Open hearth rails.....	45.0
Structural shapes.....	47.1
Plates and sheets.....	51.0
Wire rods.....	67.0
Bars, skelp, nail plate, etc.....	31.9
Wire nails.....	61.2
Tin plates and terne plates.....	72.0

The Association's reports for six years show that the Corporation's percentages, almost without exception, were larger in 1902 than in 1908, altho its output in 1908 included for the first time that of

the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company. This does not indicate that the Corporation has fallen behind, for there has been an actual increase of its output; but it does show that the Corporation has not prevented—nor, so far as we can learn, attempted to prevent—the growth of the independent manufacturers in the same field. It has set a good example by publishing full reports quarterly, and its operations are confined, we think, to the legitimate pursuit of the business and industry in which it is engaged.

Business Indications

THE Pennsylvania road has ordered 200,000 tons of rails, and the prediction is made that the rail output in 1910 will exceed by 500,000 tons the record output of 1906. A slight increase of the price of tin plate is announced. Chairman Gary says that the Steel Corporation is not seeking to force higher prices. It prefers, he adds, that the prices of certain steel products shall not rise to the high levels of two or three years ago. Incorporations in the Eastern States during September (\$225,925,000) were larger than in any preceeding month since January, 1907. The Detroit street railway company has voluntarily increased the wages of all its employees who have been in the service two years, owing, its officers explain, to the increased cost of living. "The industrial and commercial situation as a whole at the beginning of the last quarter of the year," says *Dun's Review*, "is that of a full return to normal conditions."

....On October 1 there were 7,012 national banks, with \$963,201,925 of authorized capital and \$702,807,459 of circulation, of which all except \$26,776,066 was secured by bonds.

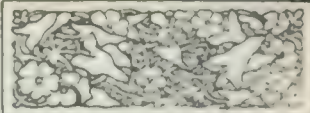
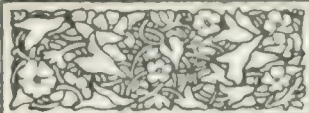
....The directors of the Mercantile National Bank last week increased the annual dividend on the stock of the bank from 4 to 6 per cent. They also determined to change the periods of payment from semi-annual to quarterly. The next dividend is payable October 15.



Photograph by Maizene

SAMUEL McROBERTS.

Samuel McRoberts, treasurer of Armour & Co., and for three years president of the Illinois Tunnel Co., the operating corporation of the Chicago freight subway, was last week elected a vice-president of the National City Bank, of this city. Mr. McRoberts went to Chicago from Michigan some years ago and obtained a position on the Armour staff as an attorney in the collection department. He obtained almost instant recognition and when P. A. Valentine retired from the Armour treasurership Mr. McRoberts was chosen to succeed him. His election to a vice-presidency of the National City Bank gives the bank five vice presidents, the others being W. A. Simonson, H. M. Kilborn, James A. Stillman, and John E. Gardin.



Automobile Fires

EVERY automobile is constantly menaced by fire. Such fires are in fact alarmingly frequent. During the season many cars are damaged and some are totally destroyed by fires originating within themselves. Many automobile fires are extra hazards because of the high value of some of these cars. For the cost of certain cars used by the very rich a very comfortable house may be purchased, together with the lot such a house stands upon. A motor car taking fire, therefore, in the suburbs, on a lonely road, is quite liable to total destruction because of its absolute lack of ordinary fire protection, and the property loss is liable to be a serious one.

Many if not all automobile fires originate because of the ignition of spilled gasoline. The alphabetic precaution ought consequently to be in the direction of guarding against the escape of fuel from the tank, piping and carburetor. No accumulation of spilled fuel ought ever to be permitted on or about the car. Eternal vigilance with automobiles is the price of safety, quite as much, perhaps even more so, than elsewhere and otherwise in the world. Spilled gasoline commonly ignites because of electric sparks in the ignition system, altho this source of danger is by no means the only one. The match used to light the cigar or cigarette is often effective as a car disabling agent. Another source of danger is any flame exposed near a car. A red-hot exhaust pipe is exceedingly liable to fire a car if it has contact with oil-soaked woodwork or the fuel tank. Carelessness in filling tanks is a perpetual fire hazard, ever present in the operation of automobiles, against which warning cannot too often be given.

The accidental flooding of the carburetor is another common means whereby gasoline is spilled in the ordinary use of a car. This may arise because of the sticking of the float in a depressed position; a particle of foreign matter may easily find lodgment between the automobile needle valve and its seat: there

may be a leakage in the gasoline piping at its union with the carburetor; the pipe may lack proper support and fall in consequence, resulting in a leak; a leak may develop in the tank itself, or from some other cause. No matter how the leakage takes place, the hazard arises and ought to be instantly eliminated. A fire caused by a flooding carburetor or a leaky piping is especially to be guarded against, as the supply of combustible material is in both cases constantly replenished from the reservoir tank. In case of fire and a fairly good headway it becomes finally impossible to reach and operate the shut-off valve, altho this may sometimes be accomplished if one has a pair of heavy gloves and considerable nerve, but too much reliance cannot be placed upon gloves or nerve. In case fire develops on an automobile the engine should be instantly stopped as a first essential. In the case of an incipient fire around the carburetor, it is sometimes possible to smother it with a coat, a rug, or blanket, or by means of a rope thrown tightly over the radiator and the hood. The fire may in such a case be smothered or burnt out if the precaution of shutting off the supply of gasoline is taken. Sand from the road is an excellent fire extinguisher, and far superior to water, as the sand soaks up the gasoline, and if applied in sufficient quantity cools the liquid below the point of combustion and shuts off the supply of air. Fire losses, when they do result, are best compromised, if possible, if the compromise is at all equitable, rather than taken to court, as public sentiment is very much against car owners because of their arrogance and the recklessness with which many drive, and the average jury will discriminate against an owner if there is any possibility of so doing.



AN estimated property loss aggregating more than \$500,000 has been credited to moving picture machines in this country for 1900. The rigid limitations on theaters and halls in which such shows are given seems to be highly necessary.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1909

No. 3176

Survey of the World

The President's Tour and Speeches

Mr. Taft, on the 3d, in Portland, Ore., attended services at the Unitarian Church in the morning. In the afternoon he addressed the children of St. Mary's Roman Catholic school and laid the cornerstone of a new Universalist church. In the course of his remarks to the school children he said:

"Your Church teaches that loyalty to God is the same as fidelity to country and reverence for constituted authority. So do all good Churches. And we can be very certain that those who are loyal to their Church are loyal to their country—that they who are good Catholics are good citizens, just as those who are consistent members of other Churches find in the doing of their duty to the Churches everything that leads them on to the uplifting of humanity, and the observation of all the obligations of government."

A part of his address at the laying of the cornerstone was as follows:

"I don't know that any one questions the propriety of my being here and officiating on such an occasion as this, or that an explanation of any sort is called for. But I want to say I believe it to be the duty of the President of these United States to welcome and to suggest every instrument by which the morals and religion of the community may be elevated and maintained. Not long ago I officiated at the cornerstone laying of an orthodox Congregational church in Washington. Then I appeared in the pulpit of a Jewish tabernacle in Pittsburgh. But a few days ago I helped to lay the cornerstone of a Catholic institution in Helena, Mon. And now it is my great pleasure to assist here today in laying the cornerstone of this Universalist church, which, like my own, the Unitarian Church, is known as a liberal one. I am glad always to be present at such occasions as these, for I believe the cornerstone of modern civilization must continue to be religion and morality."

He then spoke of his experience in relation to the Catholic Church in the Philippines, and of his conversation with the Pope during his visit to Rome, when he

had pointed out that in no European country had the Catholic Church flourished as in America, where there was complete separation of Church from State. He continued:

"I think we have reached the time when the churches are growing together, when there is less bitterness of denominational dispute, and that no matter what creed we may follow, the churches are beginning to realize that they must stand shoulder to shoulder in the contest for righteousness; that we all stand for the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. I am an optimist. I believe we are much better today than we were fifty years ago, man by man. I believe we are more altruistic and more interested in our fellow man than we have been at any time in the last fifty years. Of course you hear from time to time of instances of selfishness and greed, but the only reasons these instances are given prominence is because we condemn them the more and believe that in calling attention to them they will be made more and more infrequent. No church in this country, however humble it may be, which preaches the doctrine of true religion and true morality, will lack my earnest support to make it more influential whenever opportunity offers."

The preceding evening he had repeated his tariff speech (first made in Minnesota), with parts of his address concerning the Anti-Trust law and the labor unions. From Portland he went to Sacramento, Cal. On the way, at Dunsmuir, he said:

"Everywhere in this country I have found evidence of prosperity, and if signs do not fail we are upon an era of business enterprise and expansion that has never been seen in this country before. Now, with that I would not have you forget that there are certain responsibilities. We have had evils growing out of our prosperity. Men have seized power by means of accumulation of wealth and its use in methods that are not legal and cannot be approved by way of monopoly and otherwise. Now, we are attempting by the general law of the United States to suppress that kind of abuses. They were brought to the attention of the people in a marvelous crusade by my predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, and it is my

only to continue in politics and to enforce them as far as I may and recommend to Congress that there be put upon the statute books those laws that shall clinch the progress which was made under him, which he preached and which we all look forward to as a permanent condition. But the difficulty is that whenever everybody is prosperous, when everybody is comfortable, then is the time when our old friend Satan steps in and helps along the evil cause. Then is the time when we are apt to be inert and enjoy the things we have without looking forward in the future and seeing that the evils will grow and ultimately swamp us. You should select your representatives and have them know you are watching them in Congress and see that they follow the line of enforcement."

In Sacramento he repeated his address upon the conservation of natural resources. At Berkeley, on the grounds of the University of California, he was greeted by Professor Moses, formerly associated with him in the Philippine Commission. There he spoke of the difficulties attending the business of governing, difficulties not always appreciated by critics. But the high standard set up by the critics was of great use in lifting up government and the people. The good citizen recognized that compromise was necessary in popular government:

"He must play the game. He is in popular government, and he has to take what popular government gives him until by his influence with the people who control he can lead them in the direction which he would, and if they do not go in that direction he has to play ball with them and follow them."

Speaking of his first trip to the Philippines, following a visit of the commission to Berkeley, he said:

"The future was dark and obscure, and if any man had said that the trip would land me in the Presidency of the United States I should have felt like characterizing him either as a falsifier or a man without sense. But that is it. You never can tell what the future is going to bring about. It seemed a long way around to the White House to go out 10,000 miles into the tropics, but that is where it landed me, and, as I started from Berkeley, it delights me now that I have reached that goal, if it can be called a goal, for I was not wandering in that direction consciously."

He arrived at San Francisco on the afternoon of the 5th. While crossing the bay he saw a transport which was about to sail for the Philippines with soldiers. "Doesn't that make you homesick?" asked one of his companions. "Yes," he replied, "and I would give anything if I were going with them." In

San Francisco he had a grand reception. While there he laid the cornerstone of a new Y. M. C. A. building. At a banquet he repeated his speech in favor of subsidies for the merchant marine. Leaving the city on the morning of the 6th, he started for the Yosemite Valley, which he was to see for the first time. With him were the Governor of California, Senator Flint, three of the State's Representatives in the House, and John Muir, the well-known naturalist and geologist. At Merced the people gave him a golf driver made of eucalyptus wood and trimmed with gold. There he spoke for a few minutes in praise of golf. He slept on the night of the 6th at El Portal, near the gateway of the valley; all the next day he was in a stage coach; on the 8th he saw the big trees and passed on to Glacier Point; and at night on the 9th he was again at El Portal. The following morning he resumed his journey, going southward to Los Angeles.

Politics in New York City The campaign in New York City was culminated on the morning of the 9th by William R. Hearst's acceptance of a nomination for Mayor. There are now three candidates in the field—Judge Gaynor (Tammany), Otto T. Bannard (Republican and Fusion), and Mr. Hearst, who has been nominated by members of his Independence League and by others. At the election in 1905 (when he was a candidate) his vote almost equaled that of the Tammany Democratic nominee, Mr. McClellan, who is now Mayor, and whose election was contested. The third candidate then, William M. Ivins (Republican) now supports Mr. Hearst and spoke for him last week at the mass meeting by which the nomination was made. Mr. Hearst had been commending Judge Gaynor. He believed, he said, that the Judge would make a good Mayor, but was sorry that Tammany was to be allowed "to use his good name as a cloak for another raid on this pillaged city." He then urged independents "to elect Judge Gaynor and defeat Tammany Hall." Four days later he accepted the nomination, upon condition that his colleagues on the city and county tickets should be those already nominated by the Fusion

forces. The main and perhaps the only objection to Judge Gaynor, he said, was the fact that in this campaign he was "allied with the most atrocious array of soiled and damaged political rags and remnants ever exposed for sale upon the bargain counters of Tammany." On the 11th Judge Gaynor accused Mr. Hearst of breach of faith, asserting that the latter had repeatedly and recently promised to support him, and producing a letter written by Rudolph Block, one of Mr. Hearst's editors, confirming this statement. Mr. Block gave a report of conferences in which Mr. Hearst had, he said, urged Judge Gaynor to be a candidate, promising to support him "on any ticket." Whereupon Mr. Hearst denied that he had ever so urged the Judge, or had made such a promise. — Mr. Jerome, District Attorney for several years past, and recently an independent candidate for re-election, has withdrawn from the canvass.



Minister Crane Returns to Washington Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, recently appointed Minister to China, was about to sail from San Francisco to assume the duties of his post when, on the 5th, he was suddenly recalled to Washington by Secretary Knox. There were rumors that he had been indiscreet in public addresses and interviews, and that he was to be reprovved. He had been talking frankly at dinners about questions which the Minister to China must consider. He said to the press, however, that President Taft had permitted him to speak in this way. Then it was assumed that he had been called back in order that instructions might be given to him concerning very recent developments in the relations between China and Japan, affecting possibly the "open door." Mr. Crane arrived in Washington on the 10th, and it was soon asserted that the cause of his recall had been, not his speeches (altho these were regarded as undiplomatic), but his alleged responsibility for statements published in the press concerning the attitude of the United States toward Japan's new treaties with China. At times the dispatches of the Associated Press have a semi-official character. Those published on

the morning of the 11th contained the following assertions:

"When Mr. Crane is able to clear himself in the eyes of Secretary Knox of an accusation of a serious breach of what the State Department regard as the first principle of diplomatic discretion, the conference with his official chief may result in the abrupt termination of Mr. Crane's connection with the diplomatic service."

"The State Department has in hand, it is said, what it regards as more or less convincing evidence that Secretary Crane, on the eve of his departure for the Far East, became responsible for the publication in a Chicago newspaper of what the department views as a most indiscreet discussion of the attitude of the United States toward the two treaties recently negotiated between China and Japan. This the department holds to have been the more serious because that attitude is still under confidential consideration, no decision having been arrived at."

It does not appear that in the newspaper article Mr. Crane's name was mentioned or that any part of it was openly ascribed to him, but the dispatches say that "matters of a highly confidential nature were divulged."



The Kentucky Night-Riders Reports from Kentucky point to the renewal for another year of the tobacco growers' agreement, as planters controlling more than half of the tobacco acreage have given their signatures. At the same time, the night-riders are again at work, punishing those who refuse to sign. A farmer living near Cynthiana was recently taken from his home in the night and severely whipped. This treatment led him to sign the agreement. Governor Willson has published a statement in which he advises persons so attacked to defend themselves, and virtually promises to pardon those who in such defense shoot to kill. He says:

"You will remember that I have made public addresses to our people asking them to defend their homes and assured them that if they did defend their homes and were careful not to make a mistake and kill any innocent person, but simply necessary defense of their lives, liberty and property, they would not need any lawyer. I have never withdrawn that proclamation. It is my most serious conviction of my duty. It was made with full knowledge of its serious character, and it is my set purpose to keep the faith under that proclamation."

"If men's interest in a business plan to form a combination to raise the price on their crops, which is entirely proper and wise if lawfully carried on, is so great that they will form a pool that falls into lawlessness, why should not self-respecting free Kentuckians form a

liberty, or freedom pool, a thousand times more serious and earnest than any pool for money profit? And why should they not fight for their liberties when the law is behind them and the State Government is with them?"

An independent company of tobacco manufacturers has sued the Burley Tobacco Society (the pool) under the Sherman anti-trust law, asking \$400,000 damages.

Countries South of Us The revolutionary movement in Paraguay is reported to be assuming formidable proportions. Altho the revolutionists in arms are outnumbered by the Government troops, a forced military enrollment of all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five has been ordered.—Action upon the tripartite treaty concerning Panama has not yet been taken by the Colombian Congress. Reports from Bogota say that the Japanese Consul there is promoting the attempt of Arturo Undurraga, a Colombian engineer, to obtain a concession permitting the construction of an Isthmian canal on the Atrato route and to obtain the support of an Anglo-Chilian syndicate for the project. It is asserted that a canal on this route could be made in three years, at a cost of \$250,000,000.—Official estimates submitted at Washington last week call for \$48,000,000 to be expended in Panama Canal work during the year ending June 30, 1911. This sum exceeds by \$15,000,000 the estimate for the current year.—It is reported that the railway in Mexico, from San Geronimo to the Guatemalan boundary, recently purchased by United States Ambassador Thompson, will be acquired by the Mexican Government. The construction of twenty-five miles of road will connect this railway (called the Pan-American) with the Guatemala Central.—Reports from Brazil say that large concessions of land have recently been granted to United States capitalists, who have acquired water power sites for the generation of electrical force.—Official statements show that the Government expenditures in Cuba from January 27 to September 30 were \$27,089,000, altho the receipts in the same period were only \$25,493,000, including \$2,180,000 derived from the new loan or procured by the sale of bonds of the old loan.

British Politics An unexpected movement was made by the Government in announcing the adjournment of Parliament on October 11 for one week in order to give the members time to consider the finance bill in its amended form. It had been generally anticipated that the House of Lords might receive the bill by the 18th and that the week preceding or the latter part of it would be devoted to the discussion of the bill in its present shape, in which the speeches would be made more for the purpose of bringing the questions before the electorate than for the changing of Parliamentary votes on the bill. Numerous clauses have been added and other changes made in the bill in the course of the discussion in the House of Commons and some time is certainly needed for their amalgamation and the reprinting of the bill. But it is believed that the week's adjournment is really made at the request of the King for the purpose of giving him an opportunity of exerting his personal influence to prevent a constitutional crisis. Distinguished men of all parties have recently been called to Balmoral for conference with the King. Among them were Lord Rosebery, Premier Asquith, Secretary of War Haldane, the Earl of Cawdor and Reginald McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty. It is not yet known whether the Lords will reject the bill, attempt to amend it, or lay it upon the table and send down to the House of Commons a resolution declaring that their proposals of the Budget are so revolutionary in principle and intention that the House of Lords must withhold its assent until the will of the country has been ascertained. In any case the action of the House of Lords will probably be prompt and this will suit the Liberals, who seem to think that they will stand the best chance of success by an immediate appeal to the country with the issues as they are at present defined. It requires a month after the writs of election are issued to complete the polls, but even in that case it would be possible to bring the new Parliament together in November or at least early in December.—Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave another of his plain talks on the Finance Bill to an audience of 4,000 people in Newcastle. He said that the bill was practically in the form

in which it would be passed in Parliament. "We are going to send that bill up to the House of Lords and get all the taxes or none." He did not know what "poor Lord Lansdowne would do with his creaky old ship and a mutinous crew." The more irresponsible and featherheaded of the Lords wanted to throw out the bill, but what the Lords would do concerned themselves more than it did the Government.

"What our fathers obtained thru centuries of struggle, strife and bloodshed we, will not lightly give up. We are not going to be traitors. The Constitution is to be torn to pieces. Let them realize what they are doing. They are forcing a revolution!"

"The Lords may decree a revolution, but the people will direct it if it is begun, and issues will be raised that are now little dreamed of, the answers to which will be charged with peril for the order of things which the peers represent."

The only stock which had gone down since the introduction of the bill, said the Chancellor, was that in dukes, in which there had been a great slump. A fully equipped duke cost as much to keep up as a couple of Dreadnoughts. So long as dukes were content to be mere idols and preserved that kind of stately silence which became their rank and intelligence, said the Chancellor, all went well. When the budget came, however, they stepped down from their perches because the measure knocked a little gilt off their stage coaches.—Besides the Constitutional question, the effect of the proposed legislation and the present commercial condition of the country will be the important issues. The Conservatives will try to scare the people by alleging that the Liberals are going to lead the country into socialism. The Liberals, on the other hand, will hold up the policy of a tariff as the alternative proposed by the Conservatives to their pending measure. Both parties will appeal to the existence of the large and growing class of unemployed in support of their policy. The need of some remedy for this evil is unfortunately quite too patent. The registers of the Relief Committees in London were opened four days earlier than last year and have recorded 40 per cent. more applications for assistance. If this increase continues the total number of registered unemployed will amount during

the winter to a total of 67,000 men and women. The London County Council and other bodies are making arrangements for the greatest possible extension of labor facilities on public works.



The Irish Question

One of the most important and uncertain issues in the coming Parliamentary campaign in England is Home Rule. The Conservatives accuse the Liberal Government of having exceeded its mandate in the measures which it has adopted tending toward Home Rule as well as in its financial legislation. The Nationalists have voted against the Budget Bill because it increased the tax on Irish whisky, and several times they have by their defection reduced the Governmental majority to a dangerous point, but in the coming campaign the Nationalist forces will be closely allied with the Liberals. Mr. Redmond, leader of the Irish Party in the House of Commons, in appealing for pecuniary assistance in the campaign, has stated the issue from his standpoint in the following words:

"A great crisis in the Irish struggle has arisen. The House of Lords is engaged at this moment in destroying the Irish land bill, with its promise of closing the land war of centuries and completing the restoration of all the land of Ireland to her people and the banishing forever of misery and famine from the west of Ireland.

"General elections are certain within a short time. In these elections the veto of the House of Lords will be at stake, and with the veto of the House of Lords will disappear the last obstacle to Home Rule.

"In this fight Ireland will have arrayed against her all the forces of landlordism, wealth and privilege. Once more we appeal to our race to help us fight against these powerful enemies of our people."

Mr. Winston Churchill, President of the Boards of Trade, in a London speech, declared that the Government would ultimately make such a settlement of the Irish problem as has been made in the case of South Africa. Mr. Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in a speech at Bristol, declared that the Irish loan bill, which was "undergoing vivisection in the House of Lords," was really as important as the Budget. He could not imagine, he added, a method of conducting business so absurd, so illogical, so

productive of disorder and so provocative of crime as that now existing in regard to Irish affairs. The time must come and it could not be long delayed when common sense and business principles would relegate all such purely Irish affairs to Ireland, where alone they could be properly understood.—One of the chief opponents of the Irish Land Bill in the upper house was Lord Curzon of Kedleston. He said it was the duty of the Lords to take action on the bill in spite of the threats of Mr. Dillon that if it were seriously modified he would "let slip the dogs of war." The Irish peers and members of the opposition were not taking a partisan view of the question. It was to the interest of every peer to see grow up a strong, solid, solvent peasant proprietary in Ireland. They were all anxious to arrive at a peaceful settlement of agrarian troubles. The proposed legislation concerned England as much as Ireland; more in fact, because English credit was pledged for the money to be raised, which might amount to \$900,000,000. The bill, he said, placed a new and onerous burden on the British taxpayer and reopened the whole land question in response to an agitation of the most unscrupulous and immoral description. It would break up the cattle ranches and establish a new system of small holdings of doubtful economic value, and applicants for which were to indulge in a headlong scrimmage. Those who would be successful would in many cases be people destitute of any knowledge of agriculture, and in some cases of doubtful character. The bill proposed a measure of expropriation of the rights of owners to the soil such as had never been embodied in any measure of any parliament of any civilized country. The Government said to every landlord that he was no longer to be regarded as the owner of the fee simple of his land, but was a mere tenant at will, and might be turned out at any moment, in a congested area by the Board, or in the rest of Ireland by an official sitting in Dublin. Talk about evicted tenants, cried Lord Curzon, why here the Government were taking steps to scatter broadcast over Ireland evicted landlords.—The compulsory purchase clause which Lord Curzon denounced and rejected in the House of Lords by a vote of 114 to 20.

Military Training in Australia

A bill for the defense of the commonwealth was introduced into Parliament by Mr. Cook, Minister of Defense, for the compulsory training of all males, from the age of twelve to twenty. They are divided into three classes—junior cadets, senior cadets and citizen forces. Junior cadets are to have annually 120 hours' physical drill, elementary marching and practice with miniature rifles, for two years. Senior cadets will have 96 hours annually, including four whole-day drills, elementary naval or military exercises, and musketry practice at ranges up to 500 yards, for four years. The citizen forces are to have sixteen whole-day drills or their equivalent annually, including eight days in camp for two years. Those who are to undergo naval, artillery and engineer training will have twenty-five days instead of sixteen. Males from the age of twenty to twenty-six will remain enrolled, attending only one muster parade each year. Persons of other than European descent will be given work as non-combatants. Persons failing to attend the training will be fined \$25 to \$2,500, according to their wealth, or they may be confined until the required drill has been accomplished. Persons failing to reach the required degree of proficiency in the drill will be liable to another year. The bill is expected to involve a cost of \$10,000,000 a year and ultimately to provide for a force of 40,000 junior cadets, 75,000 senior cadets and 55,000 citizen soldiers. Those who show special proficiency in military matters in youth will be admitted to the militia. Mr. Cook, speaking in favor of the Government bill, declared that the time had arrived when Australia should be a buttress and not a burden to the mother country. For this purpose both an army and navy were needed. Australia should provide an armored cruiser, three protected cruisers, six destroyers, three submarines and the necessary auxiliary vessels, with a personnel of 2,300 officers and men. Great Britain, he said, had no battleships in the Pacific Ocean, while Japan had fifteen. Great Britain had four armored cruisers as compared with Japan's twelve and America's eleven. Mr. Cook expressed the belief that the Australian fleet would be the most potent argument for peace.

Hungarian Affairs The coalition cabinet under Dr. Wekerle, which for three and a half years has been successful in maintaining a tolerable degree of peace in the turmoil of Hungarian politics, has at last been compelled to resign on account of the disagreement of the parties supporting it. The Emperor-King will call upon Francis Kossuth, leader of the Independence party, which has a majority in the Hungarian Chamber, to form a ministry. This probably means a renewal of the Magyar agitation for a greater degree of independence of Austrian control. —The treason trials, which have been going on at Agram for seven months, have resulted in the conviction of thirty-one of the accused and the acquittal of twenty-two. None of them were condemned to death, but the two leaders, for whom the public prosecutor demanded capital punishment, were sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor. The others received terms of from four to seven years. The reason of the severity of the Government was because the aim of the movement with which the accused were connected was to prevent the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and to bring the Croats and Montenegrins into a single Serb nation under King Peter of Servia.



Spain and Morocco The Spanish Government besides meeting with unexpectedly strong resistance in Morocco, has been constantly in dread lest its military operations be interrupted by revolution at home or foreign intervention. The danger of the latter was apparently brought very close last week by the publication in the Paris *Matin* of an interview with General d'Amade of the French army, in which he stated that the time would soon come when France must intervene to check Spanish aggression in Morocco. Melilla, he said, was the "Fashoda of Spain," an allusion to the action of England in checking the movement of the French Government for the acquisition of the Sudan. Special weight was given to General d'Amade's words because he was the leader of the French forces in the recent operations against Morocco in the Chaouia regions on the

Atlantic Coast, where, however, he did not have so large a body of troops as General Marina has now at Melilla. The French Government, determined to maintain a strictly neutral attitude on the Moroccan question, at once repudiated General d'Amade's opinions and announced that he must either deny the interview or be punished. Foreign Minister Pichon stated that Spain was acting within her rights in her operations on the Riff Coast, and the questions involved were fully covered by the French-Spanish Agreements of 1904-05 and the Algeciras conference. Spain, he said, was conducting operations in a mountainous region and had need for a large body of troops. It was not the first time that Spain had found it necessary to take such action; for her campaign in Morocco in 1859 she employed more than 40,000 men. General d'Amade, when the question of repudiating the interview was put to him, declared that he could not with honor deny having given utterance to the opinions accredited to him. Accordingly he was placed upon the retired list at half pay, Premier Briand taking occasion to pay a high tribute to his services as an officer. —No progress seems to have been made in the campaign against the Riffians. They are continually receiving reinforcements, probably with the connivance of Sultan Mulai Hafid. No declaration of war between Morocco and Spain has, however, been formally made. Nador and Zeluan, the two points which the Spaniards have recently captured, are being fortified and the railroad connecting them with Melilla reconstructed. Mount Gurugu has been abandoned. —The trial of Prof. Francisco Ferrer as instigator of the Barcelona riot is being carried on by court-martial with open doors. The public prosecutor introduced as evidence numerous quotations from the writings and speeches of Ferrer to show that he was an anarchist and an advocate of the overthrow of government by force and that his Modern School was established for the purpose of training the young in an archistic and atheistic principles. Professor Ferrer in his own defense said that he was solely concerned with education and had as far as possible kept out of politics. He had nothing to do with the riot in Barcelona.

The Alliance Israelite

BY DR. ABRAM S. ISAACS

DURING the stay of the deputation from the Turkish Parliament in Paris in July, they paid a visit to the office of the Alliance Israelite Universelle. Notable among the informal addresses that followed were the remarks of Dr. Riza Tewfik Bey, vice-president of the Chamber and deputy from Adrianople, who said that if any one was capable of appreciating the work of the Alliance in the East, it was himself, for, as a child, he, a Mussulman, had sat at its school in Adrianople side by side with little Jewish comrades. He had learned there not only secular subjects, but also Hebrew, which he spoke as a second mother tongue. He had preserved so grateful a recollection of his first years of study that he continued to be a member of the Association of Old Pupils of the Alliance at Salonica.

What is the Alliance, to whose influ-

ence such public tribute is given by a Young Turk leader? What was its origin, what the story of its development and its present activities?

It was in 1840, when the death of Father Thomas at Damascus gave rise to the charge of ritual murder against the Jews of that city. A deputation of men of the stamp of Sir Moses Montefiore, Adolph Cremieux (later French Minister of Justice), and S. Munk, the Orientalist, went to Egypt, to intercede with its ruler, Mehemet Ali, and check further persecutions. There was no central body in that day to undertake such a work of defense, and the suggestion was then made that an organization be effected, but without result. Nearly two decades later—in 1858—another incident showed the helplessness of the Jewish people. A child, Edgar Mortara, was abducted by the Papal authorities,



THREE AT THE ALLIANCE AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL AT GIBELIN, TUNIS



GIRLS' SCHOOL, CHIRAZ, PERSIA.

and the Pope refused to restore him to his home and parents, despite the remonstrances of the civilized world. An act of such heinousness—for it made every household insecure—deeply stirred public sentiment, and a movement began for organized protection. The Alliance Israélite Universelle, formed in Paris in 1860 by six Frenchmen (Astruc, later chief rabbi of Belgium; Isidore Cohen, an editor; Jules Carvalho, civil engineer; Narcisse Leven, lawyer; Eugene Manuel, professor; and Charles Netter, merchant), was the result. This society, which will soon celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, has developed from the simplest beginnings to the proportions of a modern, widely extended and admirably equipped educational and benevolent organization, which trains 45,000 pupils in its 150 schools thruout the Orient, besides maintaining other forms of useful activity in Europe and the East.

Fifty years ago the condition of the Jews in the Orient was deplorable in the extreme. They had many hostile factors to contend with, economic, political and religious, in the medieval atmosphere which impeded progress and made en-

lightenment impossible. Popular prejudice and governmental extortion, with ecclesiastical bigotry in high places, were hard taskmasters; while such was the effect upon the Jews themselves of long-continued repression and degradation that their moral and physical growth was stunted.

No movement, then, could have been more opportune than that ushered in by the new society, whose task was thus clearly stated in the introductory appeal:

"To defend the honor of the Jewish name, whenever attacked; to encourage by all means at our command the pursuit of useful handicrafts; to combat where necessary the ignorance and vice caused by oppression; to work by the power of persuasion and all the moral influences we possess for the emancipation of our brethren who still suffer under the burden of exceptional legislation; to hasten and solidify complete enfranchisement by the intellectual and moral regeneration of our brethren—such in its chief aspects is the work to which the Alliance Israélite Universelle hereby consecrates itself."

No purpose could have been loftier half a century ago, when the new education was still in its infancy, and the brotherhood of nations and creeds hardly begun to be considered seriously. As

succinctly was the aim of the society defined in its statutes:

"To work everywhere for the emancipation of the Jews. To give effectual support to those who suffer persecution because they are Jews.

of starvation. Since that date, it has secured civic rights to the Jews of Switzerland, helped appreciably in ameliorating the condition of the Jews in Rumania, Bulgaria and Servia, and ob-



THE ALLIANCE NORMAL SCHOOL, AUTEUIL, PARIS.
Where young men, from all countries, are trained for the rabbinate.

To encourage all publications adapted to promote these ends."

It is difficult to condense within a few paragraphs the story of the society's gradual development, how from that initial gathering in Paris in 1860 it has practically encircled the globe, with a genius for organization and accomplishment which no obstacle could discourage, no opposition weaken. Its name indicates its character and scope—it is universal, appealing to all types and classes of Jewry, whatever their predilections and nationality, and reaching out its helping hand to uplift and educate young and old, to champion and protect wherever the Jew is downtrodden in his everlasting heritage of scorn and reproach in benighted lands.

It is significant of the breadth of the founders of the Alliance, whose schools are open to Mohammedan and Christian, that its first public work was in behalf of the Christians of Lebanon, when persecuted by the Druses and in danger

tained a significant declaration in the Treaty of Berlin (1878), guaranteeing civil and religious liberty to the Rumanian Jews—which has not been kept inviolate in the strife and jealousies of the Powers. It has intervened, frequently with good effect, in Russia; appealed with best results in Turkey and other Mohammedan states, like Tunis, Morocco and Persia. It has co-operated wisely and generously with organizations similar to its own in England, Germany, Austria-Hungary and the United States to secure by concerted action the most salutary legislation in countries where medievalism prevails. Its moral suasion has almost invariably been exercised with good effect.

Parallel with what may be termed its political activity runs the strictly educational work, with a breadth and effectiveness that are simply admirable, and stamp the policy of the Alliance as statesmanlike in the highest degree. Fifty years ago the educational facilities in the

East were primitive, and no attempt was made to train the boy in a useful trade, while the girl was wholly neglected. Pauperism was canonized; to be self-supporting and to cherish loftier ambitions almost a heresy. The schools of the Alliance—primary, manual, technical, agricultural—were revolutionary, for their aim was to fit the young people of the Orient to become teachers of their brethren as well as citizens of Western lands. Formerly a mere reading and writing knowledge of Hebrew was demanded of the child; peddling and other lowly occupations formed the only means of subsistence for the great majority. A new life was now to be unfolded and a new resolve cherished. From 1862, when the first school was opened at Tetuan, to

come instructors in the agricultural colonies in Palestine and the Argentine. Visitors to this school speak glowingly of its equipment and training. The second farm school was started in Djedeida, Tunis, in 1895, and has proved similarly successful. At Constantinople a rabbinical seminary has been founded; at Jerusalem a technical school, with its iron foundry, forge, carpentry and machine shops, weaving looms, modeling classes. In Paris a normal school for young men and women is well attended.

The course of studies in the various schools is largely adapted to local requirements, French, Bulgarian, Turkish, Arabic, English, German varying in prominence and attention. Hebrew naturally holds a leading place, with Jewish



LACE-MAKING CLASS AT THE GIRLS' SCHOOL IN JERUSALEM

the one established at Mosul in 1908, 144 have been maintained, covering Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe and in Asia, Egypt, Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, with similar work in Rumania, Persia and Russia. Two farm schools have been established. The first, associated with the name of Charles Netter, was instituted in Jaffa in 1868, upon a grant of 600 acres given by the Sultan, a pioneer in its line, and whose graduates have be-

religion and history, while local geography and history are added to arithmetic, elementary geometry, physics, chemistry and drawing. In the trade schools carpentry, blacksmithing, locksmithing, coppersmithing, metal founding and wood carving are taught. Girls—a marvelous advance for the Orient—have classes in sewing, ironing, confectionery, embroidery, carpet making, manufacture of lace, stockings, shirts, corsets. Even-

ing lectures and courses are maintained for pupils who leave the schools, and these are attended by workmen, merchants and peddlers after the day's labor. "Young Alliance" societies for mutual improvement continue the students' interest after graduation and add in due time to the moral and financial strength of the parent association. The Alliance schools are free only to the children of the very poorest, who are furnished as well with books, clothing and hot mid-day lunch. Parents in better circumstances pay a fee, which reaches often

after a year or two, in their general traits and appearance, do not differ so markedly from the children of the Occident. Two factors are emphasized—love of their ancestral religion and loyalty to the country of their birth, while the vital law of self-help is imprest upon them from the beginning and enforced by the most practical methods.

Minor activities of the Alliance include the publication of bulletins in different languages from time to time, which tell of the works, progress, finances, etc. Subventions are given to



DORMITORY BUILDING
At the Jerusalem Technical School.

20 francs a month. In another respect these schools are praiseworthy—they are open to the young of every religion and attract a fair number of Catholics, Protestants, Greeks, Armenians and Mohammedans. Christians and Mohammedans are on the staff of instructors. Could there be a more suggestive and gratifying sign of enlightenment?

Under such conditions, which promote both the moral and intellectual growth, what a transformation occurs in the child's character and physique! Face, bearing, stature, mind, alike are influenced. The process is rapid and effective; so much so, in fact, that the pupils

scholars for the encouragement of Jewish literature, and books are issued devoted chiefly to Jewish statistics and the defense of Jewish interests. It conducts occasionally "missions" to remote corners of the earth, where are found remnants of Israel, long since detached from the parent stem and yet not wholly beyond restoration. For instance, in 1867, Joseph Halevy was sent to visit the Falashas, in Abyssinia; and within recent years a further mission was dispatched to the same people, which had interesting results and won the favor of King Menelek. Financial relief, too, is given in Russia for educational and

benevolent purposes, while prompt assistance is rendered when communities suffer distress by reason of persecution or other sudden calamity.

The affairs of the Alliance are administered by a central committee resident in Paris and composed of well-known and eminent French Israelites, whose president is Narcisse Leven, one of the original founders. There is, besides, a larger committee of non-resident members, representative Jews from other countries, whose duties are advisory. Local committees in plentiful array cooperate in cities large and small thruout the globe. Annual subscriptions are fixed at a minimum rate of 6 francs, but the income is increased by donations and bequests. For an average year, 1906, the receipts of the central committee were approximately 1,500,000 francs; the expenses about the same. It is largely, if not wholly, due to the gifts of the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch that the educational work has been so signal-ly successful. Their benevolence was always far-sighted.

It is impossible within present limits to give more than an outline of the society's workings, whose beneficent influence is leaving its undeniable impress for good upon half a million Jews in the East, and whose activities are really only in their introductory stage, for secondary education must receive much closer attention. Its outlook for the future is by no means roseate, and its leaders cannot rest upon their laurels; great tact is required to overcome many difficulties and cope with social, political and religious problems. However, M. Leven and his co-laborers are sanguine, and work only the more energetically and enthusiastically. Each school is not only an "isle of safety" for the young, in an atmosphere still medieval in many quarters, but a preparatory school for enlightened citizenship in Orient and Occident. No wonder that the approaching jubilee—its fiftieth anniversary—will be celebrated with gratitude and rejoicing wherever its work is known and appreciated, and that indicates a world-wide celebration.

NEW YORK CITY.



DORMITORY INTERIOR

At the Jerusalem Technical School

Up the Ladder; or, How to Rise

A Fable

BY CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS

AUTHOR OF "CHEERFUL AMERICANS," "MINERVA'S MANEUVER," ETC.

LAWRENCE OSBORNE, just out of high school and bent on making his way in the world, stood in the doorway of the wholesale dry goods house of White & Moreen, on Worth street, and said to a clerk who was at hand, "Who is the head muckamuck in this business?"

"Mr. White," said the clerk, somewhat shocked at the tone of the boy.

"I wish to see him," said Lawrence, resolutely.

"He is very busy now. Won't some one else do as well?"

"This is a matter of great importance (he added mentally, 'to me'), and I must see him at once."

"Oh, very well. I will take in your card."

"No, you won't, because I haven't one. My name will do no better, as Mr. White does not know me. Take me in myself."

There was something in the tone of the lad which compelled the clerk to usher him into the presence of Mr. White.

That dry goods magnate looked up in surprise, but had no time for words before Lawrence said: "Good afternoon, sir. I wish a position as clerk in this establishment. I will do all my own work and be worth whatever is paid me. My office hours are from 8 in the morning to 6 at night, to begin with. I am willing to begin on a salary of \$5 a week, but I'll soon be worth more than that and shall expect to get it."

There was something in the simple manliness of the boy of eighteen that appealed to Mr. White, and he said:

"That sounds independent. Have you had any experience?"

"Sir," said Lawrence, "experience is something that time will give any fool. I am fresh from school, I am intelligent above the average, and if you make me office boy it will be merely the bottom rung of a ladder up which I intend to

run as quickly as I can. When can I begin work?"

"Right away," said Mr. White, putting out his hand to grasp that of the boy. "Do you smoke?"

"Not during office hours, at any rate, and I don't intend to drink for several years yet. My habits wouldn't interest you. What do you want me to do?"

Mr. White rang for the shipping clerk, and in a few minutes Lawrence was concentrating all his mind on the work in hand.

At the end of the first week he understood his duties so well that he could do them without half trying, but he tried very hard and found that his work was all over at 5 o'clock, so he went at once to Mr. White.

"Mr. White, I am thru my work at 5. Why waste my time staying until 6?"

"Isn't there some other work you can do?" asked Mr. White, secretly amused.

"If I did it would I get paid for it?"

"Why, it is, of course, not our custom to pay extra for work done during office hours."

"Why, then I'd be a fool to work for nothing, and thus save the firm money. When my work is finished I wish to go home."

"All right," said Mr. White; "be sure you do work thoroly, and I'll wink at whatever else you do."

So Lawrence went home at 5, altho other boys who had been with the house two or three years stayed until 6.

At the end of a month Lawrence felt that he could do the work of the boy next above him, and as that boy was going to be discharged for incompetence, Lawrence went in to see Mr. White.

"Mr. White, I can do my own work and that of Smithson for the two salaries. They are going to fire Smithson and I wish to apply for his job. It will keep me until 6 o'clock until I get the hang of it, but don't let that worry you. May I have the job?"

"You may," said Mr. White, without hesitation. He noticed that the boy was handsome and gentlemanly. He also remembered that his daughter was seventeen.

In a month's time Lawrence had mastered his new routine so well that he was going home at 5, and then it was that he noticed that the house did not close at 1 on Saturdays.

He went in to see Mr. White about it.

"Mr. White, I think that a large house like this ought to close on Saturday at 1 o'clock. A man who works when he knows that others are playing cultivates a growth of ill feeling against his employers. On Saturday I can extra concentrate on my work and finish it by 1, and I wish to go home at that hour hereafter. I have nothing to say about the others, of course, but if you don't mind taking advice from a boy, you will let us all out."

Mr. White saw the wisdom of this and invited the boy to go home with him on the following Saturday to meet his daughter.

"For," said he, "I see how it will be. If I put impediments in the way of Lawrence's meeting me socially he will make mincemeat of them at once, and perhaps cause me sleepless nights. I will admit him to social equality at once."

And so the following Saturday Lawrence met Miss White and for the first time in his life he fell in love.

But he was wise enough to see that he was as yet too young to think of love. He merely told Miss White to keep him in remembrance. "I may want to talk to you about something of interest to us both, later on. It would be absurd for me to think of love while getting a beggarly \$15 a week, but there will come a time."

"I believe you," said the girl, and blushed charmingly.

It was early summer when Lawrence entered upon his duties, and by the rules of the house he was entitled to no vacation, but when the weather began to get warm he went to see Mr. White.

"Mr. White," said he, "I understand that newcomers get no vacations. Now, of course, I understand that a vacation

is in the nature of a reward for work performed during the year, but I also know that no vacation renders a man or a boy unfit for work. I must have a vacation in order to be worth my salary, and I should like the first two weeks in July."

"But," said Mr. White, "it is customary to let the older men choose their vacations, and then those who are younger get what's left."

"That is fair enough," said Lawrence; "I had not thought of it in that light. But I am to have two weeks, am I not?"

"Why, we only give one here," said Mr. White, urbanely.

"Then it's time you joined the procession, Mr. White. Two weeks is little enough, when you consider that we work fifty weeks. Is it two weeks for us all after this?"

"I suppose so," said Mr. White, who felt that he could deny the young man nothing.

A busy season now came on and Lawrence found that in order to finish his work each day he had to stay until 7, but the firm did not give supper money unless a clerk stayed until 7:30.

So Lawrence went in to see Mr. White.

"Mr. White, if I stay here overtime to do work that is piled up on me owing to the firm's success, I feel that I ought to be paid for it, but in order to get even supper money I must stay until 7:30, and that is a half hour longer than is necessary. Besides, it is likely to upset my digestion. I am willing to take a dollar for the extra hour, but I cannot do extra work that increases the firm's profits unless I get a share also."

As usual, Mr. White saw the fairness of this, and so supper money was paid at 7 o'clock.

Thus step by step Lawrence rose, asking for what he wanted when he wanted it, and when he was twenty-one he was head salesman, and Miss White was engaged to marry him on a certain date, rain or shine.

When the wedding came off one of the guests was a faithful fellow who had entered the employ of the firm eight years before, and had done his own work and any work that happened to be

undone, in the hope that his patient merit would be rewarded. Instead of which he was called "the goat," and work was piled on him by all. And as it was against his principles to ask for a raise, feeling that if he was entitled to

one he would get it, he was still plodding away on a beggarly \$20 a week, while Lawrence was getting \$5,000 a year.

"Ask and ye shall receive."

LEONIA, N. J.



The Rochester Movement

BY EDWARD J. WARD

SUPERVISOR OF THE ROCHESTER BOARD OF EDUCATION

"I AM more interested in what you are doing, and what it stands for, than in anything else in the world. You are buttressing the foundations of democracy."

It was in No. 14 School Building, in the City of Rochester, that Governor Charles E. Hughes spoke these words. The occasion was a dinner at which were gathered representatives of the League of Civic Clubs, men and women, but mostly men, from every section of the town, of every class and interest, who use the public school buildings for meetings, whose purpose is the development of intelligent public spirit by the open presentation and free discussion of public questions.

When Lincoln J. Steffens first heard of the Rochester movement, he said:

"If that movement is successful it will mark a new era in municipal progress. I have successively pinned my faith to three hopes of salvation for the city. First, I hoped in the leadership of some one man for each town, but I saw that good men weaken and die, and that their ideals do not live forever after them. Next, I thought that salvation of the city would come thru all of the 'good' people banding together and fighting shoulder to shoulder to lift the bad people. But I found that it would not work. The hypocrisy which permeates the ranks of those whom it is conventional to call 'good' people is a real disaster to such movements. Lastly, I come to hope in all the people getting together. I am convinced that it is the only way; not 'good' nor 'bad,' but just people uniting upon common ground for the common interest."

How this ideal of the union of all sorts of people, without regard to class or creed or station, has been realized in the civic club movement in Rochester may be illustrated at every stage of its development. The first men's civic club to be formed was that which uses No. 14

School Building for its meetings. Among the officers of that club were a well-to-do physician, a journeyman printer, a banker and a labor leader. The officers of one of the women's civic clubs are a negress, two Jewesses, two Catholics, a Unitarian and a Presbyterian.

No. 14 School Building, where the civic club movement began, is located in a district which, more than any other, is in the mid-ground of the social life of Rochester. Natives and foreigners, wealthy and poor, people of all sorts, live about it. The movement has extended until there are now seventeen of these civic clubs, and they flourish in every section of the city.

The growth of the civic club movement has been entirely spontaneous, and has been due primarily to the desire on the part of the people of the various communities to find a common ground for the understanding of public questions.

From the beginning there has been absolutely no limitation upon freedom of discussion, and the clubs have uniformly shown a desire to have every question fairly presented from both sides. For instance, at the time of the conviction of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, one of the clubs arranged to have a labor leader present the union position. The following evening was given up to the defense of the action of the court by a leading manufacturer. Each of these men came to hear the other speak, and the audience for each meeting represented both classes. In a similar way the saloon question, the question of direct nominations, woman suffrage, newspaper policy, free text books and many others were taken up. The keen interest manifested

in these discussions of public questions is illustrated by a remarkable incident. A seasoned reporter who had been sent to "get" one of the meetings became so much interested that he not only forgot to take notes, but actually rose and took part in the discussion. The city editor of the paper which he represented, when he heard of the incident, expressed incredulity; whereupon the reporter told him that if he had been there, he (the city editor) would have "done the same thing."

The meetings of the clubs are not all of them given up to the discussion of general public topics. Questions of local interest are also threshed out. It was soon after the organization of the first club that the alderman of the ward, who had been invited to speak on "The Duties of an Alderman," responded to the vote of thanks tendered him at the close of his address by saying:

"You have given me a vote of thanks. I feel that I want to give you a vote of thanks for the privilege of speaking to you and hearing your frank discussion of my words. If you have been benefited by my coming here, I have been benefited more. If every member of the Common Council and every other public servant had frequently such opportunities as this to discuss public matters with those to whom he owes his appointment it would mean that we would have much better, more intelligent representation of the people's interest and a cleaner government."

The civic club movement in Rochester is a part of the general use of public school buildings as social centers which this city has begun. Two years ago delegates from eleven organizations, representing more than fifty thousand citizens of Rochester, united in "The School Extension Committee," and asked for an appropriation for equipping one school

building with gymnasium, baths, library, game and reading rooms, and keeping it open every evening for the use of the people of the community, three evenings of each week for the men and boys, two evenings for the women and girls, and one evening for an entertainment, followed by a social hour for all together.

The experiment the first year was regarded as so successful that the appropriation the second year was doubled and three buildings were equipped and opened.

From the beginning there was no "charity" nor "uplift" idea in the usual sense connected with it. It was, to use the phrase of a citizen, spoken on the night of the opening of the first social center, simply a means of the "people's

getting their money's worth out of their own property." It is in this common sense, democratic spirit of social exchange that the success of the movement lies.

The most remarkable and satisfactory thing about the movement in Rochester is the fact that while the recreational and entertainment features have been limited to the social centers, the adult civic club movement, especially of men's organizations, has spread beyond the bounds of the social centers to include every section.

This is the feature that impressed Governor Hughes, this demonstration of the fact that people are eager to come together for open, frank discussion and that when the restrictions are removed and the idea of one group of people lifting another group or teaching another group is absent, men are just as ready to meet in the great school buildings in the city as they were in "the little red school house back home."

ROCHESTER, N. Y.



THE EMBLEM OF THE ROCHESTER MOVEMENT.

The Game and the Farmer

BY DWIGHT W. HUNTINGTON

[Our readers will not forget the series of articles we published recently from the pen of Mr. Huntington advocating a revolutionary policy on the part of all our States to make the game plentiful once more. These articles have accomplished much good and we are glad to continue the discussion now at the opening of the game season, when so many sportsmen are turning their steps to the fields and woods. Mr. Huntington has become since our series was completed editor of *The Amateur Sportsman*.—EDITOR.]

IN the article on "The State and the Game" I pointed out the weakness of the North American game laws and the scientific reason why restrictive laws cannot be made to increase our game.

The farmers seem to have been entirely overlooked in our game law making, save that there has been some attempt to add to the ordinary trespass laws certain provisions making it a misdemeanor to shoot on lands which are posted. These laws are of little value, because usually they require that the signs prohibiting shooting be of a certain dimension and that they be placed at certain intervals; the criminal laws are construed strictly in favor of the accused, and failure exactly to comply with the terms of the statutes makes the posting of no value to the farmer.

It is, too, a matter of some expense (for which there is no return, since game cannot be sold) to procure and properly place the sign boards, and when they are up often they are disregarded in the absence of a gamekeeper, by a lawless class of gunners, who know that the farms are large and that they can easily make their escape if any one is seen to approach. A game warden who must guard 300 square miles is not much to be feared.

Poultney Bigelow, writing of the city man in the country, said recently:

"He may plant an orchard; he may wish to preserve fish in his stream or birds in his woods. He will discover that in the absence of any effective game or highway policing he will be only planting that which others appropriate."

The statement is applicable to the farmer as well as to the city man.

The worst feature of the game laws from the farmers' viewpoint, however, is that they restrict and in fact prevent the profitable increase of game.

Having adopted an English legal fiction that the title to the game is in the Crown and having taken it seriously to mean that the State owns the game, the State has attempted to save the property by enacting a large number of criminal laws (as was pointed out in the paper referred to), the effect of which is to prohibit the taking of game, except in very small quantities and during a very short season, which makes it not worth while for any one to look after it properly. The State cannot do this, and it prevents the farmers from looking after the game, since no one can be expected to do anything which does not pay.

The laws prohibiting the sale of game alive for propagation, or as food in the markets, deprive the farmers of the right to profit by an interesting crop, easily produced, and the license system permitting the sportsman to shoot seems to emphasize the fact that the State is preserving the game for sport and not for food. The farmer is given to understand that the sportsmen only have an interest in the game; that they can shoot it; but that the farmer must not rear it as an additional crop, which would prove in many cases more profitable than anything he can produce on the farm. It seems almost ludicrous for the State to issue licenses to pursue game on the farmers' lands; an Illinois sportsman recently complained that the State had sold him a gold brick—a license to shoot on some posted farms.

In the paper on "How to Preserve Bobwhite" I pointed out that it is an easy matter to make the partridges or "quail" profitably plentiful on any farm. The bobwhites require very little feeding, even when they are abundant, and they sold last season for \$15 per dozen alive, and for \$6 and up per dozen in the markets, in places where they could be sold; but most of the birds marketed

¹THE INDEPENDENT, September 10, 1907.

²THE INDEPENDENT, June 3, 1909.

³THE INDEPENDENT, October, 1907.

were taken in one State and sold in another in violation of the statute of the State where the birds were procured and also in violation of the United States statute known as the Lacey Law, which prohibits interstate commerce in and the transportation of game illegally taken.

The farmers being a law-abiding class (undoubtedly in many ways they are the best class of American citizens) have not, of course, profited in any way by the game sold, save perhaps that it may be an advantage to them to have the game taken so as to remove temptation from the trespassers (licensed by the State to overrun the farms), who often destroy fences, fail to close gates and sometimes even shoot poultry and other live stock.

The amount of game sold is very small. The amount of game that could be sold, at high prices, by the farmers under proper regulation is tremendous. New York alone would send many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually to the farms provided the industry of game rearing was permitted and understood, and the other cities and towns would contribute proportionate amounts.

The Biological Survey of the United States Agricultural Department has issued some able and elaborate bulletins on the food habits of the wild turkeys, grouse, partridges and other upland game birds intended for the use of the farmers, but these bulletins have been of very little value, since the farmers cannot take advantage of the information contained in them, so long as it is legally impossible for any one to profit by the game crop. In most places the farmers cannot even rent the shooting rights on the farms by reason of the short season and bag limit laws and the tendency (as the game vanishes) to prohibit the taking or shooting of various species of game at all times. The laws make the shooting not worth renting.

In all countries where the sale of game is permitted by the farmers and their shooting tenants, the farmers profit largely, and there are many records of land values having been increased many times over within the space of a few years by the introduction or restoration of game, which, of course, is properly looked after. In Scotland, for example,

lands are now rented annually on account of the red grouse for more than they were worth a few years ago. As I have pointed out at other times, these large rentals are largely due to the payments made by American sportsmen who have been driven abroad to shoot by reason of our restrictive game laws. This money should go to the American farmer.

Our prairie grouse and sharp-tailed grouse are fully as good birds both for the gun and the table as the red grouse of Scotland, and there seems to be no good reason why the money which now goes abroad should not go to the farmers of the Northwest, where enough grouse still occur to make their restoration and increase an easy matter. A few years hence it will be too late, since the grouse are vanishing rapidly.

Altho hundreds of thousands of game eggs are sold in England every year, the price of game eggs is still much higher than the price of poultry eggs. Wild duck and other game eggs are far more valuable in the United States than they are in England, and last year a man I know sold all the eggs he could produce at \$25 per hundred or twenty-five cents per egg. There are grave doubts if such sales are legal, or even if it is lawful to have the "State" ducks which hatched the eggs in possession, but he did it, nevertheless, and many farmers could do the same provided the laws permitted those who rear wild ducks from the eggs to make the best use of them.

A most important error was committed in our game legislation when the farmers' interests were overlooked; the natural effect of the error, the rapid diminution of our game, is apparent to all who are familiar with the subject.

No one can be expected to devote a part of his land to the briar and grass patches, the natural cover and feeding places for game birds, or to properly look after them when the result of so doing is to invite licensed trespassers to enter and shoot without even saying "By your leave."

The effect of the article on "The State and the Game" was remarkably good; it was much quoted, and the two leading sporting magazines in America

republished it entire.⁴ The errors in our game law system were thus made known to a wide and varied circle of readers.

Shortly after the publication of the article the United States Agricultural Department issued a bulletin on "deer farming," in which Mr. Lantz said:

"The chief obstacle to the profitable propagation of deer in the United States is the restrictive character of the State laws governing the killing, sale and transportation of game. . . . Instead of hampering breeders by restrictions, as at present, State laws should be so modified as to encourage the raising of deer, elk and other animals as a source of profit to the individual and to the State."

This bulletin is directly in line with the ideas advanced in the "State and the Game" and the other papers on game preserving in THE INDEPENDENT.

Many prominent naturalists and lawyers who have looked at our game legislation with trained eyes (since the folly of our game law system was pointed out) have declared in favor of a breeders' law permitting the farmers and their shooting tenants to make the game profitably plentiful.

Dr. C. Hart Merriam, chief of the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, in a letter to the writer, says:

"I am heartily in favor of laws permitting any one to raise deer, elk, grouse, quail or any other kinds of game on private lands for profit just as cattle, sheep and domestic poultry are now raised for profit. Furthermore, I believe the industry of raising game for food is worthy of development by our people, to whom it should yield an important revenue. It is an industry which can be carried on by persons of small means and may be made to utilize much land which is now wholly waste land or of very little value. . . . I feel very strongly that the game laws of our various States should be so modified as to encourage the raising of game animals and birds for food."

Dr. Hornaday, in a recent bulletin, reprinted in *The Amateur Sportsman*, says:

"We believe that every owner of a private game preserve is entitled to the right to kill the game that he owns and maintains whenever he pleases, provided such killing do not interfere with the execution of laws for the protection of game and other wild life outside of private preserves. We believe this is not only good law but good common sense. The situation is absurd and therefore cannot long endure. The raising of deer or pheasants on small land tracts in fenced enclosures for the market should now be placed on the basis of a legitimate industry."

The Breeders' Association, of which Mr. Wilson, the United States Secretary of Agriculture, is the president, at its annual meeting passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That State laws regulating the shooting, possession and handling of game should be amended so as to permit the sale of live game for propagation at all times; that hand-reared game and game reared in a wild state by breeders (including farmers) should be distinguished by law so that such preserved game can be sold legally under State regulation except during the breeding season."

The necessity for changes in the game laws has been under discussion in many States and in some of the Provinces of Canada. At a recent meeting of the Saskatchewan Fish and Game Protective Association, the general opinion was expressed:

"Native birds hovering over cultivated lands owned by private parties cannot be controlled by Government. If fish are only in public waters it is considered that the quantity will decrease more rapidly."

The ideas entertained by the organizations of sportsmen, known as game protective associations, that the State owns the game on the farms as a trustee for the sportsmen alone; that "it is a crime to sell game," and that none of the people should have any of "their" property, has naturally carried the game into politics and it is now "protected" by political machines in many of the States.

Altho millions of dollars are collected annually to support an army of politicians, the indigenous game entrusted to their care continues to decrease steadily where any shooting is permitted, and the attempts to substitute foreign fowls (protected by laws prohibiting the shooting of them for terms of years) have increased nearly everywhere. Here again we may observe that hundreds of thousands of dollars are sent abroad annually, not only by the State game officers but by individuals, in payment for pheasants, partridges and other game. All of this money should go to the American farmers, since it would be an easy matter to rear better game birds on the farms than any of those purchased abroad.

Prior to the publication of the paper on "The State and the Game" and the other articles on game preserving which

⁴*Red and Gun in Canada.*

followed it in *THE INDEPENDENT*, the sale of game was denounced by *Outing* and the other sporting magazines, and the individual care of game was almost unheard of. Since the publication of the series of papers referred to, many capable State game officers have declared in favor of the sale of game and of the changes in the laws there suggested. Many game increase associations have been organized which deal with the farmers, and some of these already produce thousands of game birds yearly.*

In their last report, the Commissioners of Fish and Game of Minnesota say:

"The propagation of game birds and animals and food fishes as private enterprise, may well be encouraged. The law now permits the private propagation of brook trout and deer, *and the sale thereof* from such preserves. The commission believes *such privilege might properly be extended to all varieties of game and fish* under proper restrictions. The privilege of sale from such preserves would be an incentive to private enterprise and would tend to remove the present temptations to engage in illicit traffic in game, and would discourage the business of the market hunter, who has always been and is yet a serious menace to wild game. The possibility of purchase from private preserves would also remove the objections now held by some to the non-sale of wild game."

The Minnesota board is non-partisan and is one of the best in the country.

Mr. Thomas, the Game Commissioner of Vermont, said in his report:

"If our native game birds could be made to increase thru intelligent and proper methods it would be a step in the right direction of augmenting the attraction of newer Vermont *by supplying our markets* and, in time, if successful, would eliminate from our laws some disagreeable restrictions *which cannot be enforced.*"

Readers of *THE INDEPENDENT* will recall that much space was given in the series of articles on game preserving to a discussion of the prejudice against preserves. Recently the State Game Commissioner of Colorado said:

"It is absurd to argue against game preserves and private lakes for fish. The bigger the preserves the better, is my opinion."

It would have required a brave man to have said this before the publication of the articles in *THE INDEPENDENT*.

The chairman of the Massachusetts Game Commission served with the writer on the committee on wild food

birds of the Breeders' Association, which passed the resolution favoring the breeders (including farmers) quoted above. Massachusetts has since enacted a law permitting the sale of pheasants from preserves. Wisconsin has a bill permitting the rearing of deer and the sale of venison. North Dakota has just passed a law encouraging the increase of all game and permitting the sale of it by breeders.

Since game law making seems to be contagious, as I pointed out, it seems evident that it will not be long before good sense laws will be enacted in many States. Statesmanlike game officers, who wish to see the game increased, have found no fault with the plain statement of facts in *THE INDEPENDENT*. They know the necessity for encouraging the farmers and sensible sportsmen to undertake the care and management of the game. All agree, of course, that the sale of game should be regulated so that stolen game and game taken on public lands or in public parks cannot be sold. The political game officers who regard an army of politicians as of primary importance are not heard from, and the chances are they will not be when the farmers fully understand the situation.

There is no subject which is more important to the farmers than the practical increase of game, since it will send much money to the farms and will rapidly increase their value. The farmers should take advantage of the situation. With the aid of many intelligent sportsmen and naturalists they should bring about, easily, the needed changes in the laws, permitting them to control and sell game. The exclusive handling of the game by politicians and sportsmen has not been successful for the reason that those who should own the game have not been consulted. The State game officers, as I have often said, are required to perform an impossibility.¹

The needed changes in the game laws should be discussed at every grange meeting in the land.

YONKERS, N. Y.

¹See statement of Vermont game officer, quoted above, "Would eliminate from our laws some disagreeable restrictions which cannot be enforced." Mr. Thomas is one of the most capable game officers and was among the first to concede that the State is required to perform an impossibility.

*One in Connecticut reports that it will rear 10,000 birds this season.

The Budget Battle at Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE North Pole has suddenly succeeded in dividing the public attention of Britain with Mr. Lloyd-George's budget. Geography has thus become a rival with arithmetic. Pillars of ice are, to say the least of it, holding their own against columns of figures. Commander Peary and Dr. Cook are now rivals who dispute our interest here with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour. It has perhaps been something of a relief to many of us to find a new subject of eager argument and animated conversation brought up to relieve us from the one prevailing topic of the new taxation.

The discovery of the North Pole had for a long time ceased to be one of England's fervid expectations. Of course, it was always coming up at intervals, and has been for time out of mind a subject of expectation, hope and controversy to succeeding generations. But of late years it has somehow faded out of our hopes, and now once again it has quickened into quite a new life among us, and Mr. Lloyd-George may fairly be congratulated on the fact that there is even still some degree of public attention given to him and his budget. "Two stars," Shakespeare tells us, "keep not their motions in one sphere, nor can one England brook a double reign of Harry Percy and the Prince of Wales." But there is no way of bringing the controversy between the North Pole and the budget to so sudden and definite an end as that between Harry Percy and the Prince of Wales, and the more moderate in the disputation must only do their best to maintain something like equity in their valuation of either subject.

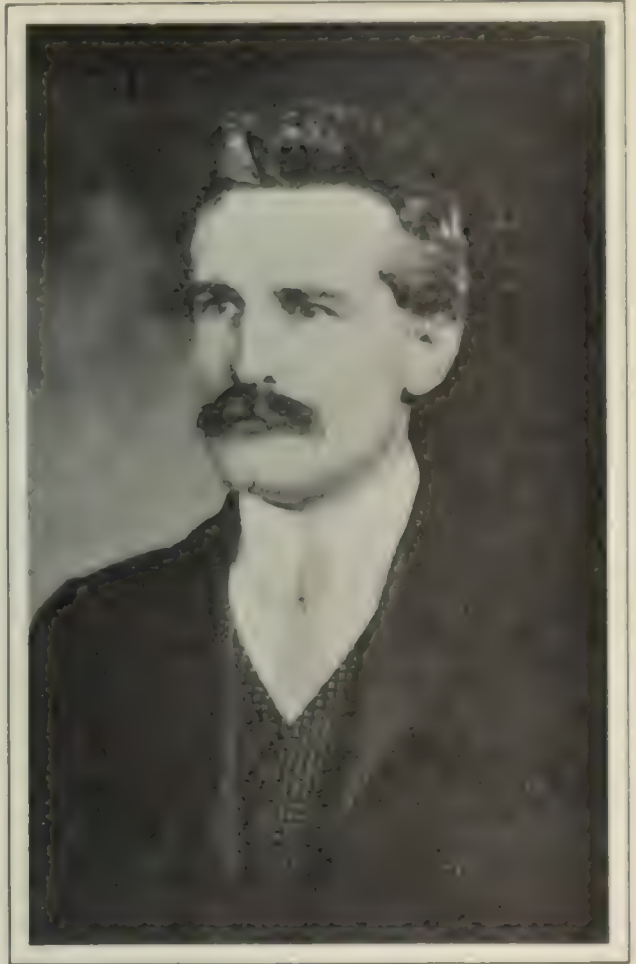
The general public opinion of England, so far as I can estimate it, appears to be in favor of Commander Peary's claim to be the first discoverer, but I am assured by many observers who know much more about the whole question than I can pretend to do that before making up our minds we must wait for some further evidence and some further

study of the whole question by those best qualified to offer an authoritative opinion. A fanciful friend of mine, who has been much interested in the whole question, but who does not pretend to have any qualification for offering an opinion, tells me that it has suggested to him a new and entirely original way of illustrating the subject. He has conjured up out of his imagination an entirely new candidate for the honor of having discovered the North Pole. This personage had been in his earlier days a great traveler and explorer, and was the very, very first to find the North Pole and on it he planted the national banner of Great Britain, with his own name and residence appended. Then he went on to other wanderings and made other discoveries, and at last he came home tired of travel, settled down to a life of abso-

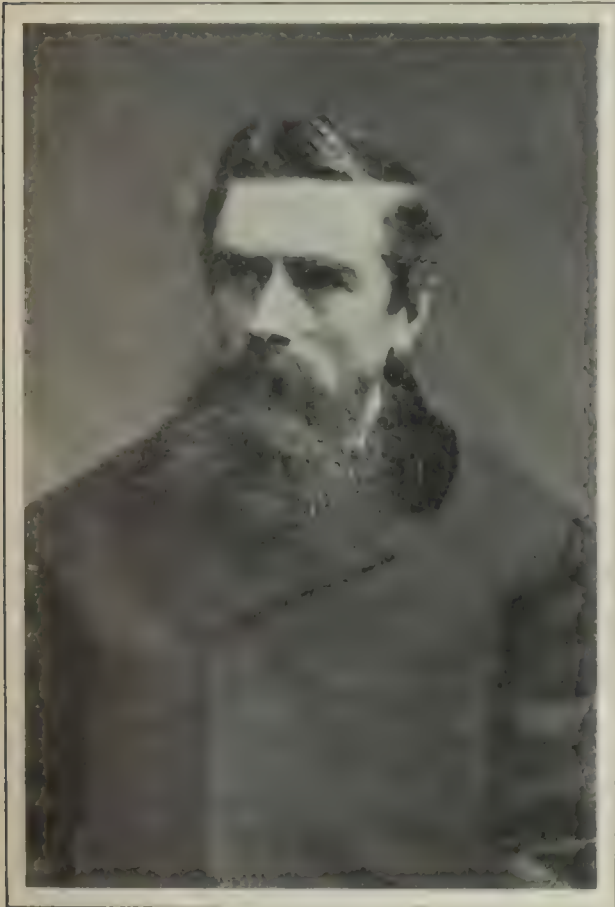


LORD ROSEBERY.

lute seclusion in England, became affected by ill health, and entirely forgot that he had ever seen the North Pole. His health, however, had been lately returning, and the sudden commotion caused by Commander Peary and Dr. Cook brought the whole event freshly back to his mind, and he now proposes to claim the honor of having discovered the North Pole before either Commander Peary or Dr. Cook professes to have ever gone out in quest of the mysterious region. The best claim, he declares, that



COL. ARTHUR LYNCH.



GEORGE MANVILLE FENN.

either of those explorers can set up for the honor of the discovery will consist, in fact, that by the excitement which they have just been creating they brought back to his memory his forgotten exploit and thus discovered him and with him his original discovery of the Pole. I give this freak of imagination for what it is worth, to use a familiar journalistic phrase. The inventor of the story does not himself consider it worth much, but only thinks it might be accepted as an interesting illustration of an entirely new claim and claimant in this

great question coming up periodically for settlement.

Mr. Asquith, our Prime Minister, has lately been coming in for some fresh experiences of a peculiarly disagreeable nature at the hands of the suffragets. My American readers already know that he has been several times before this pursued into his official home by those who I may perhaps be allowed to call the more active feminine representatives of woman's right to vote. He has had to be protected by the police when endeavoring to make his entrance into the House of Commons against the attempts of some of these ladies to interfere with his progress and to enforce upon him the rights of women to be the equals of man in the matter of electoral suffrage. Most lately, however, he has been assailed by ladies, one of whom, we read, endeavored to impress him with her views as to woman's rights by striking him several times on the face, while others on the same purpose bent actually climbed over the walls of a demesne on the seaside

where he was dining and actually set about forcing their way into the dining-room and there confronting him and the company with their demand for woman's admission to the franchise.

Now, we all know that history is full of hostile attacks made on Prime Ministers, and even with attempts sometimes successful on the lives of these statesmen, but it is something certainly quite new in political biography to hear of a Prime Minister having his ears publicly boxed by feminine hands and his dinner table besieged by feminine and unprofessional housebreakers. Now, Mr. Asquith has undoubtedly accomplished thus far a most successful career. Without the help of ancestral claims or of great aristocratic family and entirely by his own political capacity and brilliant eloquence, he has risen from being merely a successful advocate at the bar to hold the highest political office in Britain's parliamentary system. With such success achieved, he may well consent to put up with the attempts made to frighten him into compliance with their demands by those self-elected and merely self-representing advocates of the really substantial and just cause of woman's right to vote.

The Government of which Mr. Asquith is the leader has just lately been descended upon by a hostile assailant of a somewhat more formidable character than any of the Amazonian champions of the woman's suffrage cause could be expected to prove. This opponent is Lord Rosebery, who has just made one of his periodical appearances, or perhaps I might even say his apparitions, at a great public meeting in Glasgow, with the object of denouncing Mr. Lloyd-George's financial scheme and indeed the general policy of the present administration. We had been expecting Lord Rosebery for a long time past to come to the front somewhere and denounce the doings of this Government. Lord Rosebery is never really himself unless when he is denouncing some government or other, and of course he has to denounce a Liberal Government when there is no other government in office to come within the scope of his denunciation. Lord Rosebery has served in Liberal administrations and has actually

himself been a Liberal Prime Minister. But those were the days when he was still thought to be one of the rising hopes of the Liberal party, and he had not begun to fancy that the Liberals were growing tired of him and they had not begun to fancy that he was growing tired of the Liberals.

Lord Rosebery is unquestionably a man of great and varied talents, and he has a genuine gift of brilliant eloquence which it is impossible for any intelligent and impartial listener not to admire. But then he seems also somehow to impress the intelligent and impartial listener with the feeling that one never can tell how long the noble lord may hold the same opinion on any debatable subject, or may continue to believe that the cause he is now pleading is still deserving of his support. He is, I must say, a man who is personally admired by every one who knows him because of his generous nature, his public and private beneficence, and his charming manners. But he has never, to my thinking, come to hold the public position which his many great gifts ought to have won for him, and I do not think that his recent speech in Glasgow has done much to help the peers or the Conservatives in their opposition to the main provisions of the budget. The truth is that the peers have brought themselves now to a crisis, or perhaps it might be more correct to say, have brought a crisis on themselves, out of which it is hardly possible to get except by a complete surrender or encountering all the risks of a hopeless struggle. Even Lord Rosebery does not go so far as to advise the peers to venture on the path of resistance to the death, and so the hereditary chamber remains in much the same condition as that which it exhibited to the public when the coming of the Glasgow apparition was foreshadowed.

My countrymen thruout the United States and Canada will be glad to learn of the recognition just now given to several distinguished Irishmen in England as well as in Ireland. The first of these whom I have to mention as a recipient of such a national testimonial is Mr. John Ryan, who has been influential in the promotion of every Irish national movement among his country-

men in London for more than forty years. Mr. Ryan has been for many years president of the Metropolitan Branch of the United Irish League. The recent presentation took the form of a portrait of Mr. Ryan, painted by Mr. J. R. Cooper, and the testimonial was presented by Mr. John Dillon and was accompanied by numbers of letters expressive of sympathy and admiration from a large number of influential Irish Nationalists having their homes in various parts of the world. Another occasion of many enthusiastic demonstrations of national welcome has been given by a visit of Mr. Redmond, the leader of the Irish Parliamentary party, to various parts of Ireland, in companionship with his friends and guests, Captain O'Meagher Condon and Mr. John O'Callaghan. These latter gentlemen have come to look again upon their native land after many years of prosperity and influence among the Irish in America. Then again we must remember that Col. Arthur Lynch has been returned unopposed as the National representative of West Clare to the House of Commons, and returned not for the first time. It may be remembered that some years ago Colonel Lynch was elected an Irish National representative in that House, but he was then actually under sentence of death for high treason, committed by his service rendered to the Boer cause when he bore arms on behalf of the South African movement against the military power of England. With that cause, it is well to remember, a large number of enlightened Englishmen even then felt strong sympathy, and with it the whole civilized world is in sympathy now. Colonel Lynch being under sentence of death, could not then be received as a member of the House of Commons, but he soon obtained unsolicited a mitigation of his sentence, which was modified in the first instance to one of imprisonment for life, and afterward became a complete release from penalty. Colonel Lynch is now, therefore, an elected member of the House of Commons, and will find many sincere friends and admirers in that House even outside the

ranks of those who belong to his own land and maintain his own national opinions.

Many American readers will, I am sure, have heard with much regret that George Manville Fenn, the English novelist, has passed out of this life. Fenn was a dear old friend of mine during a great part of my working lifetime, and he was one of the most diligent and unwearying writers of novels and short stories it has ever been my fortune to know, even among a very large circle of friends and acquaintances who devote their lives to the production and promotion of such literature. His books were especial favorites among young people of both sexes, but they had also a very large number of cordial admirers among the elders. I made his acquaintance at a very early stage in literature and journalism in London, and we formed a friendship which, with whatever interruptions, lived in its warmth thru his life and will continue to live in my memory after his death. He was certainly not in any sense to be classed among fashionable novel writers. His lines, to use the word in whatever sense, were certainly not cast for the regions of fashion, and he always wrote with a healthful purpose to encourage, stimulate and sustain the rising youth of the country. Manville Fenn wrote for various newspapers and periodicals, and edited himself more than one weekly publication. He was a member of many literary clubs and journalistic associations in London, and wherever he went he made himself always a genial and welcome companion. My earliest associations with him began. I think, with the dear old *Morning Star*, the organ of the Cobden and Bright party, to which he was an occasional contributor. I do not, however, associate him in any sense with political life or political work, altho I have no doubt he had his political creed as well as most other men, but he was a born storyteller, and he worked ever in his own path of life. The work which he especially desired to accomplish he accomplished with credit and with honor.

LONDON, ENGLAND



A Wooden Airship

BY MAX A. R. BRÜNNER

IF we follow the history of aeronautics we come across rather curious designs, especially in the earlier models. The accompanying pictures, however, show a new type of airship which will probably be adopted by Germany. That country is admittedly leading as regards navigable airships, as she owns the largest and fastest, including three Zeppelins, two Parsevals, the Gross military cruiser, and others. To this field belongs also the invention to be described herewith.

Its main feature is that for the first time no metal is employed for the stiff frame. The specific gravity of Canadian pine is only one-eighth that of aluminum. However, as the strength is only one-third, it would have to be three times as thick. Yet, in spite of the latter

fact, the weight is about two-thirds less at the same strength. It is clear, therefore, that, considering such a huge size, enormous weight can be saved. In the "Zeppelin II," with 1,500 cubic meters,

the dead load of the aluminum frame is 10,000 kilograms, which would mean a saving of 3,300 kilograms if wood were substituted for metal. This would result in greater lifting power and more fuel, and passengers, or a larger engine could be carried. Such an airship would increase its speed, radius of action and capac-

ity if used as a medium of traffic.

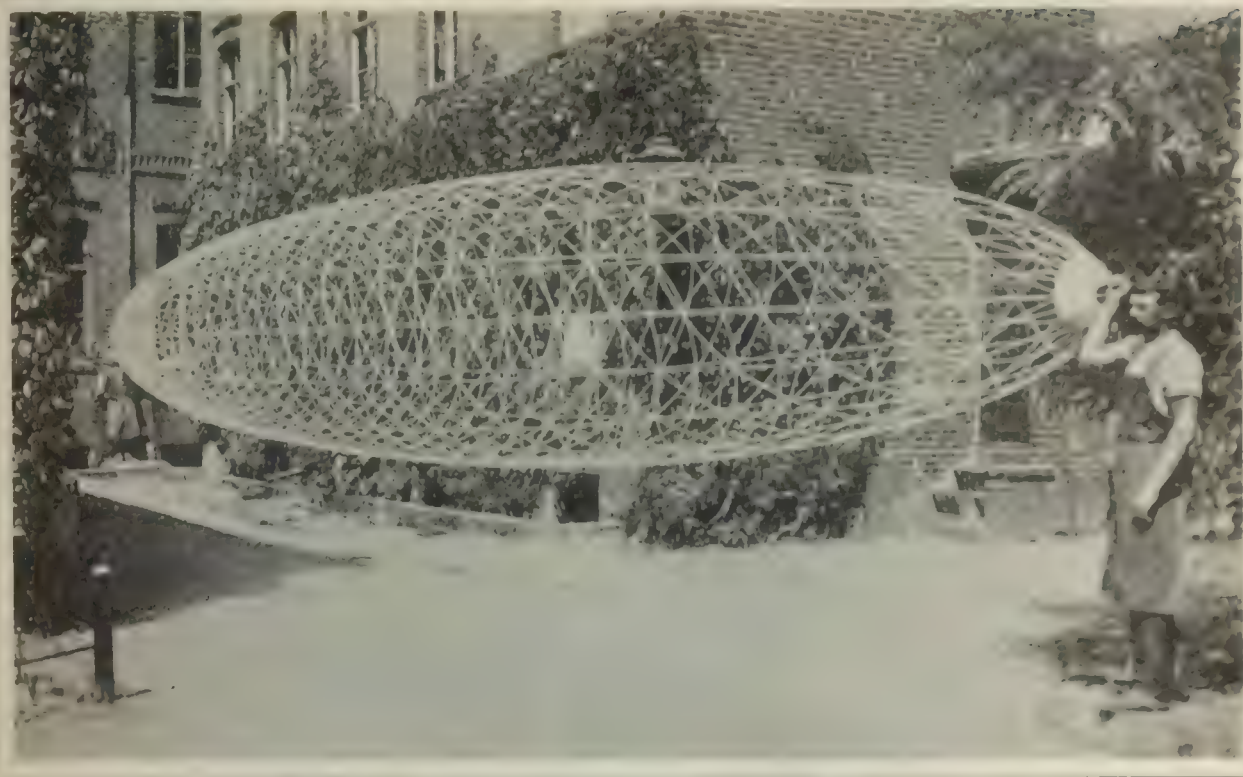
There are other advantages. If wood is painted with a weatherproof coat it cannot be affected by heat, cold and moisture, while aluminum or other metals oxidize and lose their strength. It



FIRST BALLOON WITH
WOODEN FRAME.



WOODEN SKELETON



WOODEN AIRSHIP FRAME.

can also be repaired anywhere without many tools or skilled carpenters, while a complicated aluminum ship requires special apparatus and the experts available only in larger cities. This point may lead in war to fatal consequences, and the German military authorities, while inspecting this model, laid special stress upon this fact. The frame has the shape of an ellipse, and we know that this is the best for a body horizontally placed and loaded. For in the middle the bending moment is greatest, and a cylindrical form like the Zeppelins is apt to be bent or broken in the center, as the diameter is alike, while here is the greatest pressure in the middle. Thus we can use one car, passengers and engines being at one central point, while all the Zeppelin ships have two cars to distribute the load, which are 200 feet apart. This increases the dead load and minimizes the maneuvering ability. This shape also withstands in a much better way shocks and offers less air resistance; it also gives less surface, the volume being the same. The meshes are here much smaller than in the Zeppelin ships, and the

inner gas pressure may thus become greater without fear of the envelope being torn. Such an airship can, in spite of sunshine and its increased pressure, remain longer in the air and store more gas.

The main advantage, however, which was the incentive for this invention, is the non-conductivity of wood for electricity. When the huge, beautiful "Zeppelin II" exploded last year in a thunderstorm, experts began wondering what could have caused the disaster. It was asserted that the enormous mass of the metal frame had attracted atmospheric electricity and conducted it to the gas, where a spark exploded it. A wooden balloon is comparatively safe in a thunderstorm, and electricity is neither conducted nor generated by friction with the envelope. After several models of this novel type have been built, new, larger airships will be started. In the two photographs herewith reproduced the model is 20 meters in length and 2½ high. It was sent to the recent Frankfurt aeronautical exhibition, where it attracted much attention.

BERLIN, GERMANY.



May-Tide

A Threnody of Life and Death

BY HENRY B. TIERNEY

IN the spring of the year
Hearts sing of thee, dear,
All the world far and near
Is glad.

Oh the fall of the year
Brings the fall of the tear—
Man's soul, dark and drear,
Is sad.

For the fall of the year
And the fall of the tear
Are the gall and the fear,
Yea, the pall and the bier
Of the dead.

TRENTON, Mo.



The Way of Wisdom

BY BOLTON HALL

AUTHOR OF "THINGS AS THEY ARE," "THREE ACRES AND LIBERTY," ETC.

A CERTAIN man having found a precious pearl feasted his eyes upon it, and when he could look no longer he hid the pearl in his bosom (a man was void of understanding).

But each time that he looked at it in secret it seemed to grow dimmer and dimmer; and he was sad. Then the man thought that it had only seemed to be bright because it was new.

So he showed it to a merchant, and the merchant said that it was a pearl, but of no great value (for that is the way of merchants). Nevertheless the merchant bought it, and the man went away sorrowing.

But as he looked at the ground, behold! again a pearl, more lustrous than the other.

So he hid that also in his bosom, but, like the other, it grew duller and duller. Then, wondering, he showed it to his friend, and the friend said that it was indeed a gem; but it seemed not so to the man (for his eyes were holden); so he gave the pearl to his friend and again went sadly away.

But as he looked upon his doublet, he found in it once more a pearl brighter and larger than before.

Again he hid the pearl (the man was a foolish man) and it also grew dim and shrank. Then he gave it to his servant. The servant said it was a ransom for a king, and the man went away sad.

But as he stroked his beard, lo! a pearl again in his hand, and this time it shone like a star.

Once more he hid the pearl (he had learned naught), but as before it lost its light. Then he gave it to a beggar, and the beggar exclaimed that its brightness put out the sun. The man could not understand.

The man went out, and, as he put his hand to his mouth, again in his fingers he held a pearl.

This time he said, "I will give it away while it is bright"; but as often as he gave he found another, and each was more beautiful and precious than before.

The man understood.

NEW YORK CITY.



Dangers of the High-School Age

BY E. V. BRUMBAUGH

THE high-school age can scarcely be defined as any particular age. It ranges from twelve to twenty-one; it differs in boys and in girls. In the particular school of 400 pupils with which the writer of this paper is the most familiar the average age of the various classes on the 1st of last September was as follows: First year, 14 years, 8 months; second year, 15 years, 8 months; third year, 16 years, 8 months; fourth year, 17 years, 5 months; fifth year, 18 years, 2 months.

It may, therefore, be assumed that pupils enter the high school at the age of fourteen or fifteen and leave at the age of eighteen or nineteen, for, of course, to the entering age in September we must add the nine months that elapse before the year ends.

It is a fact easily noticeable that there is a difference in the ages of the boys and girls in the same classes, both entering, leaving, and thruout the courses. During the present year in this school the ages were as follows:

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	No. in class.
1 ..14 years, 11 months.		14 years, 6 months.	136
2 ..15 " 11 "	11 "	15 " 6 "	94
3 ..17 " 0 "	0 "	16 " 5 "	71
4 ..16 " 8 "	8 "	17 " 10 "	35
5 ..18 " 8 "	8 "	18 " 1 "	27

From the preceding table, it will be seen, therefore, that with the single exception of one grade the age of the boys is about six months greater on the average than that of the girls of the same grade.

It is to be particularly noticed that the leaving time of 35 per cent. of the pupils is before entering the second year or at the age of approximately fifteen

and one-half years, while an additional 35 per cent. have left before ready for entrance on the fourth year at an age between sixteen and seventeen.

To find the reason for so large losses is a matter of great difficulty and one which has for many years occupied the attention of school men. Perhaps one of the reasons that accounts for a large number of losses at the close of the first grade year is the fact that this serves as a kind of sifting year, where those who have proved themselves unfit discover that fact or have it discovered for them.

This unfitness may be the result of a large number of causes. It may be due to mental incapacity (this applies to only a very small number of those who gain entrance in the high school); it may be due to mental or physical indolence; it may be due to physical ill health, to improper home discipline, to improper companionship, to the change from the grammar school, and the increased freedom from restraint that is met in the school, or it may result from the fact that the pupil now is under the direction of four or five teachers instead of but one. During this first year there is not so great a difference in the relative number of boys and of girls that leave the school, but in the next period, *i. e.*, at the close of the third grade, the loss of boys is noticeably greater than that of the girls. A new set of conditions enters here. The boy is passing thru the most critical period of adolescence, which the girl has already safely weathered. This is a period of storm and stress, in which the youth is the most difficult to manage. During this time there is a disinclination to work,

a period of group loyalty, a time when there is a strong desire to be recognized as a man, and to be taking a part in the outside business life, while there is at the same time a total lack of recognition of his unpreparedness for such activity. This is the most critical time in the whole course. If the pupil can be carried into the next year of his work the chances are ten to one that he will stay thru.

The girls remain in school longer because of the fact that while they are younger in years, their maturity is greater, and they are more ready to accept advice. Their faithfulness in work is stronger and thus they are less exposed to danger of failure. They do not feel the immediate need of earning the money that they spend, nor the pressure to be at work. The majority of them have not had the experience of work during their long vacation, where they had received a weekly wage, and so do not feel the deprivation of it on re-entering school, nor are they so greatly subject to the solicitation of their companions out of school and by opportunities to engage in remunerative work, that they are unrestful and ready to leave their occupation. On account of these reasons the percentage of girls remaining in school is constantly increasing while the boys decline in numbers. The danger to the boy, therefore, is a constantly increasing one that he will not remain in school to complete his course.

Certain general dangers and temptations beset every boy and every girl of the high school age. These may be classified as general temptations of the adolescent age. They have been hinted at in what has preceded in this discussion. An increased and growing sense of maturity carries with it an impatience of restraint, but which because of its ignorance must be restrained. A growing lack of confidence, or rather of confiding in parents and a steady hero worship, usually for some older boy or girl, and which may be fraught with either good or evil. These young people are now accepted as young men and young women. They arrogate to themselves all the privileges of youth, and often ignorantly they are carried beyond their depth and are left to struggle in waters that are deep and bitter. These are factors that meet every

boy and every girl some time in their life, whether they attend the high school or not. They must have sufficient strength to meet and overcome them, but in addition to these features, or perhaps as particular manifestations of them, there are certain points where our high-school pupil must overcome certain obstacles different from those of the pupil who does not enter or who leaves early in the course.

The first of these was discussed a moment ago, viz., that he may never finish his course and thus leave half completed that which was begun so well. This is particularly the danger that besets a boy. He also is likely to be beset by bad companionship, but here in the high school, among a select group, he is likely to be safer than among companions promiscuously chosen. But the greatest danger for this time is in a lack of kind but firm and definite control. The intentions of the average boy in high school are of the best generally, and he desires to do only that which is good and right, but his will power during this adolescent age is lacking in strength and firmness, and to an extent of which the parent who has not made a careful and painstaking study of the psychology of adolescents is totally unaware. This lack of will power is not a permanent weakness, but is one manifestation of the period of stress and storm that surrounds **every boy of this age and must be recognized and provided for by adequate recognition of the need of extraneous aid to the boy in keeping a firm hold on his strength of will and of character.** This is the time in a boy's life when he can be made a law-abiding citizen, ready to support all that is best in civic life, by being taught to recognize and submit to law and discipline, and at this time, thru unwise control, he can be taught that there is nothing in law that can bind him to curb his own wishes and desires.

This is especially the danger that meets the boy of this period, and is particularly a danger to which a high-school boy is exposed. The boy in business learns quickly that he must obey or meet the penalty. It is inculcated in his mind by the danger to his position. This law is not, however, as firmly fixed in the mind of the student as in the boy at work. In-

stances could be given without end, but a few will suffice. Hallowe'en depredations are usually committed by school-boys, and are disregarded by the public. College boys are regarded as beyond the law in their "class scraps" and celebrations. Theft of signs, silverware from hotels and restaurants, breaking and destruction of public property by school and college boys is winked at by the authorities and by the parents. If an officer is courageous enough to endeavor to enforce the law, pressure is immediately brought by parents and influential citizens for the mitigation of the penalty, and too often with entire success. These things are more influential in teaching a boy the power of "pull" and his own supremacy above law and discipline than all the ethical teaching that may be given him in the classroom in five years. They directly inculcate lawlessness, selfishness and scorn for authority.

These are, of course, features of school life to which the girls are not so subject and which are not of such grave danger to them in any case, because of the fact that they are not to have the same after life that the boys expect to undergo, but, on the other hand, there are peculiar temptations that they must meet and overcome if they are to develop strong characters and sturdy moral natures. Among these things may be mentioned the tendency toward dependence upon some one else for their work, thus lowering their self-dependence; there is also a strong tendency on the part of some girls to a silliness of emotional nature, an unnatural hero or heroine worship, which is sometimes exceedingly difficult to combat.

In the high-school period play takes on an educational value which must be investigated and understood. The children at the age of entrance into the school begin to enter upon games which require, not only individual quickness and ability, but which to an increasing degree demand the team spirit, or unity of mind and purpose of a number of persons. The child is learning that he cannot exist alone, he cannot in a selfish way have pleasures for himself and himself alone. That he must consider others and give up his will to the demands of the majority. With the coming of this

time, too, is begun the period when the boys and girls begin to "go together." This is noticeable on the part of the girls as early as the first grade, but is not characteristic of boys before the third is reached. In addition to these features the various parties, clubs and other gatherings go to make up the social life of the pupils of the school.

In addition to these features, within the last few years a new institution has made its way into the life of the high-school students. This is the club called the "fraternity" or "sorority." A selected group of boys or of girls, having pins, often with cabalistic Greek letters, which mean absolutely nothing to the initiates—nor indeed to any one else—fraternity meetings, initiations, politics, pledges, and in fact all the other features that go with secret organizations. The initiations sometimes consist, in the cases of girls, of branding with indelible nitrate of silver, requirements to perform silly actions, disobedience of commands, violations of school rules, and whatever other foolish, silly or useless deed may occur to those in charge of the initiation. In the case of the boys the silly initiations are sometimes carried to a degree that violation of the law of the land is involved; sometimes, nay, indeed, frequently, physical danger is involved in the initiation, and almost always physical pain is one of the accompaniments. Some act involving personal humiliation is almost invariably a feature of the initiation, and in more than one case known to me moral damage to the boy's purity is the result.

These organizations are spreading, and their evil effects are seen not in their initiations, but on their influence on the school life, which is distinctly for the worse. They have divided the social life of the schools where they have been introduced, into small parties, have introduced an expensive method of entertaining, often leading to such things as wearing of evening dress for the boys, use of carriages and flowers for parties, expensive presents, elaborate dances and other parties, box parties at theaters, increased extravagance in dress, and in all these, as well as in various other ways, have brought discordant elements into the school life. They have usually in the

elective offices of the school endeavored to abrogate to themselves all the positions of honor and dignity, and most frequently with entire success, thus excluding the meritorious student who does not have the "good fortune" to belong to the ring.

This evil, the fraternity question, is the most serious one that threatens the social life of our high schools. At the meeting of the co-operating schools of the University of Chicago, held in November, 1906, a prominent high-school principal said:

"I have found in my seven years' experience that the fraternity is a most degrading influence. Boys belonging to fraternities will lie, cheat, swear, do anything to remain loyal to their fraternities. The fraternity has developed professional liars in my school.

"As an example of the evil wrought, I want to point to two cases of the sons of a prominent St. Paul lawyer. They joined one of the prominent fraternities of the school after their father had talked the matter over with a prominent judge, I believe. These boys went straightway to the bad. Before they left the high school they were badly dissipated young men.

"If those boys were sons of mine I would rather see them in their coffins than in a fraternity. When it was too late their father came to me and said: 'Why, in God's name, didn't you tell me about this fraternity evil?' Some of the boys who have gone to the bad have come to me after a few years and said: 'I made an ass of myself. Why didn't you tell me?'"

The committee appointed to investigate the question said as a part of their report:

"Fraternities and sororities are detrimental in their influence on the life of the school in which they exist, they are detrimental to the pupil himself, in that they undermine the character and become a fetish, worshipped by immature boys and girls, creating disloyalty to the parents as well as to the school; that they are mere imitations of college life leading to early sophistication and to manipulation of community politics; that they show a truculence absolutely comical in its character, were it not so serious in its effects; and, finally, that they are undemocratic and unsocial."

The following resolution was adopted by a body representing 400 of the strongest, best and most progressive high schools and academies of the West and Central States, with but two dissenting votes:

"In the judgment of the deans and principals of the schools affiliated with the University of Chicago, neither the fraternities nor the sororities have a place in secondary school life, and both are condemned."

The various clubs and dances thruout the school year make continual demands on the time and energy of these young people. These are not harmful if not carried to excess and if indulged in with the knowledge and consent of the parents. If they are carried on thru the week, however, as they oftentimes are, then there is the harm that always results from the dissipation of energy and distraction from study. It is easy for the teacher to tell in school the day after a party what pupils have attended, by the wearied air, tired attitude, inability to work thru loss of sleep, as well as by the actual falling asleep at the desk, of more than one pupil as has happened during the present year. Certainly once a week is a sufficient allowance for social pleasure of high-school pupils, and this can be arranged to come on Friday night, when it need not interfere with school work, but this is not always done. Parents are averse to refusing their children the privilege of "just a little party. We will go home early," which means eleven o'clock or later before breaking-up time and near midnight before bedtime, and consequent failure in their next day's tasks.

This danger thru the social life results in many cases from a too liberal supply of money at the absolute disposition of pupils, without question as to the disposition made of it. I know a large number of boys who work thru the summer and who make in that time from \$25 to \$100. I suppose that the majority of the boys who work during the summer make at least \$50 during that time. I have personal knowledge of more than fifty boys who were at work thru the entire summer last year. I admire them highly for their industry and energy, and I do not hold them responsible for the disposition that they make of their money. They feel that they have earned it and that they should be allowed to dispose of it as they see fit, and indeed there is a large element of justice in their claim. But their unwisdom is rapidly inculcating in them habits of extravagance and carelessness as to money that can but have a harmful result on them when they are required to earn their own living. I do not believe that it is wise to give a boy an allowance. He should

be able to provide himself with what spending money he needs, and the most of our boys do so and do it gladly. I do know one boy who is given \$20 per month, from which he is expected to provide his clothing, and I am informed that he buys very little, depending upon his mother to get for him what he needs, and spending selfishly on himself the allowance that he receives.

This extravagance again manifests itself in the elaborate clothing that is worn to school by a large number of the girls. Girls come to the high school on ordinary school days wearing silks and satins and the most expensive kinds of clothing. We hear the rustle of silken under skirts and see the glitter of jewelry and decorations that are in bad taste as well as a deterrent to those who are unable to be provided with similar articles of adornment. The unlimited supply of good clothes, lavish funds for the purchase of indigestible delicacies, unlimited money for attendance on places of pleasure, all these things certainly are unmistakable dangers that meet our boys and girls at every turn of their course thru the high school. I do not speak of the associations they form here, for they must make friends wherever they may be, and they certainly will be in a better opportunity to make the right kind of friends in the school than they will outside its walls.

Then there is a danger that besets these young people thru their ignorance of themselves and the neglect of their parents to warn them. I doubt if one parent in fifty realizes the power of this danger. I am certain that not one in a hundred realizes that what they do not tell their children they are going to find out in some other way. I would emphasize thus the evil of bad company with as great power as I know how, and urge upon the mother of every boy and girl present today that they should study this problem.

Finally, there are features of the school life which tend toward the dissipation of the energy of the pupil and cause a weakening instead of growth of intellectual power. The natural tendency toward procrastination must be encountered and fought at every opportunity. Strong ideals and high standards must meet the desire to secure the credits and graduation thru the easiest possible road.

This demands the strongest and most experienced corps of teachers that money can secure, and requires a realization of the fact that with the increased scale of living, the salaries paid to the teachers must be correspondingly increased. The teachers must be secure in their positions and must realize that their permanent interests are in the community where they are employed.

Do you ask me how these dangers and evils are to be met and overcome? The answer is easy, but the remedy is difficult and requires perseverance and continuity of effort in the face of the greatest discouragement. The only way that I can see for a remedy of these conditions is, first, thru an insistence on the part of the parent that the child must continue in school and thus overcome the first danger mentioned, namely, that he will not finish his course. This lies wholly with the parent. He must not allow discouragement, dislike of school or teacher, or desire to be at work stand in the road of a complete education. The home must stand back of the school in every feature of the life. The parent is the one to correct the dangers of the social and moral life of the pupil. The school has the child three or four hours of the day. The home and the street have the remaining twenty. To see then that it is the home and not the street with all that that typifies is the great problem, the solution of which will answer every question that has been raised here today.

MARSHALL TOWN, IA



Literature

A Messianic Novel*

WE have reached the limit at last, or at least we hope so. Duffield & Co. have issued a sort of red-backed New Testament, with the scenes laid in Vermont and New York. The author is a woman who has not only plagiarized the New Testament and the acts of the Apostles for her material, but Madam Blavatzky as well as other theosophists, yogi, mystics, mental scientists, Christian scientists and spiritualists. It is the most naïvely composite compendium of quotations ever dramatized as fiction and designed as Scripture. In saying this our purpose is not to prejudice our readers against the thing, but merely to inform them of what it contains. There are persons who prefer mixtures to plain, simple nourishment. It should be very popular as an "interpretation" in female metaphysical clubs, where the members cultivate a "sense of the infinite" with both hands. As a matter of fact it is an interpretation. The son of Mary Bethel is Jesse Bethel, and the reader begins the story with the impression that he is a little boy afflicted with worms and bad dreams, but presently, seeing how in earnest the author is, and how seriously she takes him, we are a trifle ashamed and struggle for reverence, but do not catch on to who "Jesse" really is till he runs away from his father and mother in a large city and is found teaching a group of doctors in a hospital. Whenever he opens his mouth to speak he plagiarizes the manner of the young son of Mary and Joseph of Nazareth, and the wisdom of the Veda, or of the mental scientists, or the Christian scientists, or he splits the words of Jesus himself so they mean the same thing. He is beautiful, like a man and like a woman. The author has accomplished a miracle in fiction that could not be accomplished in real life when she imbeds such a youth in the village of Nashburg, Vermont, with the usual village types, without making him stand

out like a human exclamation point. He eases his way thru youth and young manhood so simply and unaffectedly that none of the characters in the book see what the reader sees, that he is "without sin."

Almost every incident in the life of Christ is interpreted in the Vermont atmosphere by some incident characteristic of modern conditions. And it is owing to how the reader has been reared as to how he will feel about these liberties with the holy Scriptures. It may be all right, but some will find it decidedly shocking when young Jesse rides a wild colt and tames a mad dog in imitation of the swine incident in the life of Christ.

But Jesse goes a trifle further than the Son of God. He undertakes to explain what God is, what spirit is, and what he himself is. God is every man's selfless Self. There is one Spirit and every man is the body of it. So that this one Spirit has as many bodies as there are beings in existence or ever have been in existence. God is Power, and Jesse is the expression of that power. The ethical teaching of Jesse is elevated and proper if he did not have a female author who is constantly using him to speak for the dissolution of metaphysics which some modern near-thinkers believe *is* metaphysics.

All the characters who figure in the New Testament figure in the story. John the Hermit makes a very good travesty on John the Baptist. Jesse himself is the son of a carpenter and follows his father's trade till he reaches his thirty-odd years. He picks up his disciples here and there and the reader has no difficulty in recognizing the characters of Peter and John and Andrew and the others. But by way of gathering the woman's movement and bringing the ministry of the new messiah right up to date, the author adds a couple of female disciples to the scripturally certified list. One of these is Mary Magnus, a rich young woman, who corresponds both to Mary Magdalen and to the Mary at the well who had had seven husbands. She is never married, having loved Jesse and

*The Son of Mary Bethel. By Mrs. B. Duffield. New York: Duffield & Co. 300 pp.

being gently called down by him, afterward keeps her freedom but "gives herself to a man," as she tells Jesse in a letter. This is the one glaringly false note in the book, from the moral point of view. The author insists that this Mary kept her pure heart, and makes Jesse say as much.

And it appears that the gospels in this Vermont New Testament are also a concession to the woman movement. Jesse's Mary-disciple is the only one who keeps a diary, and so we have Jesse's gospel according to Mary.

All told, the book is harmless. If the reader is perfectly sane and normal he will not understand the worst parts of it, which are merely bad on the mind, and if his faculties have already been dissolved by the New Thoughters, his case is hopeless anyhow and he might as well buy it and enjoy it.



The Eternal Values

IN *The Eternal Values** Professor Münsterberg has given serious and scholarly formulation to the philosophical strivings of a lifetime. The work is a new and closely wrought expression of ethical idealism, seeking, thru an analysis of the meaning of value, to show that values constitute a system, objective, necessary, absolute. The author finds that the majority of thoughtful persons today regard all values as relative, as ultimately mere instruments for the service of various and conflicting individual gratifications. Thus, beauty is fundamentally but agreeable sensations; truth merely that which helps us fulfill our purposes; morality nothing but useful prescriptions for social comfort. Yet our deepest instincts protest against such relativism. In our most earnest strivings we, too, feel with the artist, statesman, investigator, that in promoting truth, beauty and human progress we are serving some absolutely valid, over-personal cause. It is this view which Münsterberg constructively supports, offering, instead of the destructive criticism which has already done its work, a new and positive system of absolute values.

These values, which cannot be denied without self-contradiction, are not to be found in some aloof, transcendent realm, but only in experience itself. Since values are will-satisfactions, natural science cannot reveal them, for the scientist, whether dealing with mind or nature, abstractly conceives his world as a mechanically connected system of objects, independent of will. As little can we find pure values in the purposes of individuals, for personal desires as such are strictly relative, and no sum of relatives can yield the necessary or absolute. Nor can they be found in any universal desire for pleasure, since pleasure is not in itself the goal of will, but rather the accompaniment of successful activity directed toward objects. In the quest for absolute values the observational method fails, and those judging from that viewpoint will find the present work confusing and disappointing. Yet there is the subsequent and necessary work of critical reflection, which, dealing with experience as a whole, seeks for those principles necessarily involved in the very constitution of experience. By such a transcendental analysis Kant showed that only as the mind itself, thru its own spontaneous activity, guided by its own laws, infuses unity, system and necessary connection into the original chaos, do we get any independent and rational world. This world-building work of synthesis and organization, the source of the world's structure and significance, Münsterberg assigns to a fundamental act of will, for the will is in essence the achievement of identities between anticipated and realized experiences. The satisfaction of such a will act holding for all who have any world at all is the fundamental pure value. From this the author develops an imposing system of values. Finally, thru religion as feeling and philosophy as thought, all oppositions between these values are resolved and their source disclosed in the one, all-embracing, over-individual assertion of the Absolute Will. This world totality, for religion God, for philosophy the Absolute, is not any ready-made substance. It is not a thing, but a deed, postulated in our deepest convictions as the meaning and the goal of life, "the over-experienceable in

*THE ETERNAL VALUES. By Hugo Münsterberg. Boston: The Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

which all experience comes to completion."

It is the all too common caricature of idealism as mere immaterialism or illusionism that has so long withheld it from fullest acceptance. But in no sense is the world as conceived in the present work mere idea or mere personal creation. It is, on the contrary, a world objective in the sense of being independent, universal, necessary and infinite. Yet it is not an unintelligible world, out of essential relation to mind. Rather it is the embodiment and expression of the Absolute Will; its antagonisms, multiplicity and apparently final opposition to consciousness exist only in so far as spiritually significant. On this view the moral and esthetic values can be given their rightful place of co-equal reality with existence itself.

The essay form of "Psychology and Life" inevitably involved philosophical defects. Because of the questions that it left and the promises it held forth, the present more serious work is especially welcome. In the earlier work the underlying philosophy of will was of necessity announced rather dogmatically. Here it receives a thoro, critical grounding. Formerly, in his anxiety to show the special and provisional character of science, the author seemed at times to be indicting rationality itself, setting against the scientific constructions an apparently vague and characterless immediacy. Yet reason in its broadest meaning is exalted in *The Eternal Values*, and the immediacy here championed is not blind feeling, valuable because uncontaminated by thought, but a concrete experience which is implicitly rational.

The work will be variously received. The realist will find it subjective, while other critics will find in the references to "the given" and "the material of thought" the still unexorcised wraith of the Kantian "thing-in-itself." The intellectualist will complain that the voluntarism terminates in mysticism. Others will insist that, altho the systematic form for philosophy is abundantly justified, yet system is perhaps here worked overtime; for the over-facile symmetry of some of the more detailed results is not always just to facts.

Those sympathetic with the idealistic

standpoint will find the work in the main convincing and inspiring. It will be welcomed by the increasing number of those who, weary of a mere triumphant accumulation of fact, are asking for the meaning of it all; who, distrustful of an over-facile pragmatism, look for an interpretation of life thru abiding principles. It is a specific merit that reality as herein set forth has that concreteness and immediacy for which pragmatism has rightly called, yet it has also that rationality and system in default of which pragmatism is fatally defective. The demand for an Absolute in the making is herein met. The system is teleological in the best sense. The work is marvelously suggestive and catholic enough to find honorable places for even such philosophical outcasts as industry and miracles. With bold consistency it extends its range to all aspects of life, thereby well reminding philosophers, in a day of over-cautious specialization, that their real task is the interpretation of life as a whole.

Altho the work was produced from the start in six weeks, an amazing achievement, it is on the whole clearly written. It is undeniably hard reading. Save for a few eloquent paragraphs it lacks charm; there are blind passages and even whole sections whose meaning is curiously elusive. But the work was not designed for entertainment. With a wholesome and uncompromising intellectual severity it seeks for only that success which is justified by the depth and cogency of its thought. Yet to the industrious and sympathetic reader the work is quite accessible. Of all the services which Professor Münsterberg has rendered the thinking public in this country, this volume is the most worthy and enduring.

ARTHUR UPHAM POPE.



An Earth Poem—and Other Poems. By Gerda Dalliba. With an Introduction by Edward Markham. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

If vagueness of thought, obscurity of language, veiled meanings which are but the echoes of meanings, constitute a poet, then Gerda Dalliba is a poet. The Browning Clubs have now something to do—a nut to crack. With the poet alive

to help them, they may come upon a kernel worth their trouble. They will have to grapple with a new set of rules for punctuating nonsense into sense; to find a new lexicon to explain the uses of words added to the English tongue with more facility than felicity, and a new critical apparatus to disentangle disturbed imagery. Then, perhaps, some advanced Browning Club may find a clew to the "intent of this necessarily abstract and lyric poem," which, the author says, is "to express in words man's needs, capabilities, and progress," to indicate poetically "the slow progression of the mass by the care of civilization and cultivation to a penetrating view of essential needs." It may safely be said that this is a big job. In order to accomplish it more is called for than youth, a "wild" imagination, and some casual felicities of imagery. The author evidently has youth; she certainly has the courage of invention; what is also important, she has a good ear for rhythm. One may with joy accept as a good example of her casual felicities the lines quoted by Mr. Edward Markham:

"The oriole swings above a grave
And chirps as willingly above a cross,
As if young lovers plighted."

Take this also as witnessing to her fine emancipation from a troublesome lexicon. It is taken at random from a poem called "Sympathy":

"Blue green leaves soft in their manganist
touch
Deterring the harshness of gnarlings o'er
much—

Magnanimous reachers of feels pitying
As marveling winds with their mouth full of
sing—

Sympathy—sympathy."

Between these two expressions—a clearly conceived figure freshly stating a homely old thought, and her wild search after novelty—an attempt to express the inexpressible, to define the chaotic by the use of a jumble of words, a chaos of imagery, the Browning Club or the Whitman coterie may find the definition of a genius.



The Great English Letter-Writers. With Introductory Essays and Notes by William J. Dawson and Coningsby W. Dawson. New York: Harper & Bros., 2 vols., 12mo. Each \$1.

There is useful method in the arrange-

ment of *The Great English Letter-Writers*, selected and provided with introductory essays and notes by William J. and Coningsby W. Dawson. The classification is by subject, in order "to show how various men and women, scattered thru different ages, have borne themselves under the same crisis of emotion and action." Thus, Goldsmith, Crabbe, Coleridge, Charles Lamb, Charlotte Brontë and Mrs. Carlyle are brought together to complain of the tribulations of genius, the said tribulations varying from Crabbe's starvation and Goldsmith's debts to Mrs. Carlyle's despair over crowing roosters and barking dogs in the house next door in Cheyne Walk. Love is discussed by, among others, Richard Steele, Lady Mary Montagu, Pope, Sterne, Byron, Keats, Shelley and George Eliot, in her letter to Mrs. Bray, explaining, rather than "defending," as the editors put it, her union with Lewes. Under the heading "Crises," we find Lamb's letter to Coleridge announcing the terrible tragedy of his sister's life and his own, and Coleridge's answer. Three related sections, appropriately printed together, deal with "Criticising the Critics," which Keats and Shelley contribute almost entirely; "The Artist and His Art," ranging from Edmund Spenser to Robert Louis Stevenson; and "Literary Verdicts," which includes one of De Quincey's ever-helpful letters to a young man, Charlotte Brontë's verdicts on Thackeray and Jane Austen, and Thackeray's on "David Copperfield." The letters are well selected and presented to greatest advantage.



The Pauline Epistles. A Critical Study. By Robert Scott. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

There is no doubt that the time has come for a thoro restudy of the New Testament, making full and free use of the critical-historical method, which in the case of the Old Testament has already given us a new and more vital book. There are indeed many who "still live in a paradise of satisfaction with tradition, and are unconscious that real problems exist" in connection with New Testament study, but the wise and able student of Christianity cannot but feel

the inadequacy of present theories to account for the rise and relationship of the books which constitute this section of Scripture. To such a student this work by Dr. Scott will be readily welcome, even if he is not fully convinced that all the conclusions are valid. The author has attacked the problems connected with the Pauline Literature in the spirit of freedom and with the method of the scholar. He has tried to indicate the teaching of the Epistles and at the same time to set forth a theory of authorship based on characteristics of thought and style. The fulness with which the latter is stated and buttressed by the facts of language and teaching has necessitated the most careful and painstaking study of vocabulary, modes of expression, similarities and dissimilarities of thought and linguistic usage, not only of the various Epistles, but also of their smallest divisions. Dr. Scott's conclusions are always interesting, and many times startling, altho his proofs are in many cases not convincing. He holds that Paul's own writings are confined to the Corinthian, Philippian and Galatian letters, and Romans I-II, and even these show linguistic traces of being touched up by Luke. Silas appears as the author of Ephesians, Hebrews, and parts of several other letters, and is declared to be the final editor of the Gospel of Matthew: while Timothy is regarded as the writer of the Colossians, parts of the Thessalonian letters, and the final redactor of the Gospel of Mark. Perhaps the most curious conclusion is that of the Lucan authorship of the Pastorals. On the whole Dr. Scott brings his linguistic studies to bear on the problem with great skill and doubtless attributes too much weight to them in drawing his inferences. The argument against the Pauline authorship of I Thessalonians has never been presented so cogently, but his claim in regard to the authorship of Matthew has a very small basis. The new difficulties appear greater than the old when one finds Hebrews and the apocalyptic sections of Thessalonians attributed to the same hand. Many facts are associated and pressed into service when other interpretations of them are not only probable but almost certain. It surely

seems to be a far-fetched similarity that is found between passages in Peter and Ephesians, where in one case Christ preaches to the spirits in prison and in the other thru Apostles to men. One may well ask on what grounds other than the necessities of his theories the author declares that the preachers of Christianity did not encounter the syncretistic philosophies of Asia Minor until the last quarter of the first century. And how can we attribute to Paul the authorship of Corinthians and Romans, and still hold that there is no trace in him of a Logos doctrine? Such bold treatment and striking conjectures as are everywhere characteristic of the book will naturally arouse vigorous opposition, but out of the fires of criticism there will no doubt come forth some pure gold. The work continues the series on "The Literature of the New Testament" so ably begun by Prof. E. F. Scott's Fourth Gospel.



Principles of Business Law. By John Aldrich Chamberlain. Cincinnati: The W. H. Anderson Co. Pp. xvi-436. \$2.50.

The purpose of this book is to furnish business and credit men with the principles of law underlying ordinary business transactions. It is, therefore, not adapted to the use of law students, being too crude and too elementary. Students of business colleges would likewise find it of no great value as a textbook, because of the field and the wide range of topics covered. The prime usefulness of the volume is as a book of reference. Its value in this respect, however, is somewhat impaired because of the meager information given on very important topics. The whole subject of corporations, for example, is covered in a single chapter of thirty pages, and a business man, wishing to know his rights as a stockholder or his responsibilities as a director, would find very little in the way of information that will help him by consulting the work. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," in legal as well as in other matters, and "business and credit men," for whom the author prepared his volume, cannot afford to act on information gathered from short topical paragraphs in an elementary reference book.

Remaking the Mississippi. By John Lathrop Mathews. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Mathews relates in simple language and attractive style the achievements of many years' efforts in shaping the channels and controlling the waters of the great river. More than sixty millions has been spent on this work since the Civil War, and there are now some 1,400 miles of artificial banks along the lower reaches. Much of the work has been ineffective, since the science of flood-control had to be painfully learned by experience, but the later work has been such as to warrant the claim that the river is now held firmly within bounds. The chapters on the hydrology of the system—the varied rainfall, the frequency and incidence of floods and the like—are accurately and attractively told. It is an instructive book.



Tolstoy the Man and His Message. By Edward A. Steiner. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. Pp. xxii, 353. \$1.50.

Dr. Steiner's little study of Tolstoy is a first-hand document. It gives the impressions of a man who has had the opportunity of seeing and knowing the great Russian author and reformer, and who has used his opportunity with a genuine desire to penetrate as nearly as possible to the heart of his subject. With all his admiration and love of Tolstoy, Dr. Steiner does not class himself among the real Tolstoyans—the class of man who, coming to Tolstoy for advice and help, enrolled themselves under his banner and in all earnestness endeavored to live up to his teachings. He belongs rather to the second class—"the many who came, saw and heard, and returned to their homes with a new influence in their lives, but unable to sever themselves from the wealth and culture they possessed or the society in which they moved." Among these far-off disciples, however, Dr. Steiner is doing good work for his master in endeavoring to make Tolstoy understood by the English-speaking world, and in trying to clear away the misconceptions and the false ideas which are partly due to the vast racial differences which exist between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon.

Short as is the monograph, Dr. Steiner has succeeded in giving his readers a fairly adequate sketch of Tolstoy's life and family, a vivid picture of his home and surroundings, and a brief *résumé* of his principal writings, along with a running commentary elucidating his teachings.



The French Revolution: A Short History. By R. M. Johnston, M. A. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Pp. vii, 283. \$1.25.

So tremendous and so widespread have been the effects of the first French Revolution that it seems hardly possible that any adequate account of the events of the ten years which followed the summoning of the States General in 1789, could be given within the compass of 300 brief pages. Yet, just because it is concise and free from detail, Professor Johnston's little monograph is of special value. The student who has had his imagination fired by Carlyle's prose epic, and who has waded thru the pages of Michelet, Lamartine and Thiers, is enabled to correct his perspective and to grasp again the events of the tumultuous decade of 1789 to 1799 as a connected whole; and for the reader who has not yet plunged into the detailed histories of that momentous epoch, Professor Johnston's volume offers a convenient framework into which the whole story may afterward be fitted. Nor must it be imagined that Professor Johnston gives merely colorless annals of the events which so rapidly succeeded each other, while France was shedding so much blood in the making of history. Professor Johnston's chief object in writing his book has been to catch the perspective, a task which has only become possible of recent years now that sufficient time has elapsed to allow France to recover from the blows of revolution and reaction, and at last to attain to something like a democratic equilibrium. As it stands, Professor Johnston's volume forms a fitting prelude to his "Napoleon," which was published in 1904, and the two together embody the history of France in the momentous years which intervened between the reigns of Louis XV and Louis XVIII.

Literary Notes

....The full report of the Fifteenth Annual Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, held last May, can be obtained free on application to Mr. H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, Ulster County, New York.

....Gustavus H. Myers, author of the "History of Tammany Hall," has been engaged for years in a study of the origins of great American fortunes from the documentary sources, and the results of his investigation will be published by C. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, this fall.

...."Atalanta in Calydon" and "Erectheus" because they are "among the most characteristic products of his dramatic genius," and "Mary Stuart" because it was the poet's own favorite among his dramas, make up a consistent selection of *Swinburne's Dramas*, which Prof. Arthur Beatty, of the University of Wisconsin, has provided with a good introduction, a short bibliography and the necessary notes (Crowell, \$1.50 net). It is a well-edited and a well-printed volume, serviceable alike for the student and the "general reader."

....The *Religionsgeschichtliche Volksbücher*, edited by Michael Schiele and published by Mohr, of Tübingen, the special purpose of this series of brochures and booklets being to popularize the results of progressive theological research, and the totals of whose editions within the last four years have reached the enormous figures of four hundred thousand copies and more, has recently been increased by two numbers, Pastor E. Peterson, writer on *Die wunderbare Geburt des Heilands*, while, even more important, Prof. Johannes Weiss has a heft on *Die Anfänge des Dogmas*. Both brochures bring positive results, but not in the traditional sense of this term.

....For the first time in the history of the German universities the total enrollment of full or matriculated students has passed the fifty thousand line, the total during the present semester being 51,700, as compared with 48,730 last semester and 47,799 one year ago. This immense total is distributed as follows: Berlin, 7,194; Munich, 6,547; Leipzig, 4,581; Bonn, 3,801; Freiburg, 2,760; Breslau, 2,347; Halle, 2,310; Göttingen, 2,280; Heidelberg, 2,171; Marburg, 2,134; Strassburg, 1,935; Tübingen, 1,921; Münster, 1,760; Jena, 1,606; Kiel, 1,593; Würzburg, 1,369; Königsberg, 1,293; Giessen, 1,271; Erlangen, 1,188; Greifswald, 667; Rostock, 743. The *Universitätskalender*, from which these data are taken, adds that with the non-matriculated students, the sum total of academic citizens is over sixty thousand.

....The vice-chancellor of Oxford, and president of Magdalen College, Mr. T. Herbert Warren, D. C. L., has collected a number of his related contributions to the *Quarterly Review*, the *Monthly Review*, and the *Edinburgh Review*, and published them in book form under the title of *Essays of Poets and Poetry*, Ancient and Modern (Dutton, \$3).

Most of them are therefore book reviews in the old liberal English sense, the book or edition nominally under discussion serving in reality as little more than a peg on which to hang a general essay on the author and his work in all its bearings. This peg, this point of departure is in the present instance mostly a comparative one, leading to parallels drawn between Sophokles and Goethe, Virgil and Tennyson, Gray and Dante, Tennyson and Dante. In addition there are studies of Matthew Arnold, Dante and the Art of Poetry, the Art of Translation and of "In Memoriam" after fifty years and, a comparative again, an address on "Ancient and Modern Classics as Instruments of Education," which in the increasing current of modern educational departures seems to have gained a convincing significance with the passing of the years since its delivery in 1905. Suggestive studies, these, of a ripe scholarship, which hardly appear to need the final revision which their author deplores that lack of time has made impossible.

Pebbles

If prohibition does not prohibit, what in the world are the brewers and liquor dealers howling about?—*American Issue*.

Poor Magda, so the critics say,
No more as queen we'll hail.
'Tis said she strained her voice one day
While singing thru a veil.
—*Cornell Widener*.

A HAT.

"Come into the garden, Maud,"
Said facetious-minded Fred.
"What's the use," said Maudie,
"I have it on my head."—*Life*.

The cobbler was an honest man,
He always did his duty;
The plunks he got from mending shoes
He wisely called his booty.
—*Columbia Jester*.

An astronomer living at Greenwich,
Endowed with luxuriant Speenwich,
In the interest of science,
Set pride at defiance,
And shaved, tho it did make his Cheenwich
—*Princeton Tiger*.

We say this is as wise as anything ever said
by Carlyle, or Emerson, or Tolstoy, or Marcus Aurelius, and it was written by a modest country editor in Kansas: "Whenever the dogs get too thick in a town, a mad dog story is started on them"—*Atchison Globe*.

An auto took poor Billy's head right off last Saturday.
Though Bill is hard to ruffle, he was quite cut up they say.
And tho his words are as a rule most splendidly selected,
The speech he made at that sad time was rather disconnected.—*Harvard Lampoon*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Congressman Parsons's Charges

It begins to be seen thruout the country that the charges deliberately published by Congressman Herbert Parsons, of New York, relating to the defeat of certain bills in the Legislature at Albany and the contest over the Speakership and the rules of the House at Washington, point to a political offense of a very serious character and must be the subject of official investigation. Mr. Parsons has been a member of the House for several terms, and for some years has held the office of president of the Republican Committee of New York County. In that office he has sought to prevent fraudulent registration and voting. He is one of the leaders of his party and as such was trusted and consulted by President Roosevelt. In his original statement he said:

"In the last session of the Legislature we sought legislation to perfect the signature and other registration laws. It was defeated thru a combination of Tammany men with some up-State Republicans. We discovered that it was part of the deal entered into to get support from Tammany for Speaker Cannon and his rules in the House of Representatives. No information of the deal was given to New York City Republicans either in Albany or in Washington."

He has since declared that this is "absolutely true." He promises to publish hereafter the names of those involved and the details of the transaction.

The charge is, in substance, that a bargain was made between Republicans exercising powerful influence in the Albany Legislature and in the House at Washington, on the one hand, and the Tammany Democrats, in both places, on the other; that, in payment for Tammany support to be given to Speaker Cannon and the old rules of the House, Republicans at Albany undertook to prevent the enactment there of bills designed to prevent fraudulent registration and voting; and that the foul work was done. That is to say, it is alleged that influential Republican legislators bought support for the Cannon organization and the old rules of the House by facilitating fraud in registration and at the polls in New York City, the assumption being that such fraud would be used against the candidates of their own party.

Mr. Parsons has become familiar with the methods and devices of those engaged in promoting fraudulent registration. To prevent such registration he and his associates have suggested legislation. Last winter there were pending at Albany several bills designed to perfect the new law concerning the signatures of registering voters. They encountered opposition which could not easily be explained. In the closing hours of the session, at the end of April last, they were defeated. In the Senate, twelve Republicans voted against them, with the Democratic minority.

Less than three weeks later the attempt to revise the House rules was made in Washington. It was known that about thirty Republicans were ready to vote with the Democrats for a revision that would deprive the Speaker of the great power which the old rules had given him. These insurgents, with all the Democrats, would be a majority. There was much gossip at the time about bargains said to have been made with Democrats for their support of the old rules and the dominant organization. But legislation at Albany was not mentioned in the current reports. Tariff duties were said to be the basis of the agreements. It is remembered, however,

that a former member of the House from New York was regarded as an active agent in the political negotiations.

In the contest at Washington several votes were taken, and at first the House declined, by a small majority, to adopt the old rules. Then the revision project of a majority of the Democrats was rejected. Immediately afterward, however, Mr. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn (a Democrat), moved the adoption of the old rules with certain amendments which amounted to little or nothing. This motion was carried, 211 to 172. The Republican insurgents stood with a large majority of Democrats in the negative, but Mr. Fitzgerald took with him twenty-two Democrats, six of whom were Tammany men from New York. There were five from Georgia and two from Louisiana, and it was believed that the action of the Southern men was due to their views about the tariff. When the committees were made up, the Democrats who had followed Mr. Fitzgerald were not forgotten. One of the Louisiana men and one from New York were placed on the Ways and Means Committee. Mr. Fitzgerald himself was promptly appointed to the powerful Committee on Rules. When the tariff bill was reported, it contained provisions highly satisfactory to the gentleman who had been regarded as the negotiating agent. Cynical persons in Washington remarked, however, that they could not find an explanation of the action of a majority of the Tammany Congressmen who voted with Mr. Fitzgerald.

Congressman Parsons now offers an explanation, asserting that the Tammany men (Mr. Sulzer was not in the group) were paying for the defeat at Albany of the bills designed to prevent fraudulent registration in New York City. We should add that denials have been made by Mr. Cannon, by two or three of the Congressmen affected, and by the recognized leaders of the two parties in the Albany Senate. One of these leaders is Senator Raines and the other is Senator Grady.

Mr. Parsons has virtually promised, as we have said, to give names and details. He should publish them without delay. We assume that he has information which he believes to be trustworthy and

convincing. After what he has already said, the public is entitled to it. He should lay it before the people at once.

Obviously, there must be an investigation in the approaching session of Congress. Mr. Fitzgerald will doubtless demand one; the Tammany men who stood with him and against a large majority of their party may insist upon an inquiry; their associates from Georgia and elsewhere will be moved by public opinion in their States, as well as by their own desire for vindication, to ask for a thorough examination of the charges. Probably the Speaker will seek an opportunity to testify before a select committee, the members of which really ought not to be appointed by himself.



President Lowell's Inaugural

ONE studies President Lowell's inaugural address not so much to read the lines as to read what is under the lines. One is not to expect much that is novel in the general statements formulated—and they are not novel—as in the drift and emphasis of them, and the incidental flashes of light on the policy which, under his direction, is to affect the generation of youth which he will lead.

President Lowell could do little else than to enunciate what is rather commonplace at this time, for a succession of college presidents have been hammering at the same topic. He discussed the problems of the college, not the university; the proper education of young men in the period between the high school and the professional school, regarding this as the most debatable field of doubt. He has his criticism of the secondary schools, laments their inferiority to those of Great Britain and Germany, but has not a word of criticism of the post-graduate instruction of our universities. The students in the law school, he tells us, are earnest and find their principal subjects of discussion in their studies; not so with the college boys.

The chief thesis of the address is the well-worn doctrine that the student must seek to become instructed in the main principles of all the chief branches of knowledge, and at the same time become the master of one. We do not see that he puts these two purposes into separate

years of study. The great question of difference is as to whether both these purposes can be properly sought and achieved in the college course, or whether the college is for the general education, and the postgraduate university for the special education. That involves the question as to how far the general education should extend, thru how many years of study. It is urged by some university presidents that the college course should cover but two years, and that with the third year the special professional study should begin within the college and that its one or two years should count in the university, or vocational, course. Others—and here Harvard has been the leader—would have the elective studies looking to the preferences and anticipations of the boy begin even with the freshman year, and the common division of college classes into classical and scientific courses seems to accept this principle.

But this makes a hybrid thing of the college. It makes it neither educational nor vocational, but both. President Lowell tends to the broader scope of college education, but does not make it clear how far he would carry it, whether thru the two first years of college life, or thru the entire four years. At any rate, he evidently thinks that Harvard has allowed too much freedom of electives, and would put more emphasis on the foundations of general culture. He would have the classicist at least grounded in science, and the scientist made familiar with the principles of the humanities.

But the question returns, Do the two years, freshman and sophomore, afford enough time for a general culture? It was not thought so in the elder days of the college, nor is it so generally thought now. The objection raised to the four years is, that it puts off too long the period of entrance into professional life. But, on the other hand, if four years have not hitherto been too long a time to acquire a general basis of universal knowledge, certainly they are not too much now when new sciences and new sociological departments have almost overshadowed the old. There is vastly more to be learned than fifty years ago in order to be a really well equipped

man. The period allowed for such generous acquirement cannot well be shortened. President Lowell notes the fact that the German boy is more advanced than the American; but he does not call attention to the chief reason, our present foolish notion that children must not begin their studies until they reach an age when they ought to be well along with them. And this unwillingness to force the children itself comes in good part from the painful difficulty of learning to read such an atrociously spelled language as ours. Decently bright children might be able to finish their secondary course at the age of fifteen, or even fourteen, but for this unwillingness to press them forward, or to make English as easy to learn as is German or Italian.

We make no present objection to the double course in our colleges, classical and scientific, with separate branches of study leading to the same degree; but we fail to understand how in less than four years a broad and generous culture can be attained. We would allow a certain degree of liberty of choice of studies in the two upper years, but under a group system which would not permit the choice of indolence to fritter away the years of college life.

Only one somewhat novel suggestion does President Lowell definitely make, that freshmen be in a degree segregated, brought nearer together in intimacy of residence under closer supervision, so that they might become better acquainted with each other and with their instructors. Others have suggested that the two lower classes should be put under more strict government; but we doubt whether this will prove feasible in the end, except as the college course be reduced to two years—which will kill it, and send the boys back for these two years to the high school—with the two upper years given to the professional school. The evil of this we have already indicated, that it will give a dwarfed general culture. What will the sophomore sent to the professional school know of philosophy and history and the social studies that depend on human welfare and ethics?

So we come back to Milton's Tractate on Education. Time is not wasted that is given to the foundations. Let them

be broad; then let the university teach some one thing thoroly, but let the college have its wider purpose, and send forth students that have learnt how to think widely and gain an interest in anything that concerns humanity.

But a more serious question is involved in the importance of leading our college youth to take a consuming interest in their studies. Perhaps we have made a great mistake in discarding the influence of competition and assigning special honors to superior college attainment. Competitive ambition is no worse in scholarship than it is in athletics.



Modern Witchcraft

It is unfortunate that the board of directors of the Mother Church of Christian Science did not make public the evidence on which they found Mrs. Augusta E. Stetson and sixteen of her followers in New York guilty of practices not in accord with the principles of Christian Science. If this action is merely the removal of an ambitious rival or a plain condemnation for heresy, the public has little interest in it, but it becomes of some importance if, as is reported, the New York scientists were accused of "malicious animal magnetism." This is very probable, because it has always been Mrs. Eddy's custom to bring this accusation against those who departed from her teachings. Heresy and witchcraft are confused in her mind, as they were in the minds of the inquisitors. According to the testimony as it is published in the newspapers, groups of Christian Scientists were given to meeting for the purpose of exerting mental influences against certain enemies of the faith or disturbers in the Church, condemning them to the grave or willing "that the hand which writes against Christian Science should be palsied." These malign influences are said to have been kept up for days by relays of practitioners, and several witnesses testified to being afflicted by this means and driven nearly to insanity. One woman is reported to have fought against "mental assassination" with such vigor that she developed psychic faculties of suffi-

cient power to enable her body to pass thru the walls of her room.

Of course, the charges, taken literally, are false. Some of those who have been admonished by the board of directors we know personally, and they are upright and benevolent people, quite incapable of using malicious animal magnetism. Those whom we do not know personally are also incapable of it, for there is no such thing. Nevertheless, we agree with Mrs. Eddy that this is the most heinous perversion of Christian Science and the most to be dreaded, and we sympathize with her efforts to free her Church of persons of this disposition, if such there be in it. It is a logical inference that if absent treatment may make a person well, it may make him ill, and that so few Christian Scientists have drawn this inference and taken advantage of it is the best evidence we have seen of the beneficial influence of the new religion on the character of its followers. They have exerted their powers, whatever these may be, for the promotion of health and happiness, and rarely, if ever, for the opposite purpose.

But a religion cannot be expected to maintain its early purity and high ideals. As Christian Science becomes more popular and fashionable, it will attract the unworthy, and there will be, if there are not already, those who accept the belief of being able to exert a mental influence over others at a distance, but who have not acquired that universal good will which makes such a belief beneficent or harmless. Against this evil, therefore, the Christian Science authorities must be continuously on guard, and fight it by admonition, excommunication and any other means in their power.

Against it State and Church fought for hundreds of years by all the means in their power. It must not be assumed that the warfare against witches was altogether irrational and unjustified. There was never really any such thing as witchcraft, but there have always been witches. Some of them were harmless; some of them were harmful. A malignant old woman who was believed and believed herself to have the power to inflict injury on her neighbors by her curses and conjurations was undeniably

a nuisance to the community. There were two ways the community might have adopted to get rid of the nuisance; one was to punish the witches, the other was not to believe in them. The latter course was impracticable in most communities until recent times, so the former was generally adopted. The injunction, "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," was enforced to the letter. The punishment was not unduly severe if measured by the standard of the times. Even as late as Blackstone there were in England 160 offenses punishable by death, among them cutting down a tree and impersonating a pensioner. An evil witch, supposed to have supernatural power over the lives and fortunes of other people, might easily be the cause of more trouble to the community than a tree-cutter or an impersonator. The faults of the witchcraft persecutions were not so much the severity of the punishment as the use of torture in the trials and the disregard of the rules of evidence, resulting in the condemnation of thousands of persons innocent of any intention of practising the black art.

There was another fault, even more serious, which led to the abandonment of the policy of repression—that is, it did not work. The more witches were punished the more numerous, the more malignant they became, and the stronger grew the people's faith in them. Now that we have ceased to persecute them they are still numerous and widely credited, but are almost altogether of the harmless or benignant variety. The last prosecution under the witchcraft law in England took place in 1904, when Sir Alfred Harmsworth, editor of the *Daily Mail*, instituted proceedings against Professor and Madame Keiro, palmists and crystal gazers. The jury found them guilty of both fortune telling and of obtaining money under false pretenses, but the judge only took into consideration the latter count and suspended sentence on that.

Instead of burning witches we advertise them. The Sunday papers contain columns of the business cards of those who profess the power of reading thoughts and foretelling futures, clairvoyants, psychics, palmists, astrologers and

mediums. No ancient form of superstition but has its modern representative, and many new kinds have been invented. There must be several thousand persons in the United States getting a living at some form of magic, not counting the gypsies at church fairs and other amateur adepts. The people of Boston are said to spend over \$100,000 a year in having their fortunes told and their characters read. Probably San Francisco is still more generous.

But while white magic still flourishes, black magic is almost extinct. Our modern witches and magicians are probably rarely called upon to injure people. They still prepare love philters, but they have dropped the poisoning branch of their profession. They no longer bring tempests, war and pestilence upon the earth. If by their assistance a client once injures another person, it is only indirectly and unintentionally, as by getting ahead of him on a bargain, cutting him out in a love affair, or winning from him a wager. Finding lost articles and mending broken hearts are their main occupations. Their purpose is to promote health instead of inflicting disease. Even necromancy, once dreaded, hated and anathematized, has become merely a parlor amusement. The spirits who have possession of Mrs. Piper are an inoffensive and mild-mannered group of gentlemen, who do nothing worse than tell lies. Eusapia Palladino does no harm with her extra legs and arms except to smash furniture.

Is this reformation of supernaturalism due to an improvement in the temper of the age? Is it the result of the partial skepticism or of the complete toleration now prevailing? Are the spirits on their good behavior lest they be annihilated by being disbelieved? They admit that they are powerless even to appear except when there is faith in them. It is consoling to think that if they get to behaving badly we are able to dismiss them into the darkness whence they come by the simple method of not seeing them.

If Mrs. Stetson is a witch, if she has been exercising a malignant mental influence over her enemies, the Christian Scientists are quite right in taking action against her in the ecclesiastical courts.

It was the only thing they could do consistent with their faith. The outside world will not, however, find it necessary to prosecute her in the civil courts, because we have found a better way to make witches harmless—that is, to refuse credence to their supernatural powers.



Peaceable Revolutions

THE word *revolution*, and the threat of it, are very freely used in the present political crisis in Great Britain; but only a peaceful revolution is talked of by either of the two parties, whether charged with, or creating, this revolution. Here is an extraordinary thing which demands attention apart from the nature of the revolution itself, that nobody thinks of resisting a revolution by civil war. Hitherto revolutions have been resisted or created by war and much bloodshed. The decision has been by force of arms; by bullets, not ballots. We have had more than one in this country, with many battles. France has had a succession, always with war. But not even the most hot-headed British Liberal or Tory thinks of fighting for or against the submission or overthrow of the House of Lords. They remember the wars of Commonwealth and Monarchy, and they wish no more.

King Edward has tried to put off the crisis by urging the two sides to make some sort of compromise, but neither will consent. The Conservatives declare that the budget, which the Commons will certainly enact, alone would create a revolution, for it adopts the principle of putting the burden of taxation on the rich landholders instead of on the common people, on property instead of on persons. It is hard for us to appreciate the gravity of such a revolution, but the dukes see in it a war on their vast landed estates, which will be followed by division of them. Therefore they threaten to reject the budget, such an act as they have not been allowed to take for two centuries, and which the Liberals declare would be an even greater revolution. Should they reject or alter the bill, the Liberals declare that they will mend or end the House of Lords, and that would be a revolution indeed. Why should a

man have the right to forbid the will of the people because he is the son of his father? Does wealth give the right to perpetuate itself by entail and then add the right to rule? The whole principle of the existence and survival of such an Upper House, so considered, is a travesty on equal rights and modern civilization. At the present time the very existence of the House of Lords, as an "Upper," superior, law-giving body, is at stake, and its overthrow would be a great revolution, and its peaceful overthrow such a novelty as to be almost a miracle. It would indicate a revolution in world thought, the approaching abolition of war as a way of deciding radical differences among men.

But the House of Lords clings to its feudal rights and seems ready to dare the future. Its rejection by a huge majority of the section in the Irish land bill which provided for the breaking up of vast landed estates and their sale to the tenants, is very nearly as serious a blunder and insult as would be the rejection of the budget. Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, said in a late speech that the Irish land bill is really as important as the budget, and its rejection greatly enrages the Irish people. That brings nearer the Irish Parliament, for Mr. Birrell says that the time must soon come when all purely Irish affairs shall be relegated to Ireland, which means another revolution as far as Ireland is concerned, and probably for all Great Britain; for a local Parliament for Ireland would properly involve three more for England, Scotland and Wales; and then an end to the Established Church, and, we believe, an end to entailed estates. If the Imperial Government can make a forcible purchase of Irish estates to sell to the tenants, it can at least put an end to the entail which settles huge English estates on the eldest son. Even that relief would gradually break up these vast holdings of land as preserves for peasants and pheasants. And that would be, and will be, a revolution.

The world is growing better and wiser. It is learning a better way of making revolutions. It begins to prefer peace to war. Long established privilege finds it must not fight. It discovers the wisdom of yielding to the votes of those who do

not, but might, use the rifle. We may see in the current British political revolution the promise that other nations will learn war no more.



Mr. Hearst's Irruption

The whole country is interested in Tammany and accordingly in the New York Mayoralty. With both amazement and amusement the public is reading the account of the changes in the local campaign, the withdrawal of Mr. Jerome, the sudden irruption of Mr. Hearst as a rival to Judge Gaynor and Mr. Bannard, and the charges of bad faith made against Mr. Hearst by Judge Gaynor, and the reply of Mr. Hearst. We are compelled to say that in both argument and wit the editor has the better of the judge. We cannot see that he had promised to support Judge Gaynor, no matter by whom nominated, even with all the support he gets from the letter of Mr. Block, one of Mr. Hearst's editorial staff, and said to be the intermediary between the two. Even the promise to support Judge Gaynor was, according to Mr. Block, qualified by the words:

"I am not opposed to Tammany, but to Tammany methods, and when it does right it is entitled to credit."

But it did not do right in its nominations, and that Judge Gaynor had not a word to say against them in his speech of acceptance the world knows. We must conclude that Mr. Hearst was not estopped by any promise of his to enter the field, and we cannot but approve his course in accepting the nomination which makes Judge Gaynor's success extremely doubtful, particularly as Mr. Hearst made it a condition that his name should go with the names of the rest of the Fusion ticket. But the most amusing part of the whole matter is left to the end of Mr. Hearst's reply, where he says:

"As for Mr. Block, the 'distinguished editorial associate' to whom Judge Gaynor so respectfully and ludicrously refers, he is the editor of the comic supplement of my Sunday paper, the sponsor for Happy Hooligan, the Katzenjammer Kids and Judge Gaynor. His interest evidenced so peculiarly in Judge Gaynor's candidacy merely goes further to prove that he has a sense of humor, if not a sense of honor."

That is a fine slap at both his own editor

and his competitor. The result of Mr. Hearst's irruption can hardly be to elect him, but it will help the other opponents of the Tammany ticket.



Secretary Ballinger's Modest Fee

The Churchman calls attention to one point in the

President's exoneration of Secretary Ballinger which does not seem to have occasioned as much surprise to him as it has to others. It says:

"Mr. Ballinger, having left the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior under Mr. Garfield, was retained as counsel by those who had been seeking while he was in the Land Office the entry of lands containing enormously valuable mineral deposits. He received from them, the President assures the public only \$250—a surprising valuation of the services of a lawyer who was to succeed Mr. Garfield. The President further states that because of the receipt of this \$250 the Secretary of the Interior did not feel himself competent to deal with the Cunningham claims in Alaska, but left the whole matter to his subordinates. As these Cunningham claims not only in themselves involve more than \$100,000,000, but are typical of other claims which must be dealt with upon the same principles, how can the President retain Mr. Ballinger as the representative of his Administration, or how it is possible for Mr. Ballinger to feel that he is able conscientiously and high-mindedly to administer so responsible an office after thus admitting his pecuniary responsibility to persons who are seeking to secure for a nominal sum invaluable property now belonging to the people of the United States?"

We do not now ask the latter question, but we are both surprised at the modesty of Mr. Ballinger's fee, and we note the delicacy of conscience which forbade him, for that reason, to take the personal supervision of the duty of protecting the people's wealth.



Universities Attacked

While Pius X is warning French Catholics against sending their children to the public schools, Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., is on every opportunity attacking our American schools and colleges. He says in a late address to his flock:

"Every one knows that it has been repeatedly stated on the best of authority that certain professors in our great secular universities deliver lectures calculated to subvert Christian faith and Christian morality.

"They assert that there is no God, at least as men heretofore conceived of him; no divinely given Ten Commandments; no Church,

and for the Bible, one must be freed from all slavery to the sacred myths which it contains."

No such thing has been "stated on the best of authority," and the bishop ought not to have taken it on the credit of some sensational articles by a man who did not know the meaning of what he heard. This Bishop McFaul is one of the least competent of his order to judge on so serious a matter. He is not a man of thoro education, having turned from an honest mechanical trade to study for the priesthood. We never have heard any such denunciatory language as he indulges in from the really learned prelates, such as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Riordan, Ireland and Keane, and Bishop Spalding. They know better.

More Tainted Money

Under the alliterative warning, "Dangerous Donations and Degrading Doles," Bishop Candler, of the Southern Methodist Church, describes "a vast scheme for capturing and controlling the colleges and universities of the country" which he has discovered, the General Education Board, founded by Mr. Rockefeller with \$43,000,000, and the Carnegie Foundation, with its \$15,000,000, in which he seems to find a scheme of plutocrats to enslave the minds of the coming generation. Thus it is that some are ready to discover evil where only good is apparent. We have never seen the trace of any effort in either of these funds to control education or to warp the minds of either professors or students. But we do see the effort to raise the standard of education and to help any worthy institution that wishes to receive aid. The General Education Board simply gives an amount which may be \$10,000 and may be \$100,000 or more to enlarge an endowment or to erect a building, and no questions asked beyond the quality of the instruction and the need of the institution. All that the Carnegie Foundation does is to give pensions to aged teachers on their retirement, which does not seem likely to affect the instruction in economics, the particular department, we suppose, in which wealth might be supposed to desire to debauch learning. We may be sure that neither of these two endowments would dare to attempt to control

the instruction as a condition of giving aid, as any such attempt would be stoutly resented. We have never heard that John D. Rockefeller's money has influenced the teaching in Chicago University. The professors there have been sufficiently sensational in their criticisms of capital and trusts to satisfy any reasonable person.

A Protest to the Synod

The questions which are involved in the protest made to the synod by a few members of the presbytery of New York are such as have no bearing on human life and duty. They are questions of history and biography, such as whether once Adam and Eve ate an apple and the apple infected the race; and in what way Jesus Christ came into the world. They have nothing to do with our duty and conduct. A decision on them is academic, depending on two things, our theory of inspiration and our interpretation of Scripture. Whether we believe one way or the other makes no difference in our character. If one only loves God and his fellow man that will equally please God, no matter what view he takes on such questions of history or philosophy, particularly considering that God only can know, and such knowledge can be left to Him; for what does He require of us but to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly before Him? We cannot conceive that one who follows Jesus in the practical side of life, and leaves to God the things that are secret as too high for himself, should thereby be unfitted to preach Christ's Gospel to the world. The kingdom of God is character, not theology — the *vivendum*, not the *credendum*.

The Next French Election

In May of next year there will be a general election for deputies to the next Chamber of Deputies, to hold for four years. The present French parliament has done its most historical work in enacting the Law of Separation of Church and State, and in those other acts of legislation which have given so great offense to ecclesiastical officialdom, altho they have been fully supported by the French people. But a new and really

hopeful factor is coming into French politics in the effort to create a Catholic political party, something like the Center party in Germany, which there has had great influence and power, in its alliance with agrarian wealth. The call for such a party has been issued by Colonel Keller, and re-echoed by the Archbishop of Paris, to come together upon a platform solely and exclusively Catholic, for the furthering of a policy which has for its device, "Faith and Fatherland." Pope Pius X has given it his whole-hearted approval, and thru Cardinal Merry del Val has informed Colonel Keller that it "answers completely to the thoughts and desires of the Sovereign Pontiff, who is happy to give it his full and entire approbation." It will be remembered that Leo XIII's support of Count de Mun's *ralliement* of the French Catholics to the support of the republic about two decades ago failed thru the lack of sympathy for the republic on the part of the Royalists and Imperialists; but this effort may be more successful, looking as it does not to the support of the discredited republic, but to opposition to the policy which may be expected from M. Briand. We wish such a party might be formed, for there is danger that the Church will not be left at full liberty, because regarded as hostile to the republic, and it is well to have a compact party of defense against aggression.



Ten Commandments for Rural Health

It is from the Jeanes Fund, established for the general benefit of the colored people, and with the aid of the Public Health Service, that a new table of ten commandments for health in country life has been issued, intended first for Southern negroes, but which may be repeated for whom it may concern of whatever race or color. They are boiled down from a more technical longer draft and are as follows:

"First—Have sand spittoons. Spitting on floors spreads consumption and other diseases.

"Second—Use outhouses with tub or box under seat, which must be emptied at least once a week. Pour oil into the tub to keep insects away.

"Third—Haul away stable manure at least once a week, and let no refuse or stagnant water collect around the house.

"Fourth—Be careful to protect food from flies, for they carry several forms of disease.

"Sixth—Use only pure drinking water, and if it is uncertain whether the water is pure boil it before drinking.

"Seventh—Have plenty of fresh air in the room day and night. Avoid smoky lamps.

"Eighth—Keep away from whisky and all alcoholic drinks, including all patent medicines.

"Ninth—Wash frequently, and be very careful to have fingers clean when cooking or handling food.

"Tenth—Raise and eat plenty of vegetables and fruit, and have a supply of milk and eggs."



A Baptist Jubilee

The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with great rejoicings. It has 250 students, and it ought to have many, for it is the only seminary for the Southern Baptists, with the exception of one in Texas. Its first years were spent in Greenville, S. C., but with enlarged funds it moved to Louisville some thirty years ago. We recall the date, for shortly after it was moved to Louisville Professor Toy left the chair of Old Testament instruction, or was removed, and was for a while on the editorial staff of THE INDEPENDENT. Now, after a quarter century of distinguished service in a chair of Oriental Languages at Harvard University, he has retired to enjoy the ease of a Carnegie pension, which allows study, but forbids teaching. The seminary has had other very distinguished teachers, among whom we may give special honor to Dr. Broadus, a man who, we remember, could not recover his love for the nation after the Civil War until, in a foreign land, he was moved by the sight of his country's flag floating over an American consulate. Such men as he, and Dr. Boyce and one other much attacked for his radical views on Baptist history, and with difficulty maintaining his position, have been a great honor to the seminary. The jubilee was graced by addresses from representatives of Northern and Southern theological institutions, not of Baptists alone, but of various denominations, and they did much to illustrate the Christian fellowship and spiritual if not corporate unity. We wish the Southern Baptists were more definitely represented in the Federation of American Churches.

The death is very sad of the Marquise des Moustiers-Merinvillle at sea when within sight of American land. She was one of the two Caldwell sisters who followed their father in joining the Catholic Church. Her marriage was most unhappy, and was succeeded by disease and paralysis below the waist. She separated from her husband, and she and her sister, the Baroness von Ledwitz, both left the Church, and she published a statement denouncing it, which created quite a sensation, particularly as, under the influence of Bishop Spalding, of Peoria, she had been the founder by her immense gifts of the Catholic University at Washington. Bishop Spalding had been her guardian and had officiated at her marriage. It was her earnest desire to die on American soil, but this was denied her. Bishop Spalding, one of the ablest of the American episcopate, failed of appointment as the first rector of the Catholic University, and has seen men of less ability raised to the dignity of archbishop.

Some things we will not believe, no matter how positively they are asserted by partisans; and one of them is that under pretense of a strict interpretation of law our custom house authorities are refusing to admit free of duty old paintings and statues, because the importers cannot give the exact year or month in which they were made. It is much more likely that they wait to make sure that they are not of the multitude of fraudulent antiques, painted and smoked and cracked last year. If our custom house has the expert knowledge to save our collectors from these fakes we shall begin to approve the tariff on works of art.

At Washington and Jefferson College the other day a freshman refused to wear the style of cap ordered by the sophomores, and they sent a deputation to his room to capture him. He had a pistol on his table and made ready to defend himself, whereupon they left. Later they caught him and ducked him until he promised, under duress, to submit, a promise that would not be valid at law. Next he very properly had a number of them arrested for assault and battery, and three were fined; they ought to have been sent to prison like any other hood-

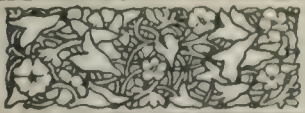
lums. Such lawlessness brings discredit on colleges, and we regret that college officers do not punish it if the courts fail.

So the President has preached another Sunday sermon and has taught our Republican candidate for Mayor of New York the proper reading of the text about the man who ruleth his own spirit. It is a good text, and its applications were excellent, both as to personal conduct and the submission of parties to the will of the people. But perhaps the best of all the points that touch us most closely was that which told the husband to keep a gentle temper and answer sweetly when he returns home at night and his wife wants to know where he has been and what he has done during the day.

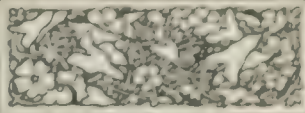
The investigations made by the Lick Observatory on the summit of Mt. Whitney prove conclusively that there is no more water vapor on the planet Mars than there is on the moon. That agrees with the absence of clouds; and with the absence of vapor goes probably the absence of air, as with the moon. But it does not agree with the apparent snow caps and with the changes of the so-called canals. We yet need much further light on this subject. The white snow caps may be formed of carbonic acid. We do not know any kind of living being that does not require both air and water.

We hope that the Colorado Democrat will nominate Mr. Bryan's daughter, or some other competent woman, for Congress, and that the Republicans will do as much, unless they can find a better man. We would not have a woman elected because she is a woman, but because she is the best person for the place; and yet we doubt not there are many women with qualifications superior to those of men who are now members.

We cannot help taking it as a joke that the late mighty Sultan Abdul Hamid should have put on a workman's clothes and tried to escape from confinement. He gets no such sympathy as Napoleon got when he escaped from Elba, and no such pity as followed the French Emperor to St. Helena. The master of massacres is no such hero as the victor of battles.



Insurance



President Dunham on Insurance

At the Eastern Convention of the Travelers Insurance Company, held at the New Mathewson Hotel, Narragansett Pier, R. I., last month, a notable address was delivered by President Sylvester C. Dunham, to which brief reference is here made. Mr. Dunham pointed out that insurance companies have experienced the efforts of many zealous reformers, and set forth that since the New York investigation the aggressiveness of legislators and of those who interpret and enforce their acts has run to extremes. He cited the case of Missouri, where there is a suicide law, encouraging deliberate, fraudulent intent on the part of the man who insures, expecting to kill himself in order that his family may receive large compensation under an insurance policy. Wisconsin, according to Mr. Dunham, has even gone so far as to prescribe methods of bookkeeping and accounting. Continuing, Mr. Dunham said: "Texas passed a law requiring that 75 per cent. of the reserves against outstanding life insurance in that State shall be invested in Texas securities and there held, subject to such excessive taxation as will prevent the companies from keeping up the legal reserve. Altho since modified so as to abate the tax, this law resulted in the withdrawal of twenty-seven life companies which were unwilling to submit to coercion in so important a matter as the investment of their funds. Devised to bring money into the State and to lower the rates of interest, it goes far to accomplish the contrary. During the past year like measures were introduced in five other States. Fortunately, these States, having the experience of Texas as a guide, refused to follow its example. Excessive taxation is a matter of great and growing importance, and the laws regulating the taxation of insurance companies are only too often devised by men not qualified to pass an opinion upon such matters. A Federal tax in addition to the burdens now borne

by insurance companies would not have been enacted by men having adequate knowledge of the facts. On the other hand, something has been going on in the matter of education. People are learning that the tax comes out of the policyholder. For years it used to be said that the tariff was not a tax, but the price paid by the foreigner for the privilege of trading abroad. But people have at last begun to see that it is a tax upon the consumer, and as experience accumulates and as the subject is explained, the policyholder will come to know that the tax upon his premiums is not paid by the company, but by himself. During the last winter there were introduced into the various State legislatures more than 1,250 measures relating not only to solvency and other subjects material to the public welfare, but extending to the details of methods of transacting the business, including bookkeeping. Fortunately, few of these 'reform' measures were passed. But those who represented the interests of the companies, which were also the interests of the people, had a vast amount of writing and talking to do to show that laws making the companies responsible for the fraud of agents, declaring insurance in force at and from the time the application is made, compelling investments in local securities, regulating the compensation of agents and officers, forbidding the resistance of unfounded claims, increasing already burdensome and unequal taxes, and the like, were oppressive and unjust."

DISPATCHES from Rome state that the Black Hand has added underwriting to the other enterprises heretofore conducted by that organization. This is very lucrative, as no losses are ever paid

FROM figures given in the London statistics for 1908-09, which have just been published by the London County Council, it appears that the total insurance against fire in London is \$5,000,000,000.

The Crops

LAST week's report from the Government concerning grain and certain other farm crops was quite favorable. Good weather prevented any serious injury to corn, and the October figures indicate a yield of 2,648,846,000 bushels, a quantity that is within 275,000,000 of the record crop of 1906. Spring wheat shows a larger total (291,848,000) than was expected, and the entire crop of wheat is 724,768,000 bushels, against last year's 664,602,000. In only two years (1901 and 1906) has the present crop been exceeded, and the excess for those years was small. The yield of oats, 983,768,000 bushels, almost reaches the billion mark and may be compared with last year's 807,156,000 bushels. Only in 1902 was there a larger crop, but this year's harvest falls only 4,000,000 bushels behind that highest record.

The cotton report issued four days earlier was less satisfactory, as it showed an average condition of only 58.5, against 69.7 for the same date in 1908, and a ten years' average of 67. It is expected that the crop will be about 11,000,000 bales. Last year's (the largest ever grown) was 13,828,000. The chief cause of poor condition has been an excessive rainfall in the early part of the season, followed by drought. In addition, it is said that planters were unable to procure advances from bankers and therefore reduced the number of persons employed at the time when a full force was needed for work against the boll weevil.

Owing to the high price of cotton, there is now a world-wide movement for reducing the output of cloth. For raw material that was sold last year at 9 cents, or a little more, the manufacturer must now pay at least 13 cents. Work hours have already been reduced in England, and a decision has practically been reached in this country that a similar reduction shall be made here. Manufacturers are unwilling to raise the prices of finished goods in proportion to the present price of the raw material. It is by no means clear, however, that a slight reduction of the manufactured output

will cause any considerable reduction of the price of cotton.

Signs of Activity

FURNACE output is the most impressive indication of the prevailing great activity in the iron and steel industry. In September, 2,385,206 tons of pig iron were made. The highest record before the effect of the panic was felt (2,336,972 tons, in October, 1907) has been surpassed, and at the end of September the output had risen to the rate of nearly 2,500,000 tons per month. Prices are still advancing, and foundry grades are so difficult to obtain that four cargoes were ordered last week from England. "The whole industry," says the *Iron Age*, "is under tremendous pressure." Among other indications of general activity are the bank clearings, larger last month than in September of any previous year; the increase of the Atchison road's dividend and a reduction of the number of idle freight cars to 38,806, from 277,000 in June, 300,000 in February, and 332,000 in January. In the stock market, excessive speculation and higher rates for money have caused a reaction. The price of Steel Corporation common shares, which had risen to 94 $\frac{1}{2}$, showed a loss of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ points at the end of last week, after transactions that in volume were almost without precedent, amounting to 633,000 shares in one day and to 2,160,600 for the week, out of a total of 5,062,800 for the entire list.

... The new stock of the Canadian Pacific Railway, \$30,000,000, is to be issued at \$125 per share.

... The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will maintain a farm at Bacon, Del., as an experiment station for the benefit of farmers on the peninsula, where there are about 1,800,000 acres of idle land. It is expected that the work of this experiment station will draw competent farmers to this land and cause the profitable cultivation of a considerable part of it.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1909

No. 3177

Survey of the World

The President's Tour

After three days of sight-seeing in the Yosemite Valley, the President started for Los Angeles. At Merced he stopped for three hours on Sunday, the 10th, and attended services in the Presbyterian Church. That afternoon, at Fresno, he spoke in the public square at a meeting held under the direction of the local clergymen, taking for his text "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he who taketh a city," and pointing out that popular government can be successful only when the people exhibit sound common sense and self-restraint. Majorities should be just to minorities. They should be good winners, as minorities ought to be good losers. Popular government was a failure where beaten minorities "took to the woods," and revolutions followed elections. Twenty-six nationalities were represented in his audience. The Japanese residents of Fresno gave him a memorial, expressing their respect and good will. Arriving at Los Angeles in the morning, on the 11th, he inspected the new breakwater at San Pedro and the improvements in progress in the inner harbor. In Los Angeles there was a parade in brightly decorated streets, with flowers in profusion everywhere. In the evening he was the guest of honor at a grand banquet. The President's sister, Mrs. Edwards, is a resident of the city. The night before his arrival there was a meeting, the despatches say, of anarchists and socialists at which President Taft and President Diaz were publicly denounced. Six Mexicans who thus offended were arrested. Joseph Czolgosz, brother of the man who shot President McKinley, is engaged in business there and is a law-abiding citizen.

He asked the Chief of Police (a personal friend) to lock him up, so that he might avoid annoyance. The chief refused to do this, and Czolgosz remained in the Chief's office while the President was in the city. On the 12th, the President went to Pasadena, San Bernadino and Riverside, and looked at the orange groves. At Sawtelle he greeted 2,600 veterans in the Soldiers' Home. Leaving Riverside that night, he arrived in Phoenix, Ariz., the following day. There he spoke in favor of separate statehood for the two Territories, saying that this had been promised in the Republican platform. He urged the people to use great care in making a Constitution. This, he said, should be simple and should provide only the fundamental limitations for legislation and executive action. They should profit, he added, by the errors of Oklahoma, whose Constitution he called "a zoölogical garden." The Constitution of a State should not prescribe the length and breadth of sheets used in hotels. He spent the following day on the rim of the Grand Cañon. On the 15th he was at Albuquerque, N. M., where he repeated his speech about statehood. One of the local speakers at a banquet there intimated that the statehood plank had been put in the platform only as the price of the exclusion of an anti-injunction plank which Mr. Gompers had demanded. Mr. Taft met this earnestly and emphatically, saying that there had never been any chance for the acceptance of the Gompers plank. At Laguna, a village of Pueblo Indians, the President remained for a time and saw a peace dance. In Albuquerque, an old prospector named Thorpe approached a policeman and

and Alonzo (the latter) I want to kill him." The man was arrested and he is supposed to be insane. While the President was passing thru the Territories, President Diaz was moving northward to the boundary, and troops were assembling on each side of the Rio Grande near the point where a memorable meeting was to take place.

The Meetings at El Paso and Juarez

President Taft arrived at El Paso on the morning of the 16th. President Diaz was at Juarez, about to make that brief visit in foreign territory for which permission had been granted by the Mexican Congress. Having been the guest of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce at breakfast, Mr. Taft awaited the President of Mexico in the Chamber's building. President Diaz came to the boundary in a state carriage, the hubs of which were gold. He wore a glittering uniform, and on his breast were many decorations and medals. At the boundary he alighted and then entered a plain American carriage. Following a salute of twenty-one guns, he had been greeted formally by Secretary Dickinson, who remarked that he was the first Chief Executive to cross our border, and characterized his action as the highest manifestation of the cordial relations existing between the two republics. At the beginning of the interview between the two Presidents about twenty persons were present, among these being Secretary Dickinson, Postmaster-General Hitchcock, Governor Campbell and two members of the Mexican Cabinet. Then for fifteen minutes the two Chief Executives, accompanied by Governor Creel (as interpreter, because President Diaz spoke in Spanish), were by themselves in another room. No matters of international policy were discussed. The conversation in public was highly formal, abounding in compliment and expressions of cordial good will and admiration. Soon after the departure of President Diaz, the American President was escorted to Juarez, where there was a similar interview in the custom house. Again the remarks were mutually complimentary. Juarez was elaborately decorated. For

weeks the work of improvement had been in progress. The custom house had been rebuilt. Carloads of flowers had been brought from the Mexican capital. Mr. Taft returned to El Paso, reviewed a long parade, and then, at 5.30 p. m., crossed again to Juarez, where he was the guest of honor at a grand banquet given by President Diaz in a hall made for the purpose. The latter had brought his *chef* from the capital, and even the ranges used in cooking had been sent from that city. Upon the tables was the Emperor Maximilian's gold and silver service, valued at \$1,000,000. The two Presidents sat side by side. Their speeches were brief and were given as toasts from one to the other. President Diaz, having said that the visit of his guest would mark an epoch in the history of Mexico, continued:

"We have had some very eminent American visitors, such as General Ulysses S. Grant and the Hon. Messrs. Seward and Root, but never before have we seen on our soil the First Magistrate of the great American Union. Such a proof of international courtesy, which Mexico appreciates and esteems in all its worth and meaning, will be from today a happy precedent for Latin American republics, stimulating them to cultivate constant and cordial relations among themselves, with us, and with all other countries of the continent."

He then expressed the hope that the country of the immortal Washington might always enjoy "all the happiness and prosperity which justly correspond to the intelligent activity and high qualities which characterize the manly and cultured American people." Responding, President Taft expressed, for the American people, their "admiration and high esteem for the great, illustrious and patriotic President of Mexico," and also their friendship for the Mexican people:

"Your Excellency, I have left the United States and set my foot in your great and prosperous country to emphasize the high sentiment and confidence, the feeling of brotherly neighborliness which exists between our two great nations. The people of the United States respect and honor the Mexicans for their patriotic devotion, their will, energy, and steady advance in industrial development and moral happiness. The aims and ideals of our two nations are identical, their sympathy mutual and lasting, and the world can be assured of a vast neutral zone of peace in which the controlling aspiration of either nation is individual and human happiness."

Mr. Taft left El Paso that evening at 8 o'clock for San Antonio, about 600 miles eastward. In Chicago, on the 15th, there was published a story asserting that Secret Service men had discovered a plot, made by anarchists in that city, for the assassination of both the Presidents. Chief Wilkie, of the Secret Service, promptly said this was not true.



The Dismissal of Minister Crane

Charles R. Crane, Minister to China, who was called back to Washington from San Francisco when about to sail for his post, had an interview with Secretary Knox on the evening of the 10th. Two days later he was virtually removed, the Secretary asking for his resignation. In an explanatory statement the latter said that the State Department had for some time been making a study of the recent agreements between China and Japan, to ascertain whether they were in conflict with the principle of equal opportunity to which the Powers are pledged, but had reached no decision:

"While this investigation was proceeding, Mr. Crane, the Minister to China, came to the Department, and, while there, was informed by one of the clerks that such an examination was being made. Without consultation with the acting Secretary, or any other responsible officer of the Department, and without the knowledge or authority of any one connected with the Department, Mr. Crane gave out a newspaper story to the effect that this Government was preparing to protest against some features of the agreements, and that the promulgation of the protest only awaited the return of an official who was to formulate it. The story appeared in a Western paper, and at the same time, or a day later, in the Japanese press, and subsequently was generally published."

Therefore, Mr. Knox continued, he recalled Mr. Crane, saying to him in a telegram that he had been charged with "responsibility for the canards recently appearing in the Japanese and American press to the effect that the United States is preparing to protest against the Chinese-Japanese agreement," and directing him to return and meet the charge:

"At a conference with Mr. Crane Sunday evening he admitted having an indiscreet talk with a reporter which resulted in the publications referred to, and, assuming responsibility, stated that if the indiscretion was grave enough to shake my confidence in his usefulness he would willingly resign. I have reluctantly reached the conclusion that the good

of the service demands that I should inform Mr. Crane that his resignation will be accepted, and I have done so."

Whereupon Mr. Crane published a long statement. He had not, he said, "given out a newspaper story," but a brief conversation of his with a newspaper man had contributed to the publication by the latter of a discussion of the agreement and of the possibility of a protest by the United States. This publication would not have been a mistake if the Department had not "chosen to vouch for its accuracy and give to it an official significance." The article in question (published in Chicago on September 27) contained "nothing of substance which was not matter of common knowledge and deducible by any competent newspaper reporter from facts commonly known." The President had advised him to speak at public meetings and dinners upon the Pacific situation, saying: "Do not miss any of them, and when you go to one insist upon speaking and let them have it red hot." He had received no specific instructions from the Department, nor had there been any adequate discussion with its officials as to policy. He had been unable to consult with Mr. Knox, and his efforts to arrange interviews with the Assistant Secretary had been unsuccessful:

"As I was hurriedly leaving Washington a representative of an important paper asked me about the China-Japan agreement, and I said that the matter was under consideration, as was well known, but that no decision had been reached, and I may have said, altho I do not recall it, that obviously no statement would be prepared in the absence of Mr. Hoyt. I advised him to get thoroly informed upon the whole subject, as it would be of the greatest importance that it be handled intelligently by the American press if official action were taken. This is the sum of my offending. On mature consideration it is my judgment that my action was in accordance with the spirit at least of the President's wishes, expressed by him to me and that it furnishes no sufficient excuse for the sensational and inconsiderate action of the Secretary of State."

He had placed his resignation in the President's hands, saying to him that no mistake had been made, except by the Department, and that the conduct of the Department was inconsistent with his self respect, his conception of the dignity of the position, and the understanding upon which he had accepted it. On the 14th, in a brief telegram the President said to Mr. Crane that he con-

curred" in the letter addressed to the latter by Mr. Knox. "I greatly regret," he added, "that the circumstances found to exist by him make it necessary for me to accept your resignation."



Revolution in Nicaragua

What promises to be a successful revolt against the Government of President Zelaya in Nicaragua originated in Bluefields at midnight on the 10th. The leader of the revolutionists is Juan J. Estrada, governor of the province which includes a majority of the Atlantic Coast towns. The four Estrada brothers have been prominent in Nicaragua. They were Zelaya's most powerful supporters in the movement which gave him the presidency. He made Juan governor of the Province of Zelaya, appointed Aurelio commander of the army and placed José in the Cabinet. The fourth brother, Chamorra, now commands the main body of the revolutionary army, and Aurelio is reported to be leading a considerable force against the capital. On the 15th the revolutionists were in possession of all the Atlantic Coast towns and also of Corinto, the chief port on the Pacific, where the people had accepted the rule of Juan Estrada. His followers had elected him Provisional President. As the revolutionary troops moved toward the capital from the Atlantic Coast, the people welcomed them. At the end of last week, 3,000 Nicaraguan and Honduran exiles were on their way from Costa Rica to join Estrada. They are under the command of Juan Reyes, who has been the foe of Zelaya for many years. In an official statement Zelaya asserts that the revolt was instigated and is now supported by President Cabrera, of Guatemala, who, he says, has furnished the arms and ammunition. Some think that Honduras will be involved, because the people there are ready to rebel against President Davila, whom Zelaya placed in office. Zelaya, who has sought for several years past to obtain control of all the Central American republics, recently promoted the candidacy of Ricardo Jimenez for the Presidency in Costa Rica. At first Jimenez appeared to have been elected, but the courts last week annulled the

election in the province of Limon, for the reason that many Nicaraguans had voted there in Zelaya's interest, having come in boats. It is alleged that Zelaya recently negotiated a loan of \$6,250,000 in Europe and has not accounted for the money. He has also increased the tariff duties and imposed oppressive taxes. Estrada proclaims the abolition of these and a reduction of the tariff by one-half. —In Santo Domingo, on the 11th, a revolutionary movement was begun near Monte Christi, on the north coast, under Generals Navarro and Rodrigues. The Government asserted that it was an insignificant affair, but late reports say the revolt is growing, and that in one or two engagements the Government troops have been routed.



The Philippine Islands

Colonel Hoyt, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, formerly commanding officer of the Department of Mindanao, recently resigned as civil Governor of Moro Province. In his final report to the authorities at Washington he urged that laws should be enacted for a permanent separation of the southern islands, including Mindanao, the Sulu group and Palawan, from the remainder of the Philippine archipelago. These islands, he said, should be declared "territory of the United States," and should have a civil-military government like the present government in Moro Province, with a policy so plainly expressed that it would settle any question of independence or of political agitation for annexation to the northern group:

"The Moros have no conception of representative government, or the meaning of independence, having no word in their language to give it expression. We have not yet built up a state, or reached the mass of the people in any general uplifting movement. The little red schoolhouse has been started, but instructions languish for want of trained teachers, or the desire of the natives to profit by or appreciate the advantages of education. The mainstay is the law of the land—peace would be impossible without the actual presence of troops—for this country is neither ready for nor has it ever known any other form of government. The civil-military government, in which the government controls the army forces, is indispensable now, and will be for generations to come. A purely civil government is quite impossible, and, at present, would carry with it untold misery and suffering."

—It was reported on the 8th that twelve Chinese merchants had been illegally deported from Manila to China, and that the Chinese Consul-General, as well as the Philippine authorities, had approved the unlawful act. It was said that this forcible expulsion was due to the commercial rivalry of two groups of resident Chinese. It is now explained, however, that the deported men were blackmailers whom Chinese merchants desired to drive out of the islands, and that the Philippine authorities had no knowledge of the deportation, altho it had been approved by the Chinese Consul-General.—Baguio, the mountain capital of Benguet, has been selected as the site of the proposed naval sanitarium. —Thirty-six of the cigar-makers who recently went on strike in Manila for higher wages have been arrested for criminal conspiracy. It is alleged that each had signed an agreement permitting his associates to kill him if he should desert them.



Ferrer Executed Francisco Ferrer, the founder of the so-called "Modern Schools" of Barcelona, was found guilty of complicity in the Barcelona riots and was executed on the morning of October 13, in the fortress of Montjuich. The trial was held by court-martial and was open to the public, but was not conducted in accordance with our ideas of the laws of evidence. No witnesses were called; the evidence was by affidavit and consisted mostly in the quotation of incendiary utterances from Ferrer's speeches and editorials; the aim of the Government being obviously to take advantage of the opportunity to get rid of a dangerous man. The ease with which the revolutionary manifestations of the last week in July were put down has given the Government confidence in its power of dealing with anarchy. In Catalonian towns, where a republic or commune had been proclaimed and held sway for a week or more, the advent of a few soldiers or policemen was sufficient to restore order, and usually no resistance was offered. Notwithstanding the general dissatisfaction in Catalonia with the Madrid Government, the violence of the revolution

ists lost them the sympathy of the public from the start. Altho it is impossible to get the exact truth from Barcelona, it appears that the execution of Ferrer aroused less public indignation there than in other countries: Personally, however, he was highly esteemed; a philosophical anarchist of the type of Krapotkin and Elisee Reclus, sincere and self-sacrificing, but not hesitating to advocate violence for the overthrow of Church and State. He devoted his life to the cause of secular education in Spain, translating scientific and radical works into Spanish and establishing in the vicinity of Barcelona over one hundred of his Modern Schools, all of an elementary character, but designed to lead up to a secular university. The death of his first wife left him with the fortune of half a million dollars, practically all of which he spent in this work, and his daughters are left to support themselves. The character of the teachings in the Modern Schools may be indicated by this quotation from one of the textbooks:

"Society today is divided into the privileged and the disinherited. The former usurp everything, while the latter die of hunger. That capital should appropriate the fruit of the workman's labor is an injustice supported by the law. Religious education inculcates falsehood and teaches foolishness. The soldier's uniform conceals crimes against humanity and the misery of his own existence. To maintain order is to maintain injustice against the workman. All religions are based on ignorance and imposture, and aim at exploitation and oppression. The Gospels relate the life of the so-called Jesus Christ, and it is truly a misfortune that such ideas exist for the deceiving of the people."

On May 31st, 1906, when Morales attempted to kill the King and Queen of Spain at the time of their marriage, an effort was made to implicate Professor Ferrer thru the fact that Morales was protected in his flight by Nakens, a radical politician, who had been associated with Ferrer. Nakens was sent to prison for nine years, but the trial produced no evidence of the complicity of Ferrer in the attempted assassination. The decision of the court-martial of Barcelona was reported to the Cabinet and approved. Many appeals and threats were made to the King for a reprieve. Ferrer's daughter telegraphed to King Alfonso from Paris, begging mercy for her

father, and it is reported that Pope Pius X was opposed to the infliction of capital punishment in this case. Anarchists of Spain and other countries openly proclaimed that the King would be assassinated if Ferrer were executed. Alfonso, however, refused to pardon him or mitigate the sentence. Ferrer bore himself at the execution with calmness and dignity. When brought before the firing squad he refused to have his eyes bandaged, altho the general in charge declared "a traitor has no right to look upon the faces of soldiers." He fell at the volley of the twelve soldiers and was buried in the common ditch.

✱

Demonstrations of Sympathy

The execution of Dr. Ferrer excited the resentment of anarchists and radicals the world over, and in many European cities sympathy took the form of riotous demonstrations. So far as is known there have been no serious riots in Spain, but it is reported that many bombs have been thrown in Barcelona within the last few days, killing and wounding a number of people. Notwithstanding the critical condition of Spanish politics at this time, the Cortes was convened at Madrid on the 15th. As soon as Premier Maura entered the Chamber of Deputies he was met with shouts and violent epithets from the Republican members. For a long time the President of the Chamber was unable to quell the disorder and the ushers had difficulty in preventing personal conflict between the radical and conservative members. Similar scenes took place in the Senate and in the Municipal Council of Madrid. Premier Maura promised to submit the papers of the Ferrer case to parliament, and assured the deputies that no illegal or unprecedented action had been taken. The Government asked for a credit of \$13,600,000 for the prosecution of the war in Morocco, to the end of the present year. In order to raise money the Government has introduced a bill abrogating the requirement of universal military service and permitting exemptions on the payment of \$300. — The anarchists of Barcelona have always been in close relations with those of sim-

ilar views in Paris, and here the most violent demonstrations have occurred. The mob at first attempted an attack upon the Spanish embassy in Boulevard de Courcelles, but were headed off by the police. They then turned their fury toward the Church of Sacre Cœur at Montmartre, but were repulsed, not so much by the efforts of the few policemen on guard as by the six big police dogs who, turned unmuzzled on the mob, chased them down the church steps and thru the streets. Some attempts were made to erect barricades, but owing to the fact that the streets of Paris are now paved with asphalt and wooden blocks instead of stone, the rioters were not able to follow the usual revolutionary tactics. They confined themselves to smashing windows, overthrowing busses and kiosks, and breaking down lamp posts and lighting of the gas escaping from the pipes. One policeman was killed and seventy-nine wounded. Injury to the rioters by the charges of the police and soldiers is not known. The most serious feature of the affair was the large number of apaches and other criminals who took advantage of the darkness and disorder for the purpose of loot. M. Lépine, Prefect of Police, was, as usual, to be seen unarmed in the thickest of the mob. Several times he had a narrow escape from death, but his unfailing courage and good nature rendered him immune. His skill in the control of the mob saved Paris from serious damage and perhaps an insurrection. The Paris demonstrations were organized by MM. Jaurés, Hervé and Vaillant, socialist and anti-militarist leaders. — In Rome immense outdoor meetings of protest were held, and the execution of Ferrer has stimulated an anti-clerical movement which seems likely to have important developments. The Grand Master of the Free Masons has issued a violent manifesto against the Church, declaring that Rome must be punished for this latest instance of ecclesiastical tyranny. Funds are being collected to establish a modern school of the Ferrer type, directly opposite the Vatican. Demonstrations took place in many of the Italian cities, accompanied by more or less disorder. At Pisa an attack was

made upon the cathedral, but the burning of one of the doors was the only damage done.—At London a mass meeting was held in Trafalgar Square, addressed by the socialist and labor leaders, including several members of Parliament. A movement of the mob toward the Spanish embassy was checked thru the efforts of the police.—Mass meetings and street demonstrations are also reported from Berlin, Brussels, St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Vienna, Zurich, Havana and many South American cities.—In New York a meeting was held in Clinton Hall, on the East Side, addressed by Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman and other anarchists and sympathizers with Ferrer.



The Cook-Pearry Controversy Commander Peary and his friends have brought forward during the week evidence very damaging to the credibility of Dr. Cook. A statement signed by Robert E. Peary and four of his companions, gives the results of their cross-examination of the two young Eskimos, I-took-a-shoo and Ah-pe-lah, who accompanied Cook. According to their story, Cook did not pass beyond the edge of the land ice to the north of Axel Heiberg Land. They traced upon the chart the route taken by them, which agrees with that given by Dr. Cook, with the exception of his alleged dash for the Pole from Cape Thomas Hubbard. In their expeditions from the land, the Eskimos said they carried only small amounts of provisions, leaving the rest in caches to which they returned. They crossed no open leads to the north of Cape Hubbard and killed no bear or seal there, and made no caches on the ice. They had only two sledges and twenty-six dogs. Accepting Dr. Cook's statement that he started out with 800 pounds of pemmican and 200 pounds of other provisions, it is calculated that the three men must have subsisted on about 8 ounces a day, which is an impossible ration in Arctic work. In this estimate an allowance is made for the sixteen dogs eaten by the other ten. Dr. Cook's only reply to this evidence and criticism is that he directed his Eskimo boys not to tell Peary that they

had been to the Pole, and it seems in fact that they had been loyal in concealing the information. Knud Rasmussen, the Danish-Eskimo half-breed, who went north to interview Dr. Cook's companions, was not able to reach Ambootok but at North Star Bay he met some Eskimos who had conversed with them and they report that Dr. Cook's Eskimos say he reached the Pole and describe his rejoicing at the achievement. The Eskimos appeared to be afraid that Commander Peary would return and take their provisions.—Popular faith in Dr. Cook has been still further shaken by the evidence adduced that he did not ascend Mount McKinley September 16, 1906, as he claimed to have done. Edward N. Barrill, the guide who remained with Dr. Cook after the rest of the party left, has been brought to New York by the Peary Arctic Club, and has made an affidavit that he and Cook did not ascend the mountain, and that the narrative published in Cook's book, "To the Top of the Continent," is fabricated. Barrill states that he falsified the record of the trip into his own notebook in accordance with Dr. Cook's instructions, and had kept silence on the subject ever since at his request. According to his testimony they did not come within 14 miles of the summit of Mount McKinley, and at no time reached an elevation in excess of 10,000 feet. The photograph of the summit of Mount McKinley published in "To the Top of the Continent" (reproduced in THE INDEPENDENT of September 9, page 573) was made of another peak not over 8,000 feet high. Dr. Cook having placed Barrill with a flag on the summit, and then retraced his steps to a lower level, where the photograph could be taken without showing the higher mountains surrounding. When the Barrill affidavit was brought out Dr. Cook denied it and proposed to organize an expedition to ascend Mount McKinley in order to find the flag and documents left in a small metal box near the summit. He has requested Anthony Fiala, the Arctic explorer, and Prof. H. C. Parker, of Columbia University, who accompanied him on the first part of the McKinley expedition, to undertake the task of finding the records left on the summit.



The Awakening World*

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

[Mr. Ellis, who is on the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Press*, has lately made a tour of the world to investigate social, political and religious movements.—EDITOR.]

FOR all its bigness, this world is one world. Geographers have long known that certain great currents sweep thru the waters of the earth. Science has lately demonstrated that there are hitherto unsuspected electrical properties in the ether above us which makes it possible for continent to flash messages to continent, conducted only by the mysterious cords that encircle this globe. Modern aeronautics are discovering that there are certain major and staple currents of air, which girdle the earth, recking nothing of nations and little of continents. I chanced to be within sight of Asama-yama, Japan's greatest volcano, upon the occasion of the Valparaiso earthquake, and there, in Japan, on the other side of the earth, Asama was exhibiting sympathetic disturbances with Valparaiso, even as it had done when San Francisco was shaken. The unity of the natural world is written in air and earth and water and fire. And mankind likewise has an essential unity, for "He made of one every nation of man to dwell on all the face of the earth."

Remarkable comments have been made upon the present astonishing changes that are rapidly taking place in the universal family. Historians like the Hon. James Bryce, who have long thought in world terms, perceive that this day is like unto no other day upon which the sun has ever shone. Amazing transformations are taking place before our eyes. The day's newspapers are casually recording, but seldom interpreting, changes as momentous as the fall of Rome or the Norman invasion of Britain. Said Dr. Bryce, before the lay-

men's convention of the Southern Methodist Church in Chattanooga: "Things which have lasted from the Stone Age until now are at last coming to a perpetual end. They will vanish from the face of the earth. This is a phenomenon which has never happened before, and can never happen again."

The startling awakening of the world to a realization of its own compactness and community of interests has been happily phrased by ex-Mayor David P. Jones, of Minneapolis, who calls it, in the terminology of modern mechanics, "the standardization of the world." The railways of the whole earth are being run on standard gauge; and the locomotives made in Philadelphia travel thru Korea and China and Siberia. A Universal Postal Union covers practically everywhere. Even the dress of widely separated peoples is gradually coming to an essential conformity. The same code of international laws now governs all nations. The standards of civilization are being rapidly imposed upon the lands which a generation ago were called "hermit nations."

Under the pressure of the new sentiment for standardization, which is being felt thruout the earth, certain conditions which have been tolerated for hundreds of years, even for milleniums, are now disappearing. Uniform laws of moral and social sanitation and hygiene now run to and fro over the whole earth. The ancient civilizations no longer are permitted to go their own way, unchallenged and unquestioned. Since they have moved into the world neighborhood, they are required to abide by the laws of good neighborliness. Even as Japan

*Copyright, 1909, by William T. Ellis

no longer allows her lepers to travel at large thru the community, because of the pressure of Western sentiment, so she, and the other peoples of venerable history, no longer feel free to tolerate social and moral practices which run counter to the ideals of the West. This is the price paid for the new compactness of universal human society.

Of the factors contributing to this extraordinary condition it is not necessary to write at this point; but attention should be called to the remarkable fact of the prevalence of the English language, especially among the largest and oldest nations. French has long been esteemed the language of diplomacy, and it still widely prevails in continental Europe. But elsewhere English has the right of way. One may journey over all the main-travelled roads of earth, speaking no other tongue than English. Why should not China and Japan and Korea have learned French or German or Russian? That India should master the speech of the nation that rules her is not remarkable; but that English should be taught in the new schools of these other ancient peoples is a marvel of providential significance. For it means that the Christian ideals which the language embodies are to be dominant in the reshaping of these civilizations of antiquity. The immense responsibility, along with unprecedented opportunity, thus laid upon the shoulders of the English-speaking peoples should cause the truth of "*noblesse oblige*" to be pressed heavily home to the intelligence of every alert man who speaks the tongue of Carey and Livingstone and Morrison and Martyn and Verbeck and Underwood. Discriminating Christians cannot be blind to the significance of this situation, which puts the great majority of mankind under the tutelage of the English language. A British statesman recently called this one of the most remarkable facts of human history.

All the co-ordinating forces mentioned simply prepare one for a clearer contemplation of the present phenomena of the whole world's awakening. Before an attempt to outline the latter even the boldest pen pauses. Changes are being effected in the Orient that

seem like the work of a magic wand. A close study of them is one of the most alluring and engrossing interests possible to a cultivated mind. To be a spectator in the theatre of to-day of this world drama is a high privilege: to be an actor therein—which is permitted to all who have a part in the missionary agencies now operating—is a rare honor.

The torpor from which the nations are awakening was well described by Rev. G. A. R. Janvier, D. D., in an address before the Birmingham Convention of Southern Presbyterian Laymen. Pointing to a gigantic map of the world which hung on the wall he said:

"Begin on the west coast of Africa with what, on that old map, is still called the great desert of Sahara, but parts of which we know to be teeming with millions who call to us for light. Pass right across Northern Africa to Turkey in Europe, then thru Syria and Arabia and Persia, across Afghanistan and India, Burma and Siam, China, Korea and Japan. If you had looked that way a few years ago, what would you have seen? A great chain of sleeping nations, sleeping the sleep of death; a pall of sluggishness and hopelessness resting over them all; a lethargy such as no one can know, except those who come into contact with it—no public life, no public spirit, no public institutions, no deep feeling on any subject—one sweep of deadly indifference from east to west and west to east."

Now, behold the marvel! Japan, only fifty years away from her resolute insulation, is a first-class world-power, with a population as keenly alert to current issues as any other people on earth. After her half century of marvelous political, economic and social transformations, we find her a nation on the *qui vive*, profoundly discontented with what she has gained, and reaching out groping hands for some new sovereign specific that will bring peace to the hearts of her restless, dissatisfied people. Careful observers have ventured to say that the political, social and religious crisis of Japan today is graver than the epochal period of half a century ago.

A generation since, the reading public heard of Korea as it heard of the pygmies in the African forests—a strange people, utterly apart from the main stream of life, and never likely to have more than a curious interest for civilization. Since then a portentous and map-changing war has been fought over

Korea, and the "Hermit Nation" has become a concern of all the great chancelleries of the world. In the mean time, the entrance of Christianity, and its marvelous growth, amid this arrested nation, has challenged the interest of Christendom, and a type of discipleship has developed which has set the oldest Christian churches to praying for like graces and blessings for themselves. One scarcely dares prophesy what will be the part of this young Christian giant in the evangelization of the Orient. In the mean time, out of the sleep of millenniums, Korea has awakened until every fiber of her being is a-tingle with new life.

When it comes to China, with her four hundred millions of people, one is tempted to abandon any attempt to convey even the most superficial impression of the seriousness of her present crisis. China's awakening is portentous. It is marvelous. It is indescribable. It is incredible. It is limitless in its influence. For the sake of the world today—for the sake of the next generation—for the sake of China herself, some new prophet-watchman should ascend the housetops of civilization and cry aloud with megaphonic voice: "China is awake! *China is awake!!* CHINA IS AWAKE!!!" The biggest of all nations—the people with the greatest latent powers—the heirs of tomorrow—have started to school to learn all the ways and weapons and wisdom of the West. This is the news of the day that most deserves "scare heads" in the newspapers. Here is the subject upon which every wise man will inform himself and instruct his children. Let a man wear his last year's coat, if need be, so that he may buy the latest and best books about China.

Before sailing from China to India, that scene of bewildering ferment, the observer should look in upon the Philippine Islands, the unexpectedly acquired outpost of the United States. Here is another awakened nation, making giant strides forward to overtake the march of civilization, behind which it has ever lagged. Many of the characteristics which mark new Japan, new China, new India and new Turkey are to be found among the Filipinos. The remarkable system of general public education which

the Government has provided, and the widespread and popularly received new evangelization, and the measure of self-government already put into operation, afford the new life of the people unusual channels for expression, so that the moral, social and material progress of the Philippines is a phenomenon scarcely understood by the American people generally.

Since the restlessness of India has taken to expressing itself by bombs, pistols and boycotts, the world at large has developed a considerable interest in it. While not so ominous as the fundamental processes of change at work in China, the swift awakening of India to a new sense of national unity and of national aspirations has already given the British Government gravest concern, and it is inevitably fraught with serious and unpredictable consequences. Today India, like all the East, is quiveringly alive and alert, and insistent in demands upon the governing nations. Her needs by no means correspond with her desires, but the former will eventually have to be met; and the meeting of these is part of the new world-man's task.

With a touch of scorn in his voice, the Gentlest of all teachers once cried to the learned of his day: "Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" Contemplating the languid interest, the comparative indifference, of Christendom in the Turkish Empire's *volte face*, one is tempted to challenge it again with those words of its Lord. In the spectacular triumph of the Young Turk party, the last national citadel of religious intolerance fell to the ground. What a great day was that for liberty! All the angels which have brooded protectingly over the cause of Christian civilization must have shouted in exultation when the revolution in Turkey triumphed. Some great poet is needed to interpret to the world at large the mighty meaning of this event. It signifies more than one nation's awakening; it inaugurates, in the land where Jesus and His Apostles gave to the world great and patient truths which must ultimately be universally victorious, a reign of freedom which lifts the heavy hand of bigotry from all the sacred places of Christian history, and makes easy the return of the Gospel to the regions of

its birth. That revolution was also a sword-thrust at the heart of Islam, of which the latter will ultimately perish. Notwithstanding these staggering consequences, multitudes of intelligent, Christian men remained more interested in the tariff debate, and in the Cobalt mines, than in Turkey's upheaval.

The roll call of awakening nations is too long to finish here. Old Egypt is swiftly shaping into new Egypt, by the action of the same unified world influences which have touched the nations already cited. The great disturbances in the larger nations have obscured the significance of late events under the shadow of the Pyramids. Likewise Persia, which for centuries has been of general interest only for its ancient history, has overnight leaped into the glare of public attention because of its successful fight for constitutional government. How far-flowing are the day's deep spiritual currents that they should thus refresh the parched hearts of the Persian people, and lap the peacock throne of the Shah until it has been undermined and over-

thrown. When we come to understand more fully the meager news from Morocco we shall read it as one more manifestation of the universal power that is making China and India over, that has given religious liberty to Russia, that has aroused the anti-clerical storms of democracy in Spain and Portugal, and that has penetrated even to the nomad Bedouins of the desert.

No man with eyes to see can look upon this marvelously awakened world today—especially if he look closely and deeply—without perceiving that all the clamorous voices of the nations may be interpreted as a call for the truth which sets men free. The world's wants are many, its need is one. In all careful thoughtfulness it must be declared that the underlying, abiding, all-enhancing need of the world is for the Gospel of Jesus Christ, which alone imparts new life, new liberty and new brotherliness. In the last analysis, the Christian missionary crusade is the supreme service of this revived, homogeneous, aspiring world.

SWARTHMORE, PA



Moon-Farming

BY L. H. BAILEY

[Professor Bailey is director of the Agricultural College at Cornell University and the author or editor of dozens of books and encyclopedias on agriculture.—EDITOR.]

THE pork from pigs killed in the old of the moon will shrink when cooked, but it will retain its size if killed in the new of the moon. Animals born when the moon is new or increasing will be much more likely to thrive than those unfortunately born at the opposite period. Fleeces will not be so heavy if sheared when the moon is on the wane. Meat decays with unnatural quickness if exposed to moonlight.

In the new of the moon is the time to set hens, to plant corn and other things that grow above ground. Planted in the old of the moon, seeds of such plants will probably rot. On the other hand, crops that grow under the ground, as potatoes and beets, should be planted

in the old of the moon; and plants that tend to run too much to vine and straw also should be planted at this period. Beans planted when the moon is on the wane will not cling to their poles. Grain purchased in the full of the moon will be of full weight. Rail fences sink into the ground and rot if built in the old of the moon. If shingles are laid in the new of the moon the nails will pull out. Timber lasts longer when cut in the waning of the moon. My fireplace wood is "sappy" because it was cut in the waxing of the moon.

The moon foreshadows the changes in the weather. It chills and mimes plants on clear nights. In the full, it causes wounds to heal. The lunar influence

controls the rise and fall of symptoms in the sick. It governs mental qualities, and all persons who are unsound of mind are to this day lunatics.

Pliny and all the older worthies knew well the occult influences of the heavenly bodies on the affairs of men and also on the welfare of poultry and of pulse. The facts are well attested.

To this day also there are astrologers who foretell events, who prophesy the weather and the crops, and who instruct the farmer by the infallible signs of the zodiac and the course of the heavenly bodies. They print oracular books that set forth all these secrets for any person who would be wise.

The peoples of the world come up thru superstition, divination, magic, conjuration, and mythology. They look to the heavens and the deities for explanation. Moon-farming is a memory of this early order, still persisting, and still controlling the routine of many more persons than we know. Very few persons are emancipated from "signs" that superior beings have set in the order of things for our guidance if only we can find them out. I suppose that most persons yet look for the moon over the right shoulder. It would surprise us if we could know how much the outlook of the people about us is directed by mysteries rather than by reason.

The ancients, observing that the sun and moon and the planets that they knew are all confined in a narrow space in their course through the heavens, set off an arbitrary band encircling the sky; this band or zodiac was divided into a dozen sections, and the stars that came within these sections were conceived to compose constellations, to which were given the names of terrestrial objects which they were imagined to represent; and signs were attached to these constellations, as of Aries the Ram, Gemini the Twins, Aquarius the Water-bearer, and each of these signs was conceived to preside over some part of the human body; and to this day the first page of the almanac represents the man with his vitals unpleasantly exposed but with the signs that control his organs properly indicated. When certain constellations reign, the sign is in the head or in the feet; and the wizards then know what

is to transpire when the crops are planted or the pork is killed.

Now, it matters not whether there is any such band as the zodiac (modernly discovered planets are not within it), or whether there are in fact any such constellations as Scorpio and Pisces and Leo, or that the Babylonian "signs" are only figments of a superstitious imagination—they and the moon, nevertheless, control the order of the world and indicate to a man infallibly when he may plant his beans.

We often speculate what was the outlook of the people who interpreted the world by means of wonders. I am interested in these remaining books and notions as illustrating in some degree in our modern world this type of mind.

Now, I would not deny that the moon exerts influence on animals and vegetation. I do not know that it does not; but this influence, if it exists, is to be determined by investigation rather than by assumption; and it certainly must be uncontrollably small. It is easy enough to account for all the behaviors of animals and men and plants by supposing. Anything can be explained by astrology. The heavenly bodies are always on duty, and may always be invoked to account for anything on the earth. The only difficulty with the explanation is that it may not be true. There are so many things going on in the universe and in the world which forms its pivot, that occurrences are always coming together. There are vast numbers of persons who account for happenings by coincidences rather than by proofs.

It would seem to be a truism that men should now accept and believe the things that can be proved; yet I suspect that most persons are not, in fact, guided by this method, and that most of them really do not want to believe what is true. We are guided by notions, traditions, what we hear, and what it is agreeable to believe.

We may laugh at the man who plants his corn in the moon rather than in the earth, but the scientific spirit—the spirit that would know the fact—does not yet dominate the lives of the mass of men. This is no more true of farmers than of others; in fact, I am inclined to think that it is less true of them, for they are

in constant contact with fact that is original and real.

Most of us assume what truth is, and then make our observations fit our assumption. It requires the integrity of mind exemplified by Darwin to accept facts that contradict our theory. Time and again persons recite to me in detail how their plants behaved because planted in the new of the moon or in the old, and ask me if it is not true. They forget or do not see the exceptions; and they think that I ought to be able to explain all behaviors of crops out of hand, rather than to take the trouble to find out.

Once we explained everything that is not understood by appealing to extra-terrestrial influences. Diseases of human beings were "judgments" for sin and disobedience. Insect pests were excommunicated by the Church. The diseases of plants were due to currents of electricity and other mysterious and celestial agencies; but we have now learned that even these diseases have particular origins and that we determine what these origins are by patient investigation and not by guessing. The man who appeals to the zodiac and the moon merely lives in some previous age. He is not of this generation. He always explains, but he never understands.

To prejudge (which is prejudice), to explain without investigation, to have a theory that always works and is never wrong, to accept what has been, to follow rule-of-thumb, to be uncharitable to any one who would go to the bottom and uncover the facts—these have constituted the slavery of men. It is a common

saying that the scientific men, even when they write for the people, cannot be understood by the people. It is unfortunately true that many men of much science cannot express themselves attractively; but the real difficulty is that the reader may not understand the direct scientific method, and it is impossible to put the argument from fact in such form that the man who believes in the moon can follow it.

Country people at least must interpret nature from cause to effect, rather than by notion or tradition. This they are now beginning to do and this constitutes the new agriculture. Those who cannot interpret nature and who are poor business men are being driven off the land. The colleges of agriculture and the experiment stations are making this great contribution to human welfare—they are instructing the landsman to ascertain the fact and to establish his practice on it. To see an investigator at work studying an insect or a soil is to get touch of a new attitude toward nature. Nothing is taken for granted and everybody's opinion must be tested. Beyond all "practical" application of the work of these institutions, is the new and open-minded attitude that they develop on all problems under discussion. They banish all guessing, all moon-farming, and all think-so. The farmer is now willing to learn and to cast old notions aside; and for this reason the world is becoming a new world to him and he is beginning to undersand his situation. As rapidly as he understands his situation, he will master it.

ITHACA, N. Y.



Autumn Days

BY MARTHA R. McCABE

Autumn days,
Misty haze,
Purple sky a-shining;
Flowers dead,
Sumach red,
Woods and wayside lining.

Garnered wheat,
Bitter-sweet,
Its coral tendrils showing;
Shocks of corn,
Frosty morn,
FRESHENING WINDS A-BLOWING.

EMERITA, KAN.

Panama, A Field for American Enterprise

BY FORBES-LINDSAY

[Mr. Forbes-Lindsay, author of "Panama: The Isthmus and the Canal" and other works on tropical countries, has recently made a tour thru the comparatively unknown Chiriqui region of the Republic of Panama and has been much impressed with its possibilities as a field for American enterprise.—EDITOR.]

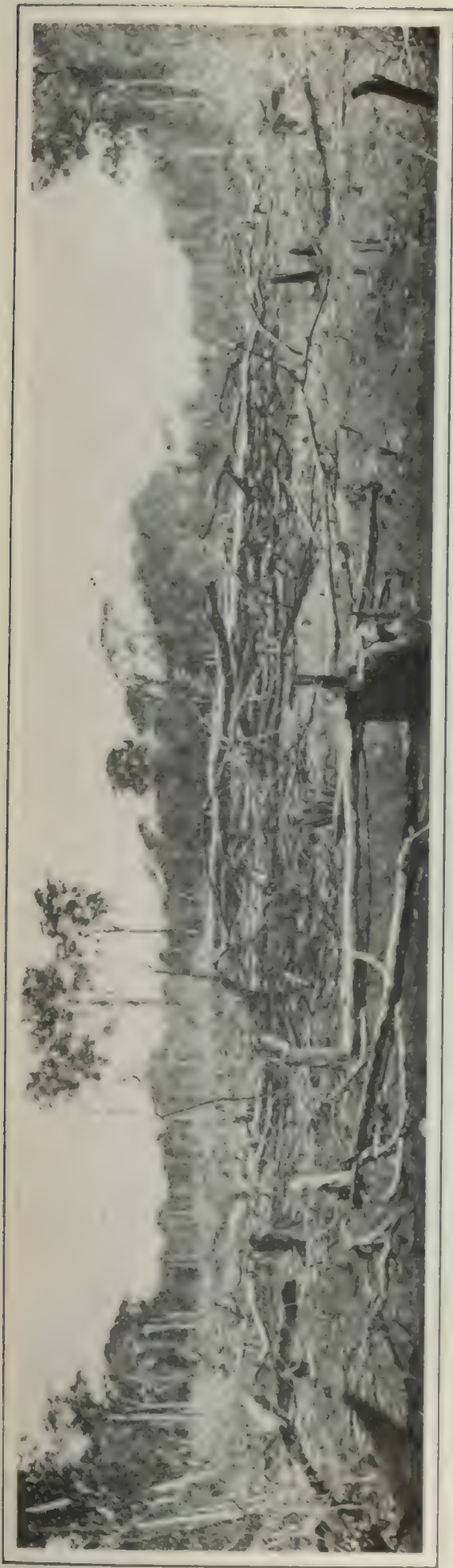
THE constantly increasing number of Americans who look to foreign lands for fields of enterprise fall, for the most part, into two categories—gold-seekers and home-seekers. I will not incur the responsibility of advising the former to try their fortune on the Isthmus of Panama for, altho that region may contain rich mineral deposits, as many believe that it does, my inquiries have failed to elicit satisfactory evidence of such a condition. On the other hand, I can confidently assert that to Americans anxious to engage in agriculture, Panama offers splendid opportunities.

Viewing the territory from the latter standpoint, a large proportion of it is excluded from consideration, leaving, however, a section sufficiently rich and extensive to support several millions of inhabitants. Almost the entire stretch upon the Atlantic side of the mountain range which runs thru the Isthmus is covered with heavy timber and dense jungle. Here corporations with large capital could probably engage in lumbering with profit, but the cost of clearing prohibits agriculture and the excessive rainfall is detrimental to most forms of it. Similar restrictions prevail against the Darien country, but it enjoys the advantage of containing more rubber forest than does any other province in the Republic.

There remains the belt of land extending from the Canal Zone to the Costa Rican border, roughly stated, 250 miles in length by 40 miles in breadth. This is the only portion of the interior that contains any considerable population, or in which any degree of development has been attained. In both these respects that section comprising the Districts of David, Bugaba and Alanie is far in advance of other parts of the country and must, by reason of its superior natural advantages and industrial facilities, be

the seat of the earliest and greatest development. With an extensive experience of tropical countries, I declare unhesitatingly that there is nowhere in the world a region richer in natural resources than this. Furthermore, it has the characteristic, extremely rare in the tropics, of a climate devoid of excessive heat. The mean temperature is somewhat below 80 degrees and the extreme fluctuations do not vary from this more than 10 degrees. This applies to the coastal regions; the highlands enjoy cooler and less humid atmosphere. The first four months of the year embrace the dry season. This period is entirely free from the torridity of the tropical summer. Sufficient rain falls to keep the vegetation green and insure fresh food and abundance of water for the live stock. The rainy season extends over eight months of the year. The rainfall takes the form of heavy showers, seldom lasting longer than an hour at one time, or covering in the aggregate more than four or five hours of the twenty-four. It is only at the end of this term that the downfall is great and during August and September Chiriqui is visited by a return of typical summer weather lasting for a month or six weeks. The lay of the land and the nature of the soil create perfect drainage. The water runs off the surface in an incredibly short while after a downpour and nothing like a swamp exists in all the region under consideration.

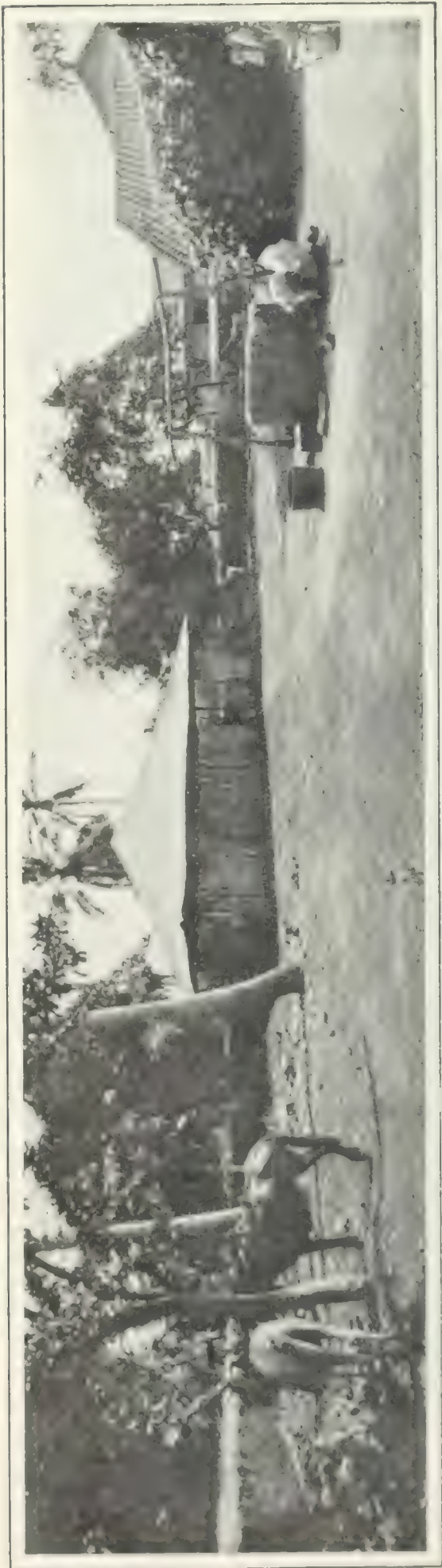
The land runs up from the ocean to the mountains in such easy gradients that bullock carts of the heaviest and most cumbersome build make the journey from David to Boquete without difficulty. The growth in this section is thick but of such moderate size as to be easily cleared with the machete. Expanses of llano, miles in extent, alternate with the woodland. These gently rolling stretches



METHOD OF CLEARING.
The land is cut over and the brush burned where it lies



CHIRIQUI CATTLE AND MULES IN A CORRAL.



THE PATIO OR COURTYARD OF AN UP-COUNTRY HACIENDA



THE HOME OF MR. LITTLE WILSON

An American who has been engaged in raising cattle at Divala for fourteen years

of grassland, dotted with clumps of shade trees, afford ideal range and pasture for cattle and horses. In physical appearance and in the character of the herbage the llanos closely resemble the famous "blue grass" pastures of Kentucky. They are wisely retained as "commons" for the general benefit of the community. Carts may be driven over this land in any direction with as much ease as over a turnpike and the roadway is continued thru the brush without difficulty. The only obstructions to easy travel are found in the streams which cross the country at intervals of every few miles. Those that could not otherwise be passed are spanned by bridges, to which additions are constantly being made.

In describing the fertility of this wonderful country, exaggeration is impossible. The natives nowhere practice cultivation as we understand it. The crudest methods of agriculture produce amazing crops. The ground is cut over and the brush burned where it lies. The surface of the earth is then scratched in spots and seed dropped in. After that the plant is allowed to take care of itself, and it never fails to thrive. Sugar cane has been continuously harvested for fifteen years without replanting, giving a stalk weighing eighteen pounds or more. Tobacco, corn, bananas, and other crops are raised in the same haphazard fashion.

Every tropical plant and many of the fruits and vegetables of temperate climes flourish in this region, with its varying altitudes. The coastal tracts produce the finest cocoa-nuts. The tobacco, with proper care, would be of the highest grade. The output of a cacao plantation owned by an American commands the best prices in the London market. Chiriqui cotton, tho of short fiber, is of excellent quality. Several Americans in the mountain valley of Boquete are growing coffee which sells at the extraordinary figure of fifteen cents gold a pound. Superior rubber is gathered, mostly from wild trees, by three or four corporations operating in different parts of the Isthmus.

For the growth of tropical fruits no better soil and climate than that of Chiriqui in the neighborhood of Costa Rica could be found, but the industry is neg-

lected and large quantities of oranges, grape fruit, bananas, avogados, mangoes, etc., are imported from the West Indies. Several species of commercial fiber are found in a natural state and without doubt maguey, sisal, and other fibrous plants might be cultivated successfully. Conditions are perfect for the growth of alfalfa and a ready market exists for it in Panama. Sarsaparilla, vanilla, tamarind, cashew, and sapodilla are among the many natural products of this region that might be cultivated with profit.

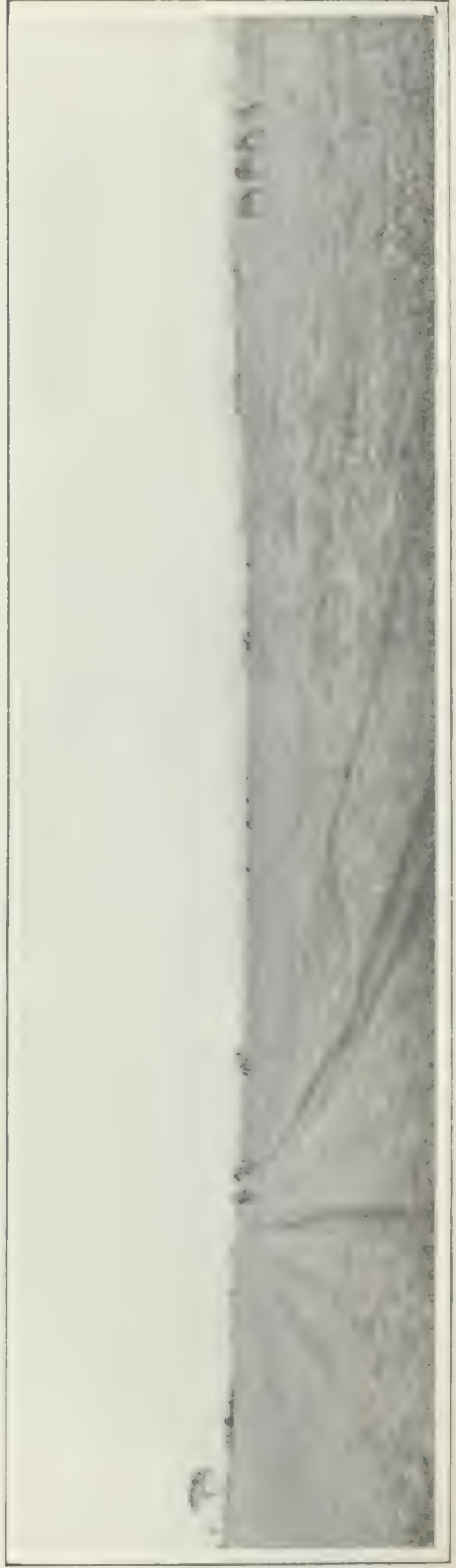
The only agricultural industry pursued by the natives with any considerable degree of success is that of cattle raising and it is not carried on to an extent commensurate with the demands of the home market which will be greatly expanded after the opening of the Canal. Not more than half a dozen persons are engaged in the business, and their herds do not number more than 5,000 in the aggregate. An exceptionally fine breed of animals has been produced by careful selection and experiment. The ordinary price of a four-year-old steer at David, the point of shipment, is \$30 gold. The cost of raising and fattening is very small. Natural growth upon the ranch furnishes all the necessary food and five or six men will look after 1,000 head.

The Pacific side of the Province of Chiriqui has made greater advance in the development of natural resources than any other portion of the country. It contains a number of agricultural centers, such as Boquete, Bugaba, Divala, Buqueron, and Alanje, which are connected with David by good roads. David, the capital and chief port of the Province, is a town of about 4,000 population, with a number of mechanical industries and a considerable export trade. Two lines of steamships maintain a regular connection with Panama and a third is on the point of entering into the service. A railroad from the City of Panama to the capital of Chiriqui is shortly to be constructed. This improvement must stimulate a number of industries and especially that of fruit culture.

The reasons for the long neglect of the natural resources of this marvelously rich country are not far to seek. One of them is lack of capital; another, and a more potent one, was the unsettled condition in which the people have lived for



STREET SCENE IN DAVID.
Showing the Lombardi Hotel, one of the three hostelrys in the town.



STRETCH OF LLANO
On the road between David and Alanje. This picture was taken at the height of the dry season

generations past. The territory now possessed by the Republic of Panama has been until the beginning of the present century the seat of frequent revolutions, each one of them involving confiscation and destruction of property. This condition suppress native enterprise and repelled foreign capital. Now, however, the interests of the United States in the country are a guarantee of peace and stability.

I have no hesitation in declaring that no country in the world holds greater promise for corporate enterprise, in a variety of directions, than does the Republic of Panama. The prospects for individual American immigrants must be stated with some qualifications. Any American of good character may go to Panama and secure title to a considerable tract of public land at a cost of five pesos—equal to \$2.50 in United States currency—per hectare, on condition of fencing it and reducing it to cultivation within five years. The cost of clearing will be 20 pesos per hectare, and of general labor, one peso per day. Thus a man with \$1,500 may take up and improve 50 hectares, or about 125 acres, of land, and a very moderate knowledge of farming will suffice to insure good crops. But the question of marketing the produce involves less simple considerations. Very little public land is available along the existing lines of communication. It is not necessary, however, to resort to the settled districts in order to secure good land. The richest in the country is generally believed to be that beyond Divala and Bugaba, the outposts of settlement, and the Costa Rican border. But in this frontier region, otherwise most desirable, two serious diffi-

culties will be encountered by the settler of moderate means—those of transportation and labor. To a company undertaking development in this section the expenditure of, say, \$5,000 in the construction of roads and the importation of laborers would be a small matter, but to the individual, with comparatively little produce to send to market, the expense would be prohibitive. It is safe to predict that in ten or fifteen years time this entire territory will be covered by a network of highways and dotted with villages. In the meanwhile, I would suggest that Americans with small capital settling in Panama should form colonies, which would insure advantages besides that of pooling the expense of roadmaking and securing labor. A still better plan would be to occupy land on, or near, the property of some development company—of which several are projected—and take advantage of its facilities for marketing produce and attracting labor.

Of course, the quick crops, such as sugar cane and tobacco, must be the mainstay of the small farmer. But by putting a portion of his land into an orange grove or a cacao plantation he may in the course of seven or eight years create a valuable property. Almost anything that he may raise will, under the conditions that have been suggested, be salable at a profit. There already exist a number of markets in which the products of Panama, actual and potential, might be disposed of in large quantities. The Canal will bring the ports of Chiriqui into water communication with the entire coast of the United States and with practically every part of the world.

NEW YORK CITY.



The Victory and Death of Wolfe

BY ALFRED AUSTIN

POET LAUREATE

(The news of Wolfe's death reached London on October 17, 1759, and was received with feelings of sorrow and exultation. Mourning was worn by the poorest, and the exploit was regarded with as much astonishment as admiration.)

"SCALE we the Hights," he said, "before
Daylight broadens in slope and shore,
Creeping and crouching, but mounting still,
One by one, up the trackless hill.

"But speak not a word, and make no sound,
As upward you wind, and let none look round.
Comrades will follow the path you make,
Thru scrub and bramble and tangled brake."

Then from boat after boat sprang its living load,
And clomb and clomb up the zigzag road,
Silent as death, until they saw
Rampart, and trench, and cannon's jaw.

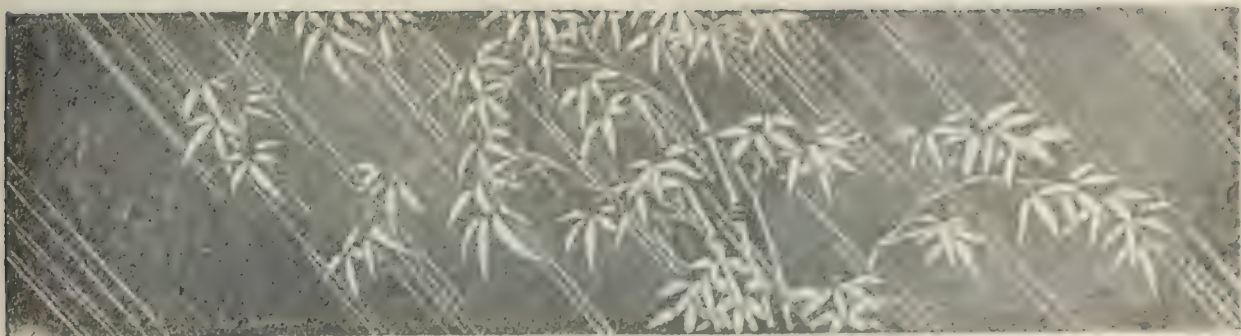
Then a shout went upward to rend the wrack,
And the Plains of Abraham shouted back.
Menace to menace, and clang to clang,
Till the Hights with the musket-rattle rang.

But never a man or turned or ran,
For the Chief was there, in the battle-van.
Leading them on, until he fell,
In the onward rush and the mingling yell.

They laid him down on the trampled clay.
"Montcalm, too, has fallen," he heard them say.
"Over us fire the self-same gun;
Victor and vanquished, in death, are one."

"Look! Now they run!" "Who run?" he gasped;
"The enemy, Sir!" His hands he clasped.
And murmured, ere his last breath was spent,
"Praise be to God! I die content."

SWINFIELD OLD MANOR, ASHFORD, KENT, 1859



Long in Darke

BY W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

AUTHOR OF "THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK," ETC.

THRUOUT the United States there are numbers of communities of black folk, segregated, secluded, more or less autonomous, going their quiet way unknown of most of the surrounding world. Some of these, like Mound Bayou, Miss., and Cass County, Mich., have been exploited in the press; others, like Gouldtown, N. J., and Buxton, Ia., are almost unknown. Particularly are the Ohio negro settlements unheard of, and yet there are in Ohio and Indiana perhaps a dozen such communities, romantic in history and rich in social lessons. Black men as well as white looked toward Ohio for economic freedom in the first days of the nineteenth century. It was wild John Randolph of Roanoke that gave his emancipated slaves the choice of Liberia and Ohio. They chose Ohio, and came in 1846, and last month 150 of their descendants held a reunion.

It was this reunion that sent me searching for my folk in Ohio, and thus almost by accident I ran on Long in Darke County.

Long is a settlement of colored people, a hundred years old, and Darke County is in Southwestern Ohio, 60 miles north of Cincinnati.

The land is dark and level. Great fields of corn stand strong and luxuriant. The tobacco is green and silent, and all about are piled sheaves of yellow wheat and oats. Far out in the distance there are no hills, but only the shadows of oak and beech woods and the dim dying away of level lands. The houses stand

from a hundred to a thousand feet apart. Some are old and built with some shade of the style of Southern mansions. Most of them are newer, representing a renaissance of building in the last decade or two. They show forth different ideas and degrees of living. Here is a cottage with smooth-shaven lawn and flowers; yonder a little, irregular house, with no step, but wandering path and gardens; further on are great barns and a straight, busy house, naked of porch or ornament. There where I stayed is a yellow house, surrounded by a porch with climbing clematis, barns and outhouses, and in front a view of great stretches of green corn and tobacco. Further up the road two churches crouch, looking each other squarely and suspiciously in the face. They are wooden, small and rather bare. Near them is a two-story house, with lodge rooms above and a new grocery store, kept by two pretty girls, below. Three schoolhouses are scattered in the hamlet, and one Quaker seminary, with traditions and history of some sixty years or more. The dusty road which runs down thru the hamlet, stretching its $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles thru Indiana and Ohio, with its hundred families on either side, is not apt to be deserted, and especially on Sunday is it lively with buggies and well-fed horses and the voices of young people riding up and down.

Down the narrow lane at the back of the house where I lived lies a grove of young, straight and golden green trees. Here the annual Sunday school picnic is held, and here, on the Sunday when I

was there, came three hundred buggies with a thousand people. Looking at the people first you would have noted little unusual—they were well fed, well dressed, quiet and white. That is, mostly white—here and there a tinge of gold and olive and brown, and one or two black faces—mostly white, you would have said. Then, when you inquired, you would have learned that most of these people were “black,” for Long was settled by octoroons and quadroons in 1808.

In this grove last year was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of Long. There was, it seems, in the eighteenth century a certain Pennsylvania Dutchman who went to Virginia and had a daughter too darkly beautiful to marry under Virginia law. He had for a neighbor, however, a man as moral as he himself, whose son was born of an Indian-negro squaw. This boy walked to Ohio in 1804, squatted on new land in the wilderness, and returned and received the Dutchman’s daughter as his wife. But the Dutchman loved his darker daughter, and straightway leaving his white family, accompanied his colored children to Ohio, where he lived and died on the 782 acres which they bought. Fifty descendants of this couple now live and half of these farm on 400 acres of the original land.

Later others came from North Carolina and Tennessee and the rest of the South. One white planter brought his colored son and ten grandchildren and placed them on 700 acres, and even as late as 1850 came a white Mississippi planter and two black wives, with fifteen sons and daughters and \$3,000 in gold.

Then came a fight for life. The surrounding communities looked with disdain and hatred on these folk whose faces were scarce darker than their own. If a black man came to town he was liable to be chased by hoodlums, and when the whites came out to stop the dedication of a Wesleyan church there was so bloody a battle with fists and

brickbats that the experiment was never tried again.

Internal development followed. The church was built and land bought and cultivated. The settlement became one of the main lines of underground railway service from the Ohio River. The Wesleyan church split in an attempt to exclude tobacco users and members of secret societies, and wild young law-breakers and illegitimate children appeared. Then the War came and slowly the community gripped itself. Its sons and daughters went forth into the world and became doctors and lawyers and one a bishop. Some fifteen of the men at various times took white wives from the surrounding community and traveled away, never to return. Their children today in Chicago and New York are probably “hating niggers.” The women were more loyal, and refusing to intermarry, took hold of the community. For thirty years they have kept liquor selling out of the village, smashing the last kegs themselves. Today the community is quiet, well-to-do and law-abiding. The white Judge of the County Court, who spoke to them while I was there, said, “I have to come to you; you never visit me.” A visiting presiding elder, who has known the place intimately for more than twenty years, knows of but two illegitimate children, and one of those was begotten abroad. The people own 5,000 acres of land worth a half million dollars, excluding improvements, and form a community of five or six hundred people. Fully half of them tomorrow could lose themselves among their white neighbors and never be suspected of black blood. Yet they keep themselves aloof, quiet and loyal, refusing to associate with any one who cannot associate with their friends and relatives. Beneath the placid beauty of their fields run the waters of bitterness, but it cannot spoil their cherished past nor the singular comeliness of their growing boys and beautiful women.

ATLANTA, GA.



A Search for the Hittites

BY B. B. CHARLES

[Professor Charles was one of the party from Cornell University which last summer made during the past year a successful and important exploration in Asia Minor in the line of archaeological research. Editor.]

IT is not a remarkable fact that a nation, having run its course, should decline and die; but it does come to us as a surprise that a people living in historic times, successfully opposing its arms to great world powers, and recording its conquests in war and in the arts of peace on imperishable stone, should be buried with its very records for a winding sheet and be forgotten. Yet this, almost, was the fate of a people that developed a peculiar art and possessed a form of writing and a culture

biography of its varied remains. Scattered over an area of, roughly, 150,000 square miles, extending from the Boghaz Köi region on the north to Hamath on the south, and from Mt. Sipylus to the Euphrates, are found numberless mounds, strong places, rock cuttings, sculptures and inscriptions, all of which belong to this remarkable people. Few of the mounds have been excavated, but even the unopened ones tell their story of Hittite occupancy by the peculiar kinds of pottery and by fragments of



HITTITE BAS-RELIEF; A LION HUNT

From Gudebe-Göran

all its own; a nation which loomed with awe-inspiring largeness on the Assyrian border and forced great Egypt to the humiliation of a treaty on equal terms.

The Hittites, until very recent years, were to the Bible student a name, and to one who did not peruse his Bible less than a name, since outside of this book existed only a few scattered references, Assyrian and Egyptian. Now, however, the short list of records is fast being supplemented, and we begin to read the life of this great people, not yet, indeed, in its inscriptions, which, tho many, are still a sealed book, but in the unfolding auto-

sculpture and inscriptions which make their way to the surface; castles and walled cities point out some of the important routes and speak of a people trained in the art of making war; and every bit of the handiwork of a Hittite adds its word to the story of the people. Indeed, the science of Khetology has all but been born. It needs but a touch of the spark of genius to open up a literature which, already great, will soon be a vast library of written records from the hands of the Hittites themselves. For we have not only a considerable number of inscriptions in the peculiar hiero-

glyphic of this people, but also a collection, large even today, of clay tablets like those of Assyria written in cuneiform Hittite. In these will be found the golden key for the opening of the language; for it has been admirably demonstrated by Professor Sayce that, given a considerable literature in an unknown tongue but written in the wedge-shaped character and the decipherment of that language is possible.

Whether an enemy ever made its way into the Hittite empire until it stood before the capital, "the city of Hatti," is unknown. If such was the case, the foe found themselves confronted by a city built up the fairly sharp northern slope of a rocky hill, the southern side of which drops off in discomfiting abruptness, while the other two sides have natural protection in ravines, that to the east being deep and narrow and giving to the humble modern representative of the ancient city its name, Boghaz Köi ("Ra-

vine Village"). The two summer campaigns of Prof. Hugo Winckler in this place have revealed much of interest. The hill was strongly fortified by great walls, with a system of hidden passages, reminding one of the walls of Tiryns, and by several fortalices built on commanding rocks within the city enclosure. In the lower part of the town stood the great palace, and in the upper part three sumptuous edifices, temples or palaces. The massive foundations of all remain; but the upper work, built, as it was, of clay, has disappeared. Dr. Olmstead has noted various points of similarity between Hittite and Cretan architecture; the clay walls laid on solid stone foundations; the dowel holes drilled in the upper foundation course, in which poles for strengthening the clay work were inserted; the long, narrow store chambers, filled with huge jars, connected with the palaces; and the frequent use of gypsum for facing rough masonry.



HITTITE RELIEF
In the courtyard of Government House, Malatia

Following the present custom in the Anti-Taurus section, where the great majority of the inscriptions are found, much of the building in Hittite times seems to have been of wood. Kül Tepe ("Ash Mound"), which contains the remains of the later Hittite capital, Mazaca, is a veritable mass of ashes, such as could have been produced only by some great conflagration in a city built mainly of wood. Layers of ashes are found also at Boghaz Köi and other sites, and the absence of any remains near certain of the monuments where we should expect buildings, or at least foundations, leads to the conclusion that much of their work was in a material whose decay leaves few traces. This fact may explain the comparatively low height of many mounds long occupied and the absence of mounds representing the hundreds of hamlets which must have existed.

The most important result at Boghaz Köi was the unearthing of the mass of clay tablets mentioned above. Many of these are written in Babylonian, that *lingua franca* which penetrated to all parts where Babylonian influence was felt. These naturally can be read without much difficulty, and in them is revealed a second Amarna correspondence, letters to and from all the great powers of the day, one having the peculiar interest of being a cuneiform duplicate of the famous treaty between the Hittites and Egypt. The majority, however, are in cuneiform Hittite, and form, together with those of the same character found previously in various parts of Cappadocia, and the tablets in this tongue found in the Amarna collection, a fair-sized library.

Aside from the work at this site, very little excavating has been done. To reach the region where this has been carried on we must leave the home center of the Hittites in Anatolia, and traveling southward as did they themselves in the expansion of their empire, cross what would have proved a barrier to a weaker nation, the great Taurus range. Two series of excavations have been carried on here: one at Zinjirli in a fertile plain separated from the Gulf of Issus by the Amanus Mountains; and

the other at Sakche Göz, in the mountains a few hours to the north. The one place was excavated by von Latalan a number of years ago, and the interesting architectural, sculptural and epigraphical results of his work are well known. Operations at the mounds of Sakche Göz were begun last summer by Professor Garstang, and the interesting sculptures and buildings laid bare in his short campaign give promise of most important finds.

In each region—the northern or Anatolian, and the southern or Syro-Mesopotamian—we may distinguish three general periods in the development of the Hittite hieroglyphic, attended in general by changes in the art as well. The first period in the north goes back to a time, perhaps 1500 B. C. or earlier, when, tho most of the symbols have already come into being, no word divider is used; when the employment of two strokes under certain symbols and at times a single stroke attached to other signs (devices, apparently, to alter the value of these characters) has not been adopted; and when the symbols, always cut in relief, represent quite faithfully the objects from which they have been derived. The second period would then represent a time, perhaps the thirteenth century and later, when the symbols, still in relief, were more artistically cut; when some of them begin to be slightly conventionalized; and when the word divider as well as the double and single strokes are in general use. The third period, beginning possibly as early as 800 B. C., brings in a more cursive style, characters much more conventional, especially on many of the seals, writing generally incised, and an increasing neglect of the earlier rule of boustrophedon arrangement of the lines.

The first period in the southern region corresponds with the second of the northern, and the second of this Syro-Mesopotamian country with the last of the Anatolian. Then comes a period marked more in the sculptural treatment than in the writing, in which the Hittite art is strongly influenced by that of the Assyrians. Examples of this are to be found in the reliefs from Sargonide Zinjirli and Sakche Göz. In these we



THE HITTITE GOD TESHUB-ADAD.
Excavated at Babylon by Dr. Robert Koldewey, of
the Deutscher Orientgesellschaft.

find the familiar Hittite figures taking on new forms and different groupings, and a general archaic stiffness, at home in Assyria, pervades the work. Many of the inscriptions of this period are in relief. This may possibly represent an archaistic tendency, but gives the impression of a further direct development of the first Syro-Mesopotamian period rather than a reversion to an older form.

So much, then, as to the exploration of mounds. That much still remains to be done even on the surface is shown by the experience of the Cornell expedition, organized by Professor Sterrett and consisting of Dr. A. T. Olmstead, J. E. Wrench and the writer of this article. The party had intended to make a rather hasty journey thru Asia Minor on the way to their main work in the less well-known countries further east and south-east. They found, however, that existing copies of most of the known Hittite inscriptions still in the field left much to be desired in the matter of accuracy and completeness; and this, together with the crying need of topographical and other studies in the lands of this remarkable people, converted them for a time into a Hittite expedition.

Nineteen inscriptions, still in the place of their discovery, had been published in the "*Corpus Inscriptionum Hittitarum*" at the time the party left for the field. All of these were visited, and in the case of most of them substantial additions and corrections were made, the number of characters thus added being in several cases nearly a half of the whole inscription. This means much in the study of the language, for it is only by the use of correct copies that we shall ultimately be able to read the Hittite hieroglyphic.

In the heart of the "City of Hatti," the capital of the empire, cut on a low, sloping cliff, stands a hieroglyphic inscription, the greatest that has come down to us, being about ten feet high and twenty-eight feet long. Written, as it is, in the earliest form of Hittite, it has doubtless stood a silent spectator of the centuries of that people's greatness and of its decline and fall; and its message, when read, will be an echo of the time of the nation's greatest glory. This inscription has been known for years, yet time has dealt so hardly with the face of the rock that travelers have considered the task of copying the writing altogether hopeless. Touched, however, by the rays of a descending summer sun, many of the weathered and worn symbols stand out clearly, and one takes heart as he goes about the work of making paper impressions, photographs and copy. The Cornell party spent two days and a half

working at the face of the cliff; and later, at the end of the journey, the present writer, returning, twice more revised the already corrected copy, so that now about a half of an inscription hitherto considered illegible has been recovered.

This expedition was especially fortunate in finding new inscriptions and sculptures. Most interesting of these are the reliefs discovered at Isbekjür, an ancient site on one of the important routes between Cæsarea and Melitene. They are cut on blocks of basalt which, now hollowed out, are used for mortars in which to pound up the yearly supply of cracked wheat. The blocks are four in number, some with inscriptions and sculptured lines, others with only the sculpture in low relief; and they seem to have formed originally a monolithic prism about a foot and a half square and perhaps seven or eight feet high. One side is blank, and apparently stood against a wall. The face contains, besides its inscription, the figure of a bull well worked out in the hard basalt, a splendid example of Hittite art and reminding one strikingly of one of the charging bulls on the well-known Mycenæan cup from Vaphio. On this animal stands a Hittite priest pouring a libation. The other two sides contain each a figure, human or divine, the one standing on a sort of wall, the other on conventionalized mountains. Both are represented as drinking from cups.

Among other discoveries was a great lion in high relief with incised inscription, which the party dug from Arslan Tepe, the mound which marks the site of Meliddu-Melitene; and a second interesting relief with inscription now in the courtyard of the government house in the modern city, Malatia.

Results fully as interesting were secured in connection with the architecture, history and topography of the Hittites; but most of these are only this summer being worked into shape for publication. A few points may, however, be noted.

A unique work was the pottery survey, that is a close study of the potsherds yielded by about a hundred Hittite sites. Already, as a result of this, the different periods of Asianic pottery have been determined and an invaluable means of dating sites has been discovered.



BAS RELIEF WITH HITTITE INSCRIPTION
From Isbekas, on the Euphrates.

By a close study, on the spot, of the pre-classical topography as found in the Assyrian inscriptions and in the classical writers, the party has been able to change very considerably the map. Lines of many Hittite roads have for the first time

been laid down and many identifications of early sites established. As an example may be taken the work in connection with the city of Iconium. Konia, the modern representative of this place, is searched in vain for traces of early occupation. Only Seljuk remains, and late forms of pottery meet the eye, while the mound, which one expects to find covering the ruins of the ancient city, nowhere appears. Clearly we must turn elsewhere. About an hour south-southwest of the modern city lies a great deserted mound covering an area of thirty-two acres, one of the largest in all Anatolia. Here were found potsherds ranging from

Phrygian to the earliest Trojan types. The conclusion is obvious: a very early site, a huge mound within the required limits, and the fact that no other great mound appears in the region make it a certainty that the interesting pre-classical city of Iconium has been discovered.

This, then, is a short summary of the present status of the Hittite question. The outlook is exceedingly bright for this nation so long hidden from the world; and we may soon expect the day when our old friend of the Canaanite-Hittite-Hivite-Perizzite series will assume its rightful position as one of the family of nations.

ITHACA, N. Y.



In a New England Graveyard

BY GRACE SHOUP

In the still graveyard, with its quiet dead,
I lean above the stone of crumbling slate
And puzzle out the letters. Here 'tis said
Under the clumsy death's head and the date,
"I, Thomas Slocum, lay my body here
To rest until the final judgment day,
When I shall rise again and without fear
Put on the flesh that I have laid away.
How gladly will these long-dead limbs arise
At that most awful summons from the skies!"

How old the doctrine, yet how strange the
thought!

The intervening cons fade from sight;
To old, old Egypt is my fancy brought;
I see them hide dead Cheops from the light.
The vastest structure underneath the dome
Was scarce sufficient to allay his fears;
His body must be saved. 'Twas his soul's
home,
It must not crumble with the crumbling
years.

Body, soul, God, the Ka, the immortal spark,
But checkers for the mind to sort and range
Upon life's changeless board of light and dark,
But counters for the thought to move and
change!

Do you see how the game is played,
This banter of glow and of shade,
Thru the flickering laughter and tears
Of the millions of hurrying years?
Mystic, materialistic, rigid ascetic
Each to the other's thought apathetic,—
"The body is all." "It is nought;
'Tis but the reflection of thought."—
"God made it." "There is no God;
Man's but a developed clod,
Rising from formless stage
To a vertebrate, age after age."—
"The flesh is the lure of the Devil."
"The body is good, not evil."

So struggle theologians, fight the schools,,
Playing the game by all the ancient rules.
Does the mind of each century but repeat
The hope that some other age found sweet,
And whisper still in its muttered prayer,
The same monotony of despair?

By this old stone, made of crumbling slate,
With leering death's head and an ancient date,
I stand and muse, but cannot feign despair,
In this brave daylight and this golden air.
I care not thru what mazes man has trod
I know he stumbles toward the feet of God.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Between Yesterday and Tomorrow

BY ISABEL C. BARROWS

[Last spring Mrs. Barrows went to Russia to see what could be done to save the Russian patriot, Madame Broshkovsky, liberated from jail. She was called back in the midst of her mission of mercy by the illness of her husband, but she has been here alive. Regarding her grief as less to be considered than the sufferings of women who had been victims of cruel oppression, she returned to Russia to complete her service. She sends us the following sad report of what she has seen.—EDITOR.]

OPPPOSITE my hotel window the noble old Cathedral of St. Isaac stands, silent in the great stone-paved square. Later the myriad bells of all sizes that hang in the lofty towers will jangle right merrily, rung by the hands and feet of the skilled musician. But just now they hang dumb and the cathedral sleeps in the heart of the "white night." The days have begun to shorten and tho it is only a little past midnight the fingers of the rosy dawn are beginning to play on the eastern façade of the church while the hardly faded sunset colors still light up the western front. The Cathedral, nay the whole land, stands between yesterday and tomorrow, and by more than one omen it is this very element which the church represents that breaks the coming of the moral dawn, tho the fading sunset would gladly make way for a brighter day.

Night after night as I have watched one day melt into another in this high latitude I have felt that Russia herself, like the year, is hurrying into "the black night," when the shadows will gather at sunset and the dawn will be far away. The world outside speaks of peace having been secured at last in that disturbed land. It is a repetition of the old word: Peace, peace, when there is no peace. True, many of the patriots who were working for the reform of the land they love with the patriot's ardent devotion are scattered and gone. I have been proud to sit with some of them in London, in Paris and elsewhere, noble men, bearing exile and poverty with high courage and hope, believing in a great future for their great land. Others are in Siberia. Many have fallen by the hands of the executioner, guilty only of daring to think for themselves and to act according to their conscience. A still greater number are behind bolts and bars in the terrible prisons of Russia. It cannot be denied that the newest and best

Russian prisons have some things which we might copy to our advantage, such as yards for outdoor exercise for every prisoner, and an hour for sleep at mid-day, but no prison system in the world can be good which has provision for 108,000 prisoners only and into those places crowded 180,000, as Russia is doing to-day, with typhus fever breeding with frightful rapidity thruout the land.

Into these prisons are cast all political offenders whose lives are not taken by the autocratic governors of the different provinces where they are arrested. Formerly the "politicals" were kept by themselves and allowed better diet and to receive extra food from their friends and relatives. *Nor were they flogged.*

How is it today, in this land which lies between yesterday and tomorrow? Of the members of the Second Duma no fewer than 237, elected by the will of the people, chosen because of their worth, their ability, their devotion to the good of the country, have been condemned to prison and eighteen have been sent into exile in Siberia, and many are still in prison and several are dead. As for editors, 400 have been sent to prison. And only last week fifteen political prisoners in one prison received each *one hundred blows!*

Of the 400 prisoners in the horrible Schlüsselburg Prison, on Lake Ladoga, more than a third are politicals. They are compelled to associate with the worst criminals and are treated exactly as tho they had been guilty of the lowest crimes. A few devoted men and women raise small sums of money to improve the diet of these politicals, for the food is not only insufficient, but execrable, but recent regulations forbid any political prisoner receiving any "favor." Whatever is done for one must be done for all. "They have claimed equality: let them have it!" cry the keepers of the prisons. So, whereas a while ago this aid society could collect

and send two pounds of sugar, a quarter of a pound of tea and two postage stamps to each political prisoner per month, now there must be collected four hundred, so that every murderer and burglar may fare as well as the imprisoned member of the Duma! Of course no one believes for a moment that the murderers and burglars get their share.

To go from general to specific cases, for one fact is worth a thousand suppositions. There is today a man in a Russian prison who is typical of scores and hundreds of similar instances. This man, cultured, gentle, refined, was for many years connected with the school system of the country, beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was elected to the Second Duma. He was not a revolutionist, still he believed in a constitutional government, and while exercising his duties as a member of the Russian Parliament he cast his vote in accordance with his conscience, as any honorable man would have done.

On the dissolution of the Duma he was arrested, held in prison a long time for trial, tried, and condemned for that one act to six years of hard labor in prison, and for the first eighteen months *to wear chains!* He is wearing those chains today and must wear them till October next!

That is not all. Indeed it is not the worst to a gentle and refined scholar. We think with horror of solitary confinement, but in Russia it is a luxury. This cultured gentleman is kept in a comparatively small cell with twenty-five bunks in it, no sanitary contrivances and absolutely no privacy. His associates are men of the vilest character, all, except a few fellow politicals, men sent to prison for murder, burglary, arson, incest, the most brutal and revolting crimes. An hour with such people would be an agony to you or me. Think of six years of it! Think of tens of thousands of high-minded, broad-spirited men having to submit to it!

Even that is not all. To punish these offenders still more severely the gibbet is erected opposite their prison cell, and within a few months fifteen men have been hung directly in front of the little window which gives them all their light. And these men were not all political

prisoners, who would have gone with courage to their doom, but cowards and poltroons who are flogged to make them approach the gallows and whose frightful shrieks of pain and fear haunt me here in sight of St. Isaacs, tho I have never heard them save thru the ears of one of the men who must suffer this moral outrage.

This one case I told in detail to a young Russian whom I met in traveling. He shuddered as he listened. "Like you," said I relentlessly, "he is an educated gentleman. Can you imagine yourself in that situation?" Again he shuddered. Mercilessly I went on: "He had to give up wife and little children—six cruel years out of their life, for daring to vote for what he believed to be for the good of the land he loved. You, too, would have to give up your wife and the two little ones that bless your home, and sit with murderers and outcasts instead of with them." He covered his face with his hand and writhed, but uttered no word. In speaking of the overcrowding of the prisons, which he deplored, I said to him: "If they would release all the politicals there would be room enough."

"But wouldn't that be rather dangerous?" he asked.

"It would be dangerous in our land to lock them up, and Russia will sooner or later find that true."

We met as strangers at nine in the morning. At midnight we parted after traveling in the same compartment all day. At parting he asked if he might give me his card. I thanked him and took it, but the car was too dark to read the delicate engraving. The next morning, to my joy, I found that all day I had been giving sore and cruel facts to a member of the official household of the Czar of all the Russias! He at least knows how such facts strike an American woman.

The "yesterday" of Russia was full of woe. She lies in the brief space before the coming morrow. But as the earth and humanity gather strength for the new day in the quiet hours of sleep and rest, so Russia, held down by brutal force for a little while, is but holding her breath for a greater contest for the right when it shall really be "Tomorrow."

ST. PETERSBURG, RUSSIA.

Days of Trial for British Free Trade

BY FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG

VIEWING the tariff situation throughout the world as a whole, two facts stand out with considerable prominence. The first is that the people of the United States are far from alone in their present day interest in tariff problems and tariff revision. The French Chamber of Deputies is struggling with a vast project of tariff legislation; Japan is conducting a searching inquiry into fiscal and industrial conditions preparatory to a sweeping revision of her tariff system; in Germany the crisis on taxation questions, which recently came so near disrupting the whole political equilibrium, forced to the front inevitably the deep-seated conflict of agrarian and industrial interests relative to the adjustment of import duties; in Great Britain the present Parliamentary session has been marked by keener debates and more clear-cut expressions of opinion regarding tariff policies than have been heard in a decade; only a few months ago a new customs tariff went into effect in Denmark, and the same is true of Mexico. Tariff reform, in one or another meaning of that tricky phrase, is distinctly a live issue.

The second fact is that the trend toward universal protectionism, which has been so strongly in evidence for upwards of a generation, continues unabated. At one time—notably in the sixties and early seventies of the past century—it did appear that the philosophy of Cobden and Bright was destined to conquer the world. Europe became for the time being quite predominantly anti-protectionist. But, for a variety of reasons, there came a great wave of reaction, and on the continent to-day everything is protectionist or tending rapidly to become so. Germany went over largely to the protectionist system in her tariff of 1879, and in subsequent acts, notably those of 1885 and 1902, committed herself to it almost without reservation. After a decade and a half of experimentation with free trade, France returned in the eighties to the protective policy, adopting it

unqualifiedly in the act of 1892; and the French tariff now pending provides for the adoption of protectionism in a still more stringent form. Austria-Hungary, also, after a brief period of free trade, became definitely protectionist in the eighties, and the same was true of Italy. Spain has been strongly protectionist since 1877. Russia has never been anything other than protectionist often extravagantly so, for a hundred years. Among the minor states, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are mildly protectionist, and even Holland, Belgium and Switzerland—the most persistent exponents of free trade on the continent—have been obliged in recent years to give way at numerous points and are to-day wavering on the brink of protectionism. The unanimity with which the representatives of a score of European nations gathered at the International Free Trade Congress, held at Westminster last August, reported the prospects of free trade in the various countries from which they came to be indifferent or positively discouraging, emphasized in unmistakable fashion the protectionist trend of the world's present tariff policies. And altho the tariff soon to be enacted in our own country will provide for a readjustment, and in not a few respects, doubtless an amelioration, of schedules, everybody understands that protectionism as a principle is not with us in the slightest danger and that the United States has very small prospect, indeed, of becoming in the near future a free trade nation.

There is, indeed, just one power of importance that is to-day endeavoring with much earnestness to keep alive the free trade principle which forty or fifty years ago seemed to have so firmly a grip upon the civilized world. That power is, of course, Great Britain, and small wonder is it that last summer's Westminster Congress, in something of desperation, called upon the British to stand adamant in their fiscal policy and ensure to the world at least one convincing proof of the es-

sential righteousness, and even the practical expediency, of the non-restrictive commercial system. . None the less, free trade, even in Britain, is but a somewhat long drawn out experiment, and the question has lately come to be a very insistent one in some quarters as to whether eventually the experiment will not have to be pronounced a failure. Can Great Britain withstand the pressure put upon her by her competitors and maintain herself indefinitely as the single free trade power of the western world, or will she be obliged to give up the attempt and fall in line with Germany, France, Russia, and the United States—and with her own imperial dominions of Canada and Australia?

The conditions which seem to many observers to be forcing the British inevitably to an abandonment of the free trade policy are three-fold—fiscal, social, and commercial. In the first place, the rapidly growing burden of public expenditure and the inadequacy of the revenues at present available suggest that a general tariff for revenue may become necessary, involving protectionist features more or less pronounced, and in any case a radical departure from the British tariff policy of the past half-century. The state of the British budget is confessedly embarrassing, and none the less so because a similar condition is pressing hard upon France and Germany and the United States. During the fiscal year ending March 31st the exchequer ran far behind, and it is estimated that to meet the demands imposed by old age pensions, the increase of the civil service, the relief of unemployment, and, most of all, the upbuilding of the navy, an aggregate of at least £20,000,000 annually in excess of the expenditure of the past year will hereafter be required. Various projects of ways and means have been suggested, but none have met with widespread approval or give promise of really substantial relief. It was in view of this situation that Lord Cromer declared, bluntly but quite to the point, the other day that "what Mr. Lloyd George has to show is how he can meet the very heavy liabilities he has incurred and yet preserve intact the system of free trade."

The second circumstance which is

threatening to-day to undermine British free trade is the continued industrial depression which has been felt, it is true, in some degree in all parts of the civilized world, but nowhere so keenly as in England. Symptoms of industrial disorder are there to be encountered on every hand. One is the rising volume of emigration to the United States and to other parts of the world—an outflow which is proceeding to-day at least twelve times as rapidly, in proportion to population, as in Germany. Another is the astounding proportions attained during the past twelvemonth by unemployment. A third is the prevalence of strikes, labor disputes, and generally unsettled labor conditions. What are the causes of this disturbance in British prosperity? Is it to be temporary or permanent? These are things that the Englishman to-day is trying his best to make out. Without a doubt the causes are varied and complicated enough. But the immediate question is, what will revive home industries and ensure profitable employment to all who stand in need of it? The nations in chorus proclaim a protective tariff to be a panacea for all such ills, and whatever one may think of the prescription, it would not be so strange if the Britisher were to to be influenced eventually to give it a trial.

Closely allied is the argument from commercial depression. During the past year British foreign trade fell off from that of the year before by \$493,868,509. This astounding record is but the culmination of generally unsatisfactory conditions that have been developing for a decade, the most talked of feature of which is the capturing of colonial markets, and even in a large degree of the home markets, of the English by foreign competitors, especially the Germans and the Americans. To the free trade argument that has long been current in England that tariffs augment the cost of living, which necessitates higher wages, increasing the cost of production, which in turn renders profitable exportation impossible, the protectionist retorts that after two generations of experience England finds that the most highly protected nations are not merely usurping neutral markets, but are capturing the markets of the British manufacturers at their

very doors, underselling their free trade competitor, undermining her industries, and leaving in their wake a whole train of economic disaster. The argument may involve fallacy. Your free trader will stoutly insist that it does. But the practical man is bound to feel that he is confronted by a condition, not a theory, and he will be likely to conclude in the long run that if a protectionist policy can promise to England renewed commercial preponderance it is the thing for the country, regardless of theories and precedents.

From all of these and other considerations, it has come about that free trade is to-day being made the object of a most desperate assault in the one important stronghold remaining to it. The onslaught first assumed formidable character some six years ago. It was on the 6th of October, 1903, that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, lately freed from the cares of state by his resignation from the Colonial Office, opened in a speech at Glasgow the great campaign for "tariff reform" with which his name is still most prominently associated. The Chamberlain programme, as then announced, comprised the remission of three-fourths of the existing duty on tea and a half of that on sugar, coffee, and cocoa, but, on the other hand, the imposition of a duty of two shillings per quarter upon importations of foreign corn and flour, of five per cent. *ad valorem* upon foreign meats and dairy produce, and of an average of ten per cent. upon manufactured goods, to be applied as against foreign nations enforcing high duties upon British manufactures. It was also proposed that the British colonies be given a preference by exempting them from the operation of these taxes. Although Mr. Chamberlain has taken pains repeatedly to deny that he is a protectionist, at least in the ordinary sense, it is perfectly obvious that the adoption of the measures for which he stands would be equivalent to an abdication from the free trade position which Great Britain has maintained for half a century, and would involve nothing less than a mild economic revolution. It is not surprising, therefore, that the proposals have stirred up widespread discussion and that in the years since they were brought forward England has been

fairly flooded with books and pamphlets, not to mention new paper and magazine articles, upon one side or the other of the fiscal question.

From the outset, Mr. Chamberlain proposed that the crusade should involve the element of popular education, and that from a serious and prolonged inquiry into the industrial and commercial state of the realm the expediency of a more aggressive tariff policy should be demonstrated to economist, manufacturer, trader, and wage-earner alike. There was, therefore, created, in 1904, a special Tariff Commission of fifty-two members, to undertake such an inquiry, and particularly to arrive at conclusions regarding desirable modifications in the Chamberlain programme. This commission under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Herbert, has lately entered upon the sixth year of its labors. Since it began its work some 15,000 firms and associations in every part of the United Kingdom have filled forms and submitted written statements on the manufacturing industries of the realm, oral testimony has been taken from more than 400 representatives of the principal trades, and a subcommittee of twenty-three members on agriculture has heard 147 witnesses and received statements from 2,103 practical farmers and agricultural organizations. The Commission issues two series of publications—one consisting of "memoranda" on the commerce and tariff policies of foreign nations, the other comprising special reports, of which about a dozen have thus far been issued, dealing with as many leading industries. Within another year these preliminary publications will be complete and there will be forthcoming the general report of the Commission, a document which will be awaited with interest in all parts of the world. It is hardly to be doubted that it will take advanced ground in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's protectionist proposals and that it will become the favored weapon of the Tariff Reform League, the Liberal Union Club, and the whole corps of protectionist propagandists.

Meanwhile, on the floor of the Commons, the question of fiscal reform, embracing at least some elements of protectionism, has been made during the past few weeks the subject of one of the most

notable debates in a decade. The tariff phase of the debate was precipitated by an amendment introduced in February by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, expressing regret at the absence in the King's speech from the throne of any recommendation looking toward the imposition of a tariff. The amendment demanded unequivocally "a reform of our fiscal system which would promote the growth and stability of our home trade, provide means for negotiating for the mitigation of foreign tariffs, and develop our oversea trade thru the establishment of a system of mutual preference between the different portions of the Empire." The amendment was rejected by a vote of 276 to 107, but the debate upon it marked a distinct advance on the part of the opposition, in that the various elements that comprise it were led to commit themselves more frankly than ever before to a general tariff policy. Mr. Chamberlain declared that protection is an essential

preliminary of permanent progress. Mr. Balfour, the real leader of the Opposition, argued that unemployment in England to-day is at least partially to be accounted for by the Government's free trade policy. The amendment received the support of several members who have been regarded as doubtful, or even as opposed to the protective idea, and, taken along with the decisive gains made in the recent Scottish elections by the Unionists upon a half-veiled tariff issue, the "reformers" have to-day not a little reason for admitting themselves to be in very good spirits.

To the neutral observer, Great Britain appears to be yet very far from won over to protectionism. But it is equally clear that these are days in which the free trade system, in its traditional stronghold, is being subjected to a strain which, if indefinitely continued, can hardly be permanently withstood.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



A Woman Knows

BY COLETTA RYAN

A woman knows,

Ah dear, a woman knows,

Why, building 'neath the sun, the bird doth sing

And gazing thru the trees in early spring.

Love harkens, while afar the joy-bells ring,

A woman knows—

Ah dear, a woman knows!

A woman hears the lonely roses' sigh
That drifts across the woodland. Tenderly
She breathes upon each petal. She doth see
The graceful willow dreaming trustfully—
And softly in the shadow she doth hear
Love's song ascending. Why the maiden's
tear

Disturbs and thrills the heart of reason. Who
Hath eyes to count the jewels in the dew—
Who knows the course of heaven, the soul's
despair,

The echo of Love's silence down the air—
The lofty loving that is almost prayer—

A woman knows,

Ah dear, a woman knows!

A woman knows,

Ah dear, a woman knows—

The silhouette of Eden she doth pass—
The sweet direction of the meadow grass—
The heavenly rainbow circling o'er her home,
The doves upon her path. The shining dome
Of sunlit tree that crowns Love's glorious
hight—

The memory of a word that turns to light—
Suspense in dreary seasons of unrest,
Old wounds that ache and throb within the
breast—

Ay, all the moments Love hath bruised and
blest,

A woman knows—

'Tween smiles and tears she knows.

BOSTON, MASS.

Literature

Reading Plays

ALL of a sudden, tho very tardily, the American people have taken to the reading of plays, and it is becoming common to publish them in book form simultaneously with their stage production, as has always been the custom in France and Germany. This is certainly to the advantage of the dramatic author, for it gives him a wider public and a surer footing. It may indicate, too, a change of taste in the reading public, a development of the visualizing power, for to read a play demands more imagination than to read a novel, nearly as much as reading music. The reader must supply his own picture of the characters and their surroundings from the brief, dry details given in the stage directions. He has no one to interpret for him their actions and analyze their thoughts and motives. He must create his own atmosphere and illusion and mood or go without it and get nothing but a barren dialog.

Since a dialog is designed to be spoken, and spoken by more than one person, plays are best read aloud and by a group of several readers taking the different parts. In this way a better appreciation of the meaning and significance of a drama can sometimes be obtained than by seeing it, just as a pianist may learn more by playing a piece of music, however imperfectly, than by merely listening to it. Many literary circles, especially in communities where plays worth while are rarely seen, have taken up the modern drama and adopted this custom of "reading around."

The real reason why our modern dramatists are beginning to be heard beyond the limits of the theater is because they have something to say. The drama is becoming a force in modern life and thought. It is becoming political, as it was in the days of Shakespeare. It is becoming religious, as in the days of the moralities. Last winter one of the most powerful of political forces was a play,

and not a great play at that. Yet *An Englishman's Home* had much to do with forcing the British Government to change its declared policy and build four new Dreadnoughts as a defense against a suppositious invasion of England by Germany. Right or wrong, it was a "tract for the times" and sent thousands of volunteers to the recruiting offices of the new territorial militia. For us Major du Maurier's drama has less interest. We are further removed from the threatened seat of war and we are less addicted to such enervating pastimes as limericks and diabolos.

But the war described in another popular English play unfortunately concerns us as much as the people across the water. Galsworthy's *Strife*² gives a realistic picture of a crisis in the struggle between labor and capital. The characters are painted neither roseate nor black; just genuine. At the head of the opposing forces are the old manufacturer who has never been beaten and is determined to manage his business in his own way, and the indomitable and heroic labor leader, both men of similar character, equally sincere and unyielding. In the end both men are sold out by their subordinates, the directors and the unionists, who with the aid of a tricky lawyer come to a compromise behind their backs, obviously the only thing to be done under the circumstances, but nevertheless a tragedy. Bound with this play are two others, *The Silver Box*, exposing the inequality of administration of justice toward rich and poor, and *Joy*, a pleasant comedy.

*The Helling Pot*³ written by an English Hebrew, is altogether American more American than the Americans, for even on the Fourth of July we hardly dare be so unqualifiedly optimistic over the future of the country so wildly

¹As *Englishman's Home*. Boston: The Macmillan Co. 1914.
²*Strife*. New York: Dutton & Co. 1914.
³*The Helling Pot*. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1914.
⁴*The Silver Box*. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1914.
⁵*Joy*. New York: The Macmillan Co. 1914.

enthusiastic about the success of our great experiment of amalgamation, as Mr. Zangwill is. But it will do us good in this case to see ourselves as others see us, to learn how the fair Goddess of Liberty looks to those who have fled to her protection from Russian pogroms. In the closing scene David, a young Jewish musician, who had narrowly escaped the massacre at Kishineff, is united to Vera, the daughter of the Russian official who slaughtered his parents, and as he looks down on New York City from the roof of an East Side settlement house this is what he sees:

"There she lies, the great Melting Pot—listen! Can't you hear the roaring and the bubbling? There gapes her mouth—the harbor where a thousand mammoth feeders come from the ends of the world to pour in their human freight. Ah, what a stirring and a seething! Celt and Latin, Slav and Teuton, Greek and Syrian, black and yellow, Jew and Gentile, East and West, and North and South, the palm and the pine, the pole and the equator, the crescent and the cross—how the great Alchemist melts and fuses them with his purging flame! Here shall they all unite to build the Republic of Man and the Kingdom of God. Ah, Vera, what is the glory of Rome and Jerusalem where all nations and races come to worship and look back, compared with the glory of America where all races and nations come to labor and look forward!"

The American play that we have in this group, *The Great Divide*,⁴ is not inferior to the foreign, but differs from the preceding in not having a political or social motive. Mr. Moody aims to teach no lesson unless it be that of the triumph of nature over convention, of reality over artificiality. The scenes are divided between the Arizona desert and a New England town, with characters corresponding to these environments. It proved to be one of the most successful and effective plays of recent years on the stage, and it does not lose its emotional power in the printing.

In *Roses*⁵ are gathered four of the one-act plays now so popular in Berlin, not unworthy of the author of "Magda" and "Sodom's End," but not of much importance. To adopt Shaw's convenient classification, one of them, "The Far-Away Princess," is a "pleasant" play,

and the other three distinctly "unpleasant," of the kind that we used to call Frenchy, but nowadays must be called Germanish.

The Catholic Revival in England

FROM his dedicatory note to the last page of his history, Mr. Bernard Ward's two volumes* are full of interest to every student of English political and religious history. The work was very evidently one that awaited doing, and one that could only be done by a Roman Catholic who occupied a position giving him access to the letters, papers and other archives of the districts into which Roman Catholic England of the eighteenth century was divided. It was naturally impossible for any one outside the Roman Catholic community to attempt such a history, and the only works by Catholics already in existence covering the last years of the penal laws and the passing of the Catholic Relief Act of 1791 are Husenberg's "Life of Bishop Milner" and Amherst's "History of Catholic Emancipation." Amherst wrote chiefly from printed authorities at a time when the original documents were inaccessible, and his work is rather a defense of Bishop Milner than an impartial history.

There is the greatest possible contrast between the first and the second volume of Mr. Ward's history, and if it were not that the thread of the earlier story reappears here and there in the later volume, there would be little in common either as to matter or to tone and character between the two parts of the book. They might well be considered as wholly separate works, treating of entirely different subjects. The first volume cannot be cheerful reading for English Roman Catholics. In it Mr. Ward depicts vividly the decline of Roman Catholicism in England, the disappearance of one mission after another, and the generally low level of spiritual life and of worldly prosperity reached by the Catholic Church in England during the last years of the penal laws. He then enters upon the difficult and controversial task

⁴THE GREAT DIVIDE. By HENRY J. MOODY. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.00.
⁵ROSES. Stories of Eight Minutes. The Last Word. The Far-Away Princess. By HENRY J. MOODY. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$0.25.

*THE DECADE OF THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN ENGLAND. By BERNARD WARD. Two Volumes. Pp. xxviii, 400 and 340. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.00.

of describing the formation and work of the Catholic Committee, and relating the bitter wrangle between the English Catholic laity and the episcopal authorities which marked the struggle for Catholic emancipation. Mr. Ward writes with admirable temper, and, as a good Catholic should, always with due respect and submission; but it is impossible to read the story of the struggle between layman and priest, between democracy and autocracy, between Englishman and foreign domination, without admiration for the men who once again, and hampered by their deep and sincere religious convictions, were fighting the battle of their race for country and liberty against the authorities of their own Church. Prudent as Mr. Ward is, and ever present as the censor appears to have been to his mind, it is safe to conjecture that, as an Englishman and the son of parents who at one time were Protestants, he has little sympathy with the bourbonism, the intransigency, the brutal assertion of authority of Bishop Walmesley and his party. To Bishop Walmesley but one thing was needful for good Catholics. It mattered not whether they obtained relief from penal legislation or whether they could command the confidence of their fellow countrymen. All the struggle of the Catholic laity to prove their patriotism, and to assert their right to civic liberty, was sin and schism if it were done on their own initiative, and not under the guidance of their spiritual superiors. To rebel against "the divine established government of the Church by bishops and their authority" was to him "a crime not less than schism." "Naturally," adds Mr. Ward, "our sympathies go with the side of authority, and we feel indignant at the insults offered to the divinely constituted rulers of the Church." Mr. Ward's official sympathies may be with Bishop Walmesley; but fortunately his historical instinct has so far prevailed over these official sympathies as to enable his readers to form their own conclusions and to champion the side which appears to have the better cause. It is a remarkable evidence of the weakness of Catholicism in England at the close of the eighteenth century, and of the insignificance and negligibility of the

hierarchy, that with the party to be benefited so torn by internecine struggle, the penal laws were repealed, and that relief was extended to the English Catholics in 1791.

Turning to the second volume, we have Roman Catholicism presented in a far more pleasing light. This volume is devoted to the sufferings of the Catholics in France, Belgium and Holland during the tempestuous years of the French Revolution, and to the arrival in England of the refugees from persecution. Mr. Ward describes the break-up of the English colleges, monasteries and convents on the Continent and the transference of the orders and the educational establishments to England. Once more martyrdom kindles the light of religion; and from a decadent and squabbling sect, the Catholics of England became a religious power. Mr. Ward describes with warm appreciation the helpful kindness with which the destitute refugees were received in England, the charitable gifts of individuals, the generous assistance of the Government, and the grateful appreciation which this Protestant help won from its recipients. Even the deeply ingrained popular detestation and distrust of the orders of nuns gave way when the English people beheld these little spiritual families of women, who had gone through such trials and persecutions, who had lost all that they possessed, who had braved the terrors of the sea in tiny, ill-fitted ships, and who were cast on their shores utterly destitute, yet remaining so attached to each other, so loyal to their superioresses and to their order, that their only wish was to find a spot in which they could resume their conventual life. The fables of the convents as prisons retaining unwilling captives gave way before the sight of this faithfulness, and though here and there the nuns had to encounter some popular hostility, there was no real opposition to the re-establishment of their orders in England. For the cause of Catholicism as an English Church, and not simply a foreign Church on English soil, the re-establishment in England of the colleges and seminaries in which the training of the priests was carried on was a clear gain. The Douai priest, however Eng-

lish by birth and family, became a foreigner by long residence abroad. The priest who looks to St. Edmund's as his alma mater, with Monsignor Ward as its principal, is an Englishman first, however faithful a Roman Catholic he may be afterward. Mr. Ward's book will be of more than historical value if, read by both Catholics and Protestants, it serves as an influence to weld Englishmen of every Church into one great nation.



Rasplata (The Reckoning.) By Commander Wladimir Semenoff. Translated by L. A. B. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 8vo. \$3.50 net.

Commander Wladimir Semenoff, of the Russian Imperial Navy, author of "The Battle of Tsushima," translated into English two years ago, has complemented his account of the historic sea fight with one of his earlier adventures in the Russo-Japanese War. The result is a book, *The Reckoning*, that, apart from its value to the future historian, is uncommonly interesting as a human document, a seemingly unpremeditated revelation of the Slav temperament among officers and men. The record of the long trip to ultimate and swift destruction of Rojestvensky's Baltic Sea fleet fills the bulk of the book. The narrative of the slow, laborious progress of this forlorn hope—a forlorn hope composed, not of picked fighting engines, ready for a brilliant dash, but of antiquated, ill-equipped, half-prepared ships, crawling slowly on their way, breaking down, going on again, directed from St. Petersburg (it is concerning this direction and the misconceptions on which it was based that the author asks many of his unanswerable questions)—the narrative of this pseudo-fleet's cruise furnishes an interest so vivid that one comes to sympathize heartily with heroes who endured eight months of inactivity in apprehension without losing their *moral*. There were three factions among the officers—those who agreed with the optimistic hallucinations of St. Petersburg; those who believed that the fleet had a "fighting chance"; and those who knew that they were going to inevitable destruction. But all were equally determined to do their duty to the end.

Among the men the same opinions were held. Rojestvensky's picture, lonely and alone as a supreme commander must always be at sea, is well and strongly drawn. He apparently had no illusions as to the outcome of the expedition upon which he had been sent, but he kept his opinion to himself, doing his duty doggedly, in silence, taking an unseaworthy fleet safely half way around the world—no small achievement. Commander Semenoff devotes an appendix to the "Hull affair," in which he expresses his conviction that the Japanese did have torpedo boats in the North Sea, offering some curious evidence in support of his contention.



Artemis to Actæon and Other Verse. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Mrs. Wharton's verse is very much what might be expected from her prose. Like her prose it suffers from a certain over-obviousness of style. It is too evidently "literary." The conscientious and consistent effort to alambicate a truth, to subtilize its significance as in the titular verse and those called "Life" particularly, gives a sense of artificiality and fictitiousness to the product. Not that Mrs. Wharton has not written some rich and interesting verse; but it is too precious and curious—it is at times too downright unnatural to touch the heart very seriously.



Alcohol. How It Affects the Individual, the Community and the Race. By Henry Smith Williams. New York: The Century Company. 50 cents.

The arguments against the use of alcohol in any form are effectively presented, with a great deal of scientific testimony, in this little book. It is a brief for the prosecution. The case made out by Dr. Williams is a strong one, and he declares that even the smallest quantity of alcohol, habitually taken, menaces the physical structure, decreases the capacity for either physical or mental work, lowers the grade of the mind, lessens longevity and entails ill consequences upon one's descendants. The social or community effects of drinking are followed thru a wide range of evils, such as pauperism, vice, crime and physical de-

terioration. It is unfortunate that drinking is nowhere in these pages considered as a consequence of misery, rather than an invariable cause. For it is the increasing conviction of social students that the two things react upon each other, with now one for cause and now the other.



Literary Notes

....The first number of *The American City*, a monthly devoted to the improvement of our municipalities, contains as its leading article an illustrated explanation of the plans for the rebuilding of the national capital. [American City Pub. Co., 93 Nassau street, New York. \$1 a year.]

....A full weekly list of all new German publications is issued in an octavo pamphlet of about twenty-four pages by the house of J. C. Hinrichs, of Leipzig, under the title *Wochentliches Verzeichnis der erschienenen und der vorbereiteten Neuigkeiten der deutschen Buchhandels*. The titles and full information are given under seventeen rubrics. Full indices appear from time to time, and the pamphlet is invaluable to bibliophiles.

....One of many signs of a revival of philosophical studies is the appearance of an elaborate history of idealism, of which the first volume has just been published, entitled *Geschichte des deutschen Idealismus*, by Dr. M. Kronenberg. This volume bears the special title of "*Wie idealische Ideenentwicklung von ihren Anfängen bis Kant*," a book of 438 pages. This work depicts graphically the classic idealism of the Greeks, the Christian idealism of the Middle Ages and the Systems of Descartes, Leibnitz and Spinoza. The next volume is to be devoted especially to Kant, Schiller and Goethe. The publisher is C. H. Beck, of Munich.

....Under the general editorship of Prof. Th. Zahn, facile princeps among the conservative Biblical scholars of Germany, an excellent and thoro commentary on the entire New Testament is being published along the lines of progressive orthodoxy by the house of A. Deichert, of Leipzig, and under the general title of *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*. The latest addition to this scholarly set is the commentary on Second Corinthians, by Dr. Ph. Bachmann, professor in the University of Erlangen, a solid tome of 425 pages. Its predecessor was the commentary on John by the general editor, a volume of 720 closely printed pages. The very best that conservative Biblical scholarship in Germany has to say, and to say critically and in detail, on the problems of New Testament interpretation, will be found in this series, which includes so far also commentaries on Matthew, Galatians, Pastoral Epistles, Thessalonians, I Corinthians, Ephesians, Colossians, Philipians and Philemon. Zahn's coadjutors are Professor Bachmann; Professor Ewald, of Erlangen; Professor Riggenbach, of Basel; Professor Seeberg, of Berlin, and Rev. Dr. G. Wohlenberg, of Altona.

Pebbles

HIS WIFE AND HE.

"Now, Will," said Josephine, "at this you began to get ready."

"Ready for what?" sighed William. "Ready for what?"

And he rolled his head against the back of his chair in a helpless sort of a way that was only equalled by the degree of languor with which he batted his eyes.

"Why, we have an engagement to call on the Olivers," she answered. "Come now! Hurry up!"

"I'm so tired," he murmured.

And his antics were such that Josephine was really alarmed, not yet having found out what a monster of deceit man is, and she ran to him and knelt by his chair with an anxious little cry.

"Poor boy!" she exclaimed, "you should not work so hard!"

He made a helpless motion such as a victim at the stake might make when asked to come to take a walk.

"Ah, that wicked, wicked Wall Street," she cried. "Will, I wouldn't do it. It isn't worth it!"

He rolled his head again.

"Will, you mustn't work so hard!" she entreated. "Oh, dear, oh, dear! Whatever would become of me if you had to go to a sanitarium?"

"Hush," said William.

"I won't hush," she cried. "I am your wife, and it's my duty to take care of you. What's the matter?"

He was rubbing the fingers of his right hand, his expression that of a man who is undergoing torture.

"Cramped," he said, "I had 170 letters to sign this afternoon."

"One hundred and seventy letters!" she repeated in awe, and, as she lifted her voice in lamentations again, I will give a few statistics concerning Josephine.

When she swept the room that morning she made 420 motions with her broom.

When she dusted the bric-a-brac she drew her dusting cloth backward and forward 510 times.

She walked in and out of the kitchen 270 times.

She made three apple pies, and she cut the apples into 180 pieces.

She also made a cake, and, in mixing the latter, she brought her spoon against the side of the bowl 760 times.

When she made the hash she chopped the chopper down 1,500 times.

She washed one of her aprons, wringing it up and down the board 180 times.

She ironed for an hour, pushing an eight-pound sad iron backward and forward 3,000 times.

For a rest she did a little needle-work, her crochet needle going in and out 3,470 times.

"One hundred and seventy letters to sign!" she wailed; "170 letters to sign! Will, do you want to kill yourself?"—*New York Sun*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Is It a Lie?

WHETHER Dr. Cook reached the Pole we do not know. We have believed he did, partly because to claim that he did when he did not would have seemed too monumental and atrocious a lie, and too foolish, for an intelligent man to tell; partly because he had convinced the Danish people of his truth; partly because his statements were confirmed from Greenland by a competent authority who had talked with his Eskimo companions; and partly because his tale seemed plausible and was confirmed by similar conditions and similar speed of travel reported by Commander Peary. The latter's rude jealousy toward both Dr. Cook and his own companions made us not unwilling that Dr. Cook should have earned the honor he claimed.

But the conditions are different now. Weeks have passed, and Dr. Cook, knowing that he is charged with being a miserable impostor, still finds excuses to withhold from the public the only data of daily records and observations that might present some sort of evidence of his good faith. If he is an honest man he makes a fearful mistake in not taking the world into his confidence, instead of

telling it to wait months for what could be done in a day. We cannot believe that the geographers of Copenhagen would object. Then came the startling body of evidence against him published by Commander Peary, testimony signed by four of Peary's companions who cross-questioned Dr. Cook's two Eskimos and found them, and their father, telling the same story and declaring that they did not go to the Pole, but remained in more accessible hunting fields. And yet Dr. Cook remains silent or bids us wait more months for his proof. This evidence, apparently full and credible, puts Dr. Cook on the defensive, and yet he offers no defense. It begins to be hard to believe him.

And now comes the affidavit of Dr. Cook's one companion and guide in the attempt to reach the summit of Mount McKinley, who comes on—presumably at the expense of Commander Peary's friends, and makes affidavit that the two did not go up to the summit of the mountain as Dr. Cook claims in a book describing the ascent, but that it was another mountain they scaled, and that they agreed to deceive the world in the matter. It had previously been charged that this claim was false, but now the guide claims to be telling, and with much verisimilitude, the real truth as to a matter on which he had at first agreed with Dr. Cook to lie. Is he telling the truth now? Apparently; and once more Dr. Cook is put on the defensive. If he lied then it is tenfold more probable that he lies now; and yet he holds back the records of his conquest of the Pole, says this guide has been bribed and lies, and refers to the buried evidence on the inaccessible summit of the highest mountain in the United States. We must be forgiven if we begin to doubt; it is his fault that we do.

And if he has lied what then? If so, he can take pride in being the most infamous liar of the generation. He has lied, if he has deceived us, not to one man, nor to one group of men, but to all mankind, to total science, to the entirety of human civilization. Such a lie will deserve and will attain a multiple infamy. Out of the ruck of the common class which the Bible lumps together and consigns under one designation as "all liars"

to one ill destiny, he will stand out as nearest to the father of lies.

For not only has he, if he has proved a liar, lied to all humanity, science and civilization; he has lied for the worst, the most selfish of motives. He has done it to filch fame undeserved, to steal another man's honor, out of the meanest jealousy. It was not a case of high, if unworthy, ambition, such as tempted Satan, who "rather than be less cared not to be at all," for he has wished to steal the fame without the fact of achievement. Here is a meanness which will characterize him as not among the greatest but the meanest of mankind.

And what will he gain by it all? He will have gained, if proved an impostor, a few days of unearned glory, to be followed by a lifetime of well-earned infamy. Not one man, but all men, will despise him, and shame will dog his memory after his death. Even life will not be worth while when his failure to deceive will encircle him with glances of universal contempt. To escape every finger of scorn he would be obliged to escape humanity, to flee ever in advance of the hastening march of civilized man into African forests. Only the starving Antarctic could give him respite. Here in this present and current life, he will be forced to endure the unendurable, the self-earned infliction of a qualifiedly anticipatory damnation.

But we do not yet give up Dr. Cook to this destiny, altho he provokes us thus to speak. There is a good word which comes just now from Rasmussen and the Eskimos. He may well yield to Commander Peary the profit of a few lectures if he can only hold the honor of a good name and a great achievement.



Diaz and Taft

WE put Diaz first, for he is the senior, with one exception, of the world's executive rulers, while Taft is the President of only a few months. It is to the honor of President Diaz that he has been able for a generation to maintain peace in his great republic, so that his country may now be hoped to have reached that state when its people are educated to learn to submit to their constitution and laws. With this proof

that instability is not ingrained in the Latin nature there has come a period of prosperity, of vast development, which has made Mexico a worthy second to the United States, so that she can now be treated with on terms of equality, and the two nations can now agree to unite in guaranteeing peace in the little republics immediately to the south. President Diaz in his address toasting President Taft and the United States spoke well of the meeting of the two Presidents as an epoch in the history of the two republics, from which time only amity and mutual accord will dominate their policies with each other. Mexico is now a great nation. She will become a much greater one. Her resources are immense. Her people have become sobered and enterprising. Such a nation at our doors will teach us that there is no place for Anglo-Saxon arrogant claim of superiority. What Anglo-Saxons can do the Spanish race can also do, whether in government or in business. What tells is education and training. Diaz himself is neither Anglo-Saxon nor Spanish, but an American Indian.

The meeting of the President of the United States and the President of Mexico on the banks of the Rio Grande was purely formal and symbolic. It occasioned no anxiety in foreign chancelleries, no excitement in the stock exchanges, no demonstrations in city streets, none of the manifestations of delight, indignation and uneasiness which mark an interview between European sovereigns. When a king visits an emperor or an emperor-king, each attired in the other's uniform, and they kiss each other on both cheeks and retire arm in arm to the cabin of the yacht or an inner chamber of a palace, it is assumed by the special correspondents—we beg their pardon, the "journalistic ambassadors"—who wait outside the closed door, that the two sovereigns are absorbed in the discussion of high questions of state, settling the fate of Crete, Herzegovina, Persia or Morocco, contriving plans for preservation of peace and the increase of armaments, or at least arranging a match between their poor relations.

We are assured, however, by the same authorities that nothing of the kind was

discussed by the two Presidents in their recent interview, that political topics were tabooed, and we may assume, tho nothing is said about it that no consideration was given to the question of a matrimonial alliance between the White House and the Diaz dynasty. Yet these republican Presidents have as much personal power as a monarch in modern Europe. Mr. Taft can do more by his own initiative than the King of England, while not even the Czar of Russia rules his country so absolutely as Señor Diaz. Together the two men have in their charge the greater part of a continent, an area stretching as far as from London to Teheran or Sweden to Sudan.

As a form and symbol, however, this meeting has a value. The relations between the two countries have of late become rapidly more intimate. Sixty years ago we invaded Mexico with our armies, burning, killing and demolishing. Now there is another American invasion of Mexico, but in which we come as friends, not foes, and for the purpose of creating wealth instead of destroying it. Eight hundred millions of American capital are now invested in Mexican railroads, mines, timber lands and plantations. Our young men are turning their faces southward as a generation ago they were turned westward. Spanish is becoming as popular as French in some of our colleges and technical schools. If Horace Greeley were alive now the editorials in the *Tribune* would conclude with the advice, "Go South, young man, and grow up with the country." Modern sanitary science is making the tropics habitable without vital deterioration, and a greater stability of government will assure the safety of investments. This means that the richest region on the globe will be opened to the most vigorous races. On another page of this issue attention is called to the opportunities for settlement afforded by the fertile and unoccupied lands of North-western Panama.

It is thru the combined efforts of Mexico and the United States that Central America is being freed from the danger of wars. There is, of course, no foundation for the recurrent rumor that our republic has formed a secret alliance with the Mexican for the gradual parti-

tion of Central America, the United States working north from Panama until it meets Mexico pushing southward. But the two northern republics are anxious to extend the blessings of peace and prosperity that they enjoy to the Central American countries.

One incidental benefit of the Taft-Diaz interview should also be mentioned. It is an open infraction of the unwritten law, fast becoming a superstition, that a President should not go outside the limits of the United States. To be sure President Roosevelt broke it in visiting the city of Panama, if not in entering the Canal Zone and voyaging on the high seas, but it has been held that that did not count. A city where we exercise such prerogatives of sovereignty as tearing up the streets, fumigating the houses and policing the polls could not strictly be called foreign territory. But Mexico enjoys an unimpeachable autonomy, and in breaking bread in Ciudad Juarez President Taft broke the absurd restriction. President Taft has out-traveled the *Reise-Kaiser*. He has seen more of the world than any king of any age. It could not be expected that he would consent to be boxed in by a tradition.



Fanning the Flame

If the Spanish Government thought to strike terror into the hearts of revolutionists by the summary execution of Professor Ferrer, after a secret military trial, the Spanish Government still exhibits about as much comprehension of the facts of modern life and about as much knowledge of the world in which it exists as it did when it sent Cervera's fleet to a spectacular doom in West Indian waters. The danger of widespread revolution has been made by this monstrous blunder more acute than it has been heretofore since the days of the Commune.

For a long time past it has been plainly apparent to the observing that the inflammable human material always commingled with more refractory elements in political society was getting hot from careless exposure and undue friction and that a spark might start a conflagration. One has only to turn over

the pages of our "Survey of the World" for two or three years past to be reminded of an almost continuous series of more or less unlawful disturbances, from the violence incidental to strikes and boycotts up to the extensive revolutionary outbreaks and actual revolutionary achievements in Asia and the eastern parts of Europe; and to see that the unrest has beyond a doubt been cumulative. At the present moment the social tension is great thruout a wider area, from Spain, France and Belgium, in the West, to India and China in the East, than at any other time since the recording of historical events began. No government that sets store by its own life can afford to provoke unnecessarily the wrath that is being none too easily restrained.

It is not mere political revolution that is threatened. The social order itself is challenged, and there is not an institution or a tradition that is not under indictment by multitudes of irritated, overwrought persons on the border of mob-mindedness. The socialistic movement, notwithstanding its shibboleth of class struggle, is on the whole much more self-possessed and opportunist than it was a few years ago, but the anarchistic movement, especially in France, Italy and Spain, is distinctly more turbulent and is very rapidly extending. Observers of the industrial situation in the Latin countries know that wherever socialism has failed to obtain control of the labor movement, it is because trade unionism has become unmistakably modified by the ideas of communist or syndicalist anarchism, which would destroy existing forms of government and make the free associations, unions and federations of working men the basis of a new social order.

Coincident with this change in the character of organized revolt a disquieting change has been going on in the temper and the mental habits of the people of the western world, both European and American. Since the introduction of printing, the mind of the Western peoples has in every generation been to a great extent unified by some prevailing or popular kind of reading matter. For more than a hundred years after the Reformation it was the Bible that was uni-

versally read, and it was the narratives, the theology and the morals of the Bible that shaped the thinking and the purposes of the people in all subjects and in all relations. Today the Bible is rapidly becoming a forgotten book. The universal reading matter today is newspaper headlines, sensational news stories, "clever" magazine articles and yellow fiction. No longer wrestling with knotty problems of theology, ethics and the destiny of man, the popular mind, given over to the swish-swash of daily happenings has lost snap, and is rapidly losing the sense of evidence. Credulity, as was shown in our article the other day on "Modern Witchcraft," is reviving at an alarming rate. And when credulity has once again become the prevailing habit of the populace, if that populace is also in an ugly, anarchistic and revolutionary mood, the possibilities of destructive upheaval will be extremely serious.

That under such circumstances a government should deliberately stir up wrath is a fact that goes far to justify the conclusion that the ruling classes in Spain have not yet discovered that the days of the Duke of Alva terminated a long while ago.



Dangerous College Teaching

BISHOP McFAUL, of Trenton, is much displeased at our comments last week on an address of his, and he sends us the following letter, which he takes pains to tell us is "a public letter," and which he published in the local dailies before we could do so. We give it in full and follow with notes on numbered passages:

DEAR SIR—This morning I received an envelop containing a clipping from your periodical. No doubt the clipping was sent by your authority, as the envelop bore the address of THE INDEPENDENT. The envelop was unsealed and the postage paid was one cent [1]. This is the usual courtesy manifested by THE INDEPENDENT toward the Catholic Church and her clergy. I wish to say that there is hardly a word of truth in what you have printed.

I reiterate what I have said in my circular letter to the clergy and laity of my diocese:

Every one knows that it has been repeatedly said on the best of authority that certain attacks in our great secular universities, which have been calculated to subvert Christian faith and Christian morality. They assert that there is no truth, at least as men heretofore conceived of Him, in the seven Ten Commandments and in Church teaching as to the Bible one must be freed from all slavery to the sacred myths which it contains [2].

You stated that I should not have taken "sensational articles," as you call them, from the *Cosmopolitan* magazine [3] for my authority. The *Cosmopolitan* magazine, to say the least, is as good an authority as THE INDEPENDENT, and does not enjoy the unenviable reputation which THE INDEPENDENT has of bigotry and falsehood. My arguments were not totally based on the *Cosmopolitan* magazine. I send you under separate cover a pamphlet with plenty of authority [4]. But why should you take up the cause of the infidel professors? Are they unable to defend themselves? They certainly will not thank you for your lame defense; calling names and making comparisons regarding the intellectual attainments of men about whom you know very little will hardly serve to blind the public.

America (October 3) says "that a president of a New York college 'accuses the Bishop of ignorance' of the facts and replies.

"Why, then, does he (the president) not categorically deny that the list of religious negations we have enumerated are taught in American universities? He cannot. He also attributes the criticism of the universities to jealousy, envy and melancholy. The president of Columbia University should not indulge his pique by such vague, coarse and indefensible charges against one quite as distinguished as himself."

Let me add that neither should you; and also that I began my studies very early in life and that the educational course which I pursued will bear comparison with that of the staff of THE INDEPENDENT [5].

It is not true that certain prelates mentioned have not denounced in as strong language as mine irreligious education and everything that tends toward the destruction of Christian faith and morals [6].

You have been rash enough to attack me from knowledge obtained from newspaper reports. Why did you not follow the gentlemanly example of other periodicals and inquire what I really had said before stultifying yourself by adverse criticism? [7].

(A Public Letter.)

1. One cent is the regular legal postage, and we make no apology. We send such clippings as a courtesy to persons mentioned in our columns.

2. This is the very passage which we quoted and on which we said:

"No such thing has been 'stated on the best of authority,' and the Bishop ought not to have taken it on the credit of some sensational articles by a man who did not know the meaning of what he heard."

3. We did not mention the *Cosmopolitan*, altho we had in mind the source of Bishop McFaul's misinformation.

4. We thank the bishop for the pamphlet, which we might not otherwise have seen. It is published by his authority and contains seventeen articles from journals, mostly Catholic, of which six are devoted to attacks on colleges, based on the *Cosmopolitan's* articles, and six

to criticisms of ex-President Eliot's lecture on the "Religion of the Future," on which we, too, have adversely commented. We find in them little more than what may be courteously called a tissue of uninformed misapprehensions.

5. We do not care to pursue this line of comparative education, any more than we do to retort to the bishop's use of the words "bigotry" and "falsehood." But he may be excused for some resentment at our remark that "he is one of the least competent of his order to judge on so serious a matter."

6. Certainly those more learned prelates mentioned by us have denounced irreligious education; and so do all of us. But they know better than to use Bishop McFaul's denunciatory language as to American universities.

7. The quotation on which we based our remarks is precisely that which he gives at the beginning of his letter. Are we "stultifying" ourselves when we quote correctly, or is the bishop in a bit of a passion?

We add that we fully respect the sincerity of Bishop McFaul, and admire the earnestness with which he presses his views. He believes and therefore he speaks. He believes our colleges and universities are dens of atheism and vice, and he says so. He finds in articles in a magazine, written by the manager of a press-clipping bureau, what supports his view, and he takes it as gospel truth. We know, and graduates generally know, that the prevailing influence in our universities and colleges is overwhelmingly Christian and ethical, even altho there may be here and there a teacher who is unbelieving or indiscreet. There are doubtless many who see mythical elements in Genesis, who believe that the basis of morals rests not in the divine command but in essential social relations, and that marriage is one of those social relations which have developed their own ethics of monogamy, to mention matters in which the bishop has accepted the perversions of the man of the clipping bureau; but they may, or may not, be devout Christians after all, as devout, for example, as Professor Zahm, late of the Notre Dame University, or as the Bishop of Trenton himself.

The Campaign in New York

IN the New York municipal campaign, those who ask for the defeat of the men and the organization now in power do not make sufficient use of the facts which show that these men and this organization ought to be defeated. If Tammany's candidate for the highest office has been guilty of plotting with scoundrels to use his power as a Judge for the overthrow of just statutes, the evidence should be produced, of course, but if it be not conclusive the controversy thus excited tends to divert the attention of the public from the facts which should determine the action of voters at the polls. These facts are found in the record of Tammany corruption and waste.

This record is accessible. It should be the main subject of every campaign speech made by the opponents of the Tammany ticket. They should never fail to hold it up before the people who have been robbed. In the history of municipal politics there has rarely been a record of maladministration better fitted for use in procuring the overthrow of a ruling political organization. It is not made up of guesses or of bare assertions, but it consists of official statements, accounts, reports and other incontrovertible evidence. A part of it can be found in the reports of the official investigations which preceded and caused the removal, by Governor Hughes, of Ahearn, president of the great Borough of Manhattan, and Haffen, president of the Borough of the Bronx.

The Tammany methods of these days are not like those of Tweed. He and his associates were thieves whose ways were simple and careless. Not by their methods in these times, in a city whose annual budget has risen to the neighborhood of \$180,000,000, has a large part, probably not less than one-fifth, of the sum obtained by taxation been wasted or stolen. Processes have become more refined and less obnoxious to the letter of the law. The loot has been much more widely distributed and thus been made more productive of support at the polls. Leaders safely take considerable sums by means of their connection, concealed or open, with corporations or firms doing business with the municipality or profiting by

municipal legislative or executive favor. The public money leaks out to politicians who are contractors, to purveyors of supplies whose prices are far above the market, to politicians who speculate upon early information as to real estate which the city is to buy. For mud flats assessed at \$4,300 the city pays \$252,000 in order that poor children may have at the shore a bathing place which no one can use with comfort. Land for a park is bought at ten times its value. Material for the streets is purchased at exorbitant prices from companies in which city officers have an interest. Millions are paid for school sites but not for buildings erected on them. There is more "graft" in the sites than there can be in the structures. Municipal offices are crowded with idle or incompetent employees. Projects for the expenditure of millions in needed improvements afford high pay to land condemnation commissions composed of political henchmen. Everywhere are signs of "pull" and "divvy," but it is extremely difficult or impossible to punish the guilty under the criminal laws.

Now, there is evidence as to all this, proof of it, available for use in the campaign. Is there anything else that should be more effective in a popular movement designed to throw Tammany's men out of office? Why should such a record be neglected? Why should it not be the burden of every public address made by Tammany's foes?

The acceptance of a Tammany nomination for Mayor by Judge Gaynor, followed by his failure to denounce specifically the numerous known instances of Tammany maladministration, should be enough to convince those who were favorably impressed by his early reform activity that he ought not to be elected. Moreover, he knows and they know that his election would be accompanied by the election of a Tammany majority of the powerful Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with whose consent the practices we have mentioned would undoubtedly be continued. Of the two candidates in opposition to him, Mr. Bannard is clearly to be preferred. He is honest and competent. The great city needs honesty in its ruling officers and it also needs now, as never before, a chief

officer expert in both finance and the law. Mr. Bannard meets these requirements. In his youth he was poor; now, with a considerable income, he shares his good fortune with those who need and he is known as an active promoter of charitable and philanthropic undertakings. Thus he is in sympathy with those who suffer most from bad government. Nominated with him are men of such character and attainments that their election would surely give the city an excellent Board of Estimate and Apportionment. There is plenty of reform work for such a Mayor and such a Board. But there are many who will not be convinced that Mr. Bannard and his associates ought to be elected unless the record of Tammany misrule shall be clearly and persistently shown to voters by those who are conducting the reform campaign.



Mr. Crane's Dismissal

THE dismissal of Mr. Crane from the position given him as Minister to Peking is much to be regretted, and it is not clear that it was necessary. It is the more to be regretted because the appointment was not a political one, but given to a Democrat for his unusual knowledge as a business man of both China and Russia. We are sorry that President Taft happened to be absent when the difficulty occurred, for he is not so much of a partisan politician as is Secretary Knox, who is trained in the Pennsylvania school, and he might have been able to smooth over the trouble and not seem so to humiliate a man of such experience and competence and patriotic purpose.

The complaint made of Mr. Crane is of indiscretion in giving a newspaper correspondent information as to what the State Department had in mind to do in view of dangers threatening the open door in Manchuria. But whatever he said, the report in the newspaper did not mention his name as authority, nor did it anticipate the action of the State Department much more definitely than did a number of other papers. It does not appear why the offense, if there were any, might not have been overlooked, with a warning to one who was new to

diplomatic caution. The President—and he was President Taft's personal appointment—had told him to speak freely to the public, and whenever he had a chance, on his way to his post.

It would seem that it would have been better if a less drastic course had been taken. Indeed, the indication given in the article supposed to have been inspired by Mr. Crane's disclosures might have been passed over without notice if the State Department had not called attention to it and thus admitted that its forecast was true.

President Taft could hardly do anything else but stand by his Cabinet officer. He did the same thing quite emphatically enough in the case of Secretary Ballinger. But the end of this case is not yet, any more than we have the end of the so-called Ballinger-Pinchot disturbance. Mr. Crane has friends, in the Cabinet and out of it, and he is not willing to lie under the cloud of what he believes to be an unjust rebuke, nor are his friends. We have great respect for the ability of Secretary Knox, but we wish he might have conducted this matter with less severity.



Protection of Bank Deposits

The constitutionality of the bank deposit guarantee law was sure to come before the Federal courts, and a district court has in Nebraska declared it unconstitutional and void. That law, urged by Mr. Bryan, and incorporated into the Oklahoma constitution, which includes all legislation that could be thought of, requires all the banks to create a common fund to guarantee the soundness of every other bank in the State, so that no man who puts his money in any bank can lose it thru carelessness or fraud. The court declares that this enforced contribution deprives one person of his money to pay the debts of another, and is against justice and constitutional rights. This is on the face of it true, and yet all government is based on the right of the state to one person's money to benefit another man. The rich man is taxed to pay for the education of the poor man's children. The non-resident is taxed to pay for roads and parks which he does not enter. That

authority is put into all constitutions, and it will be a question to be decided by the United States Supreme Court whether for the general good this issuance of bank deposits can be defended.



Spain and the Church

It is a curious fact that the execution of Ferrer disturbs all Europe, but does not disturb the United States. There is hardly a protest here, certainly no riots in our capitals. The reason is, largely, because we have here no Church questions, and we have no Church questions because we have no union of Church and State. There can be no conflict between the two, because the two do not collide and clash. What Sydney Lanier says of the absence of conflict between the love of God and the love of men is equally true of loyalty to the Church and loyalty to the State. He says that the lark flying upward does not interfere with the humbler flight of the dove along the ground. Because State and Church in Europe have been united they have quarreled like a cat and a dog tied together. The present disturbance, whether called anarchistic or socialistic, is more directed against the Church, which is held responsible for Ferrer's execution; and it is likely to work ill for the Church in Spain and Italy. It is a curious conservatism which compels the Church in Europe to hold on to that which is its greatest loss and curse, support by the State, that which makes it hated by the people, at least in Southern Europe, where the people have so far lost faith in the Church. In Great Britain and Germany and Austria there is not this ill will, but in Great Britain the milder control by the Church is resented and is at the center of a large part of the political differences, the Nonconformists being all Liberals and in favor of home rule for Ireland.



United She Stands

In our issue of September 16 the following paragraph occurs: "We expect that one of these days Texas, which is a rapidly growing State, will claim its right to be divided into four States." A Texas correspondent takes strong exceptions to our suggestion. It is stated that there is no tangible sentiment in that State favor-

able to division, and that there never was a serious move in that direction. Now and then, in the interest of national political supremacy, some aspiring Texas Democrat has dared to whisper a suggestion in favor of division, but he has been quickly silenced. It is urged by our correspondent that all native Texans, without exception, oppose the division of the State, and that as the State grows older the native population rapidly increases and becomes more dominant. There is enough territory in Texas, some may argue, to divide, but our correspondent states that the glorious history of the Lone Star State is alike the heritage of all and never can be parceled out. "Never" is a long time.



The Truth Confest

We need give no other answer to those who wrote to us from the South telling us that the grandfather laws enacted in a number of States are perfectly fair and constitutional, and evade nothing in the amendments, than to quote the *Atlanta Constitution*:

"Ben Tillman's frankness regarding the true intent and purport of the Southern disfranchisement laws may not be palatable to their advocates, but they cannot, as they would like to, to assign him to membership in the Ananias Club on that score.

"If any one knows or ought to know just what these disfranchisement laws were intended to be and what they are, it is Senator Tillman. He is qualified to speak ex cathedra, and he was a rampant advocate of the disfranchisement amendments, both in South Carolina and Georgia.

"On the floor of the Senate Senator Tillman, the godfather of at least one of them, pronounces the disfranchisement laws of the South palpable frauds aimed solely at the negro, whose terms violate the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and whose administration is a joke.

"We have an educational qualification in South Carolina," he said, "but we know how to handle that. There never was a negro enfranchised under it, and there never was a white man disfranchised."

"Just the same thing as was promised for the Georgia law on the same subject.

"Tersely, that is the truth of it, no matter how much we may try to conceal or suppress it.

"There is no use in attempting to play the ostrich, for it deceives no one."

Whether these laws are in terms constitutional may be doubted, but there can be no doubt as to their purpose or their administration.



ERNEST FOX NICHOLS, D. Sc., LL. D.,

Inaugurated president of Dartmouth College, October 14, 1909. Born in Leavenworth, Kan., 1869, and graduated from the Kansas Agricultural College; he later graduated as doctor of science at Cornell, studied in Berlin and Cambridge Universities, was professor of physics in Dartmouth, then professor of experimental physics in Columbia University, and has made a special study of the new department of radio-activity. He is the first president of Dartmouth who has not been a clergyman.

The New England Suffrage League is an organization of negroes to maintain equal rights and privileges, an excellent purpose. It finds plenty of wrongs to protest against; but that does not justify its official publication of an attack on Dr. Booker T. Washington, who doubtless believes in equal rights as truly as they do, even if he uses his privilege of prudence as to the noise he makes about it. We also doubt whether it makes for peace and progress to call on the colored people everywhere to celebrate December 29 as the fiftieth anniversary of the hanging of John Brown, however much we may admire the courage and justice of John Brown's motives. But we agree with the League that the objection of white men is no sufficient reason for refusing to put in office worthy colored men, and we do not see how the Interstate Commerce Commission can allow

colored passengers to be treated differently from white passengers.

We have mentioned that of all the State courts before which the question has come, only the Supreme Court of Tennessee has declared against the legality of the union of the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and has given all the Cumberland Church property into the possession of the recalcitrant minority. Of course, this is no argument against union, and no more discourages the Cumberland men who have joined in the union than the Free Churchmen in Scotland were discouraged when the House of Lords gave their property to the rump of Wee Frees. Nor should this minor loss be used to support those who objected to a plan of union between the Congregationalists, the United Brethren and the Methodist Protestant Churches, a plan which is by no means dead yet—only care must be exercised to protect invested interests, but these interests are secondary and not final.

A simple, innocent editorial in *The Biblical World*, of Chicago, has been pounced on by sensational papers, with headlines that make it an attack on the Bible, and these have been copied so far that the editors seem to fear that the University of Chicago is damaged thereby, and they reply at length in the succeeding issue. It is the way of bad journalism, and no defense was needed. Yet we may suggest that to talk about "new theology" and "new ethics" tempts such vicious or ignorant comments. There is no new ethics; only slowly developed fresh applications of the old ethics to new conditions. To say that it is wrong to kill captive foes is now new ethics. It is nearly two centuries since Isaac Watts wrote this note to his version of one of the Psalms: "Cursing one's enemies is not so evangelic a practice. I have therefore given some verses of this Psalm another turn."

The bicycle is an ungodly craft. The bishops of the province of Emilia, in which are Bologna, Parma, Modena, Ravenna, Rimini and other well known Ital

ian towns, have just forbidden their clergy under pain of suspension to use the bicycle. To strengthen their decree they got from the Pope a *motu proprio* in its favor. As yet His Holiness has issued no brief against the automobile. A rich American has presented one to him, but he has given it to a Cardinal. The Holy See should rather condemn the airship, which seeks to make its home in the realm of the Prince of the Power of the Air.

The earnestness with which the Turkish Government is pressing educational reforms is one of the best signs for the future of the country. Salih Bey has lately taken to Great Britain and the Continent nearly a hundred young men whom he has put into European schools, and he has also committed five Mohammedan girls to the American Girls' College in Constantinople, whose expenses are paid by the Department of Instruction, and whose parents have promised that on graduation they shall teach for five years in the public schools.

Here is a good word for the old men and women. A board appointed by Secretary McVeagh to secure more efficiency in the Treasury Department reports that as a general rule the older clerks are more efficient than the younger ones, altho a good many of the oldest are not able to do as much work as their juniors. Then they ought to be pensioned on half pay, and we are glad that Secretary McVeagh is credited with a plan for a civil service pension fund and will urge it on Congress.

While the quarrel in the Church of Christ, Scientist, is very serious to those immediately concerned, it is amusing to the rest of the people. But such quarrels are not peculiar to a credulous sect. There is no religious body, no political body, that is free from them. They are a sign of life, of assertive liberty, or it may be assertive and selfish ambition. In a case like this one may well wish that something may limit or destroy the tyranny of centralizing despotism.

In Massachusetts the Democratic State platform favors the Federal income tax.

while the Republican platform dodges it by claiming that it is not a political question and must be left for discussion and decision by the legislature. It is a perfectly proper question for parties to divide on if they care to, and it is likely to turn out that the Massachusetts Republicans will oppose a proposition which was almost unanimously approved by both houses of Congress.

At a dinner given last week to Judge Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, by the combined steel manufacturers of the country, Judge Gary advocated an international agreement between the steel makers of this country and those of Europe. Such a combination to control the prices all over the world would raise the question how to protect the rest of society, whether by regulation or by governmental assumption of the business.

It is not necessary that an intelligent man should be able to keep the count of the past revolutions in the Central and South American republics; but luckily they are getting to be farther apart now, and that now in progress in little Nicaragua is a mere internal revolution, and so it is not required of the United States to insist on reference to the new Central American court of arbitration. If our interests become endangered that will be another thing.

The blood of St. Januarius was satisfactorily liquefied on September 19 in the presence of 3,000 people, so Naples is safe for another year. A few months ago a writer in the *Tablet*, a Catholic paper of London, ventured to question the propriety of this annual miracle, but he was quite overwhelmed by the numerous correspondents who testified to its genuineness and to the benefits which the city derived from it.

L. M. Barrie has found out by this time that a "window in Turin" does not compare with an American newspaper in the love of gossip.

Railway Movements

SEVERAL interesting events in the railway world have been reported since the death of Mr. Harriman. Some of them indicate further consolidation; others point to the continued independence of certain systems which common gossip had marked for Harriman control. Now that he has passed away, new leaders are rising. One of these is Edwin Hawley, whose purchase (in association with B. F. Yoakum and Speyer & Co.) of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas makes him the head of a system of nearly 8,000 miles, which is now closely related to the much larger Rock Island group. He already controlled the Chesapeake & Ohio, Alton, Toledo & Western, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Iowa Central. Probably there is now to be seen the early stages of the growth of a powerful combination under his direction. It is understood that ample financial support, which in recent years he did not easily obtain, is now at his service.

Not long ago it was predicted that Mr. Harriman would eventually complete his transcontinental system by acquiring control of the New York Central. But now the conspicuous activity of William K. Vanderbilt in the practical management of the railway properties associated with his name, together with the election of Mr. Hughitt (president of the Northwestern) to fill the vacancy in the Central's board caused by Mr. Harriman's death, and also the statement recently made by Senator Depew, show that control will remain with the Vanderbilt family, whose holdings of stock are said to have been increased largely within the last few weeks. If the Vanderbilt system is to retain its old position, it is true that (for some time to come, at least) what are called the Harriman interests and policies will be dominant in the Union Pacific system. This is shown by the election, last week, of Messrs. Schiff, Rockefeller and De Forest to the board.

In New England, full control of the Boston & Maine has at last been obtained by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, thru the agency of the new Boston

Holding Company, which has acquired 42 per cent. of the Boston & Maine stock, its own stock and bonds being owned by the New Haven Company. This is the consolidation which the Government sought to prevent by a suit under the Sherman act, a suit which Mr. Taft's Attorney-General dropped. In all probability both service and equipment on the Boston & Maine will now be improved.

On the whole, these and other recent changes are by no means unfavorable to investors' interests, and it does not yet appear that any of them are at variance with the interests of the general public. In one or two instances, however, they suggest the expediency of that more comprehensive Federal supervision for which President Taft desires legislation.



....In the Federal court at Lincoln last week, the Nebraska bank deposit guarantee law was pronounced unconstitutional and void. The State will appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington.

....Joseph T. Talbert, one of the vice-presidents of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, and president of the Chicago Clearing House Association, was last week elected vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. Ralph Van Vechten will continue as vice-president of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago. J. C. Craft and W. T. Bruckner are the two new vice-presidents of the Commercial National, whose capital now is \$7,000,000.

....Owing to the death of William E. Ingersoll, second vice-president, important changes in the executive staff of the New York Life Insurance Company have been made. E. R. Perkins has been advanced to the office of vice-president and John C. McCall and Walker Buckner have been elected second vice-presidents. Mr. McCall has for some years been senior secretary. Mr. Buckner, long in the company's service and recently in charge of the European department, will remain in charge of all the company's affairs which center at its Paris office.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1909

No. 3178

Survey of the World

President Taft's Tour

Coming to San Antonio, Tex., at the beginning of last week, the President formally accepted and dedicated at Fort Sam Houston the new chapel given to the army post by the people of the city. In the course of his brief address he said:

"The army had not received the praise it deserves. Sometimes certain people at Washington take what you call a 'fall out of the army.' The supporters of the army do not come quickly enough or often enough to the defense of the attacks. They do not defend that army of devoted men as they should. I don't think we can afford to reduce the army at all. Some statesmen see a threat when the talk is made to increase the army. I will leave it to the people of San Antonio to say if they fear that the free institutions of our country are endangered by an efficient army of 100,000."

During the journey from El Paso he had spoken at several railway stations. At Del Rio he had said:

"I am certainly very glad to see you looking so prosperous. A man has to travel about the country to know what this country is, and in going about incidentally he is able to show himself and let the people of the country see the man they temporarily have assigned to the position of Chief Executive. I don't remember that there were a great many votes cast by this State in favor of assigning me to that position, but I am not engaged in a partisan trip. I am only going abroad trying to get information as to the condition of the country and the needs of the people. I am not here either as a Republican or as a Democrat."

On the night of the 18th he arrived at Gregory, three miles from the great ranch of his brother, Charles P. Taft, where he was to rest for four days. This ranch, whose area exceeds 100,000 acres, faces three bays of the Gulf. While resting there, the President played golf every morning. On the 20th he witnessed a round-up of 1,200 cattle, with

exhibitions of roping and branding. Secretary Dickinson spent a part of his time in shooting ducks. On the 21st, the President went to the little settlement called Taft. It is on the ranch, and it cast a unanimous vote for the Republican national ticket last year. Speaking in the schoolhouse, he said:

"I have heard of this ranch for a good many years. I heard of it from David Sinton, Mrs. Charles Taft's father, who offered me the job once, if I could not make any better living, of coming down on his ranch and naming the calves, and, while it seemed to be a work that would probably take all my time, the amount earned per calf did not seem to be enough to be attractive."

"It is a pleasure to be here and see you looking so strong and healthy and hear your contented voices. Is there anybody who is kicking? I don't think you would have him in the community if he did. This place, however, is only like a great many others. The country seems to be taking on a new development with reference to the agricultural products necessary to feed the people. It is taking this on because everything that a farmer produces is most expensive to buy. He gets the highest prices today that he ever has in the history of the country, and, therefore, every one who is looking forward to making a decent living is considering the question whether he has in him the elements of a good farmer, for there is no doubt that, taken as a class, the farmers are the most contented, the best situated, have the best homes and the best prospects of any class in the community."

"I am glad to see that the largest building in the town of Taft is the school house, and where the school house is the most important building you can be very sure of several things. One is that there is no race suicide where they need no large a schoolhouse, and the second is they are looking forward to the education of their children in order that they may become good men and women and become good citizens."

On the 22d he went to Corpus Christi and there made an address at the convention of the Interstate Inland Waterways League. Deep inland waterways, he

said, would not only extend commerce but would also control railroad rates. So far as the railroads were concerned, however, his desire was only that they should keep within the law and that their rates should be reasonable. Railroads should be encouraged. In some places, he declared, there was a disposition to do injustice to the railroads and to drive the corporations to a system of economy which prevented the development of the country thru which they pass. It was often the case that the citizens of a county would go to any extent to get a railroad into the county, but once there, not one would be a friend of the railroad except perhaps the local counsel. He urged that the railroads should have "a square deal," and that thru popular prejudice they should not be deprived of reasonable profits. Taking up the subject of conservation of natural resources, he repeated the substance of his earlier speech on this topic, saying in conclusion:

We have not yet adopted the laws, but I hope to recommend them to Congress, by which the Government shall retain some control over the use of coal lands (still owned by the Government and still to be put under private use), by which the water power sites shall be segregated from other parts of the public domain and parted with only under such conditions as shall enable the Government to procure a proper revenue therefrom and to regulate the rates charged by those who shall take possession of those sites and transform the water power into electricity."

He dined at the home of Mrs. King, whose famous ranch has an area of 1,300,000 acres. Leaving Gregory that evening, he started for Houston. There, the following morning, he addressed a large audience from the balcony of a hotel. Miss Daffan, the chief officer of the Daughters of the Confederacy, formally welcomed him and pinned to the lapel of his coat the Confederate colors, which he wore thruout the day. At Hempstead, speaking to the colored students of the Prairie View School, he said:

"I congratulate you on the opportunities for useful education which you are receiving under the auspices of the State of Texas, and I congratulate the State that it makes no distinction in furnishing those educational facilities to all its citizens."

Arriving at Dallas late in the afternoon, he went at once to the Fair Grounds

where he made an address. Just before he reached the grounds, where the waiting crowd was somewhat turbulent, Louis Richtenstein, deputy county clerk, was bayoneted by a militiaman on guard. The man was at once taken to a hospital, where it was said that his wound was mortal. In the evening the President spoke at a banquet. He was very hoarse. On the morning of the 24th he started for St. Louis, there to begin his voyage of four days down the Mississippi.

✱

Customs Frauds at New York By promising immunity, Mr. Loeb, Collector of Customs at the Port of New York, has obtained the confessions of several weighers and inspectors in the service who have been conspiring with importers to defraud the Government. Three of these men have testified freely in the pending suit against the firm of A. Musica & Son, engaged in importing cheese, figs, etc., from Italy. The first was George Brehm, formerly an assistant weigher and now an inspector, who admitted that for two years and a half he had been helping importers to defraud the Government. This he had done by reporting the weight of goods to be much less than it really was. His pay had been a sum equal to half of the duties which the importers thus avoided paying. For underweighing one consignment of cheese for the Musicas he had received \$150. Part of this he had paid to three other weighers whom he named. Two of them are no longer in the service. The second confessing witness was George E. Birge, a weigher, who testified that he began such cheating in 1901. In connection with the weighing of one consignment of cheese for the Musicas they had paid him \$194. He had also cheated in weighing sugar. The third, William N. Hutchinson, testified that for his fraudulent weighing of one lot of cheese for the Musicas he had received \$500, out of which he had paid \$120 to a weigher named Sawyer. Hutchinson admitted that he had solicited bribes from importers, going to their offices and offering to make false weights. These disclosures are believed to be only a beginning. Collector Loeb's statements to the press indicate that he has evidence of

frauds involving a much larger loss to the Government than the \$2,000,000 for which the Sugar Trust made restitution. The confessing employees say that he has not only promised immunity, but has also assured them that they shall be retained in the service. By such agreements, which are approved by the Treasury Department, he expects to obtain the proof needed for the conviction of the corrupt importers. Much of this evidence has been laid before the grand jury, and it is understood that at least thirty indictments are about to be reported. The testimony includes that of Oren Walker, an inspector already convicted, who admits that his frauds deprived the Government of about \$1,000,000 in duties.

Various Notes Justice Rufus W. Peckham, of the United States Supreme Court, died on the 24th at his summer residence, near Albany, N. Y. He was appointed by President Cleveland in 1895, being then an Associate Justice of the New York Court of Appeals. He had almost completed his seventy-first year.—United States Senator N. M. Johnson, of North Dakota, died in Fargo on the 21st, at the age of fifty-nine.—Senator Burton and four other members of the Waterways Commission returned from Europe on the 23d, having spent two months in an inspection of rivers and canals. The Commission's report will be submitted on January 1.—At Elgin, Ill., on the 19th, Speaker Cannon made a political address in which he defended himself and the House rules, attacked the Republican insurgents, asserted that Senator Cummins was an ally of Mr. Bryan, and declared that the new tariff was the best one ever enacted.—Dr. E. B. Perrin, a wealthy resident of Arizona, was convicted some time ago jointly with John A. Benson upon the charge that he had conspired to rob the Government by fraudulent entries of public land. This judgment was reversed on appeal, and a new trial was ordered. Attorney-General Wickersham now directs the District Attorney at San Francisco to drop the case, saying that he is satisfied that a conviction cannot be obtained and that he is strongly inclined to the opinion that

Dr. Perrin is innocent.—At the end of a recount of the votes cast at the recent primary election in San Francisco, Francis J. Heney, the well-known prosecutor, was declared the legal nominee of the Democratic party for District Attorney, but he had a majority of only 65 over Charles Fickert, the candidate of the Republican and the Union Labor parties for the same office.—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Leavitt, daughter of William J. Bryan, denying a recent report, says she never had any intention of running for Congress in Colorado. She will sail on December 1 for Germany, where her children are to be educated.—Recent official reports show that at the end of the last fiscal year there were 946,194 names on the pension roll. During the year 51,581 names were dropped, 48,312 of them on account of death. The payments for the year, \$161,973,703, were larger than ever before.—In the case of the Government against ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, to recover money alleged to have been stolen by him while engaged in river and harbor work, the Supreme Court, upon the application of the Government, has ordered a stay of proceedings in the Circuit Court with respect to his application for a grant of additional counsel fees from the fund now held by a receiver, pending a settlement of the controversy. It was shown that out of \$135,000 so held, the court had already granted \$88,000 to him for such fees.—Governor Blackburn, of the Panama Canal Zone, predicts that the canal will be finished at the close of the year 1913. A joint army and navy board, nearly all of whose members have been appointed, will soon visit the Isthmus to make an inquiry as to the fortifications to be erected at the terminals of the canal.

The Islands In the Philippines a typhoon of unusual severity swept across Northern and Central Luzon on the 17th, causing a loss of twelve lives and much property. The famous Benguet road, from Dagupan to Baguio, where the Government has established a summer capital and a health resort, was so greatly damaged that the necessary repairs, it is said, will cost \$250,000. Several suspension

bridges were destroyed. — Forty-six Russian families, in all 214 persons, have been brought from Manchuria to Hawaii, where the men will work on the sugar plantations. The Hawaiian immigration agent who procured these laborers says that not less than 100,000 Russians in Manchuria, among them many who served in the war with Japan, would like to go to Hawaii and take the places of the Japanese workmen there. — A special session of the Hawaiian Legislature has been called, to consider amendments to the Territory's organic law designed to encourage the taking of homesteads by settlers and to provide for the distribution of lands by lottery instead of by auction. — During the recent strike of the street sweepers in Havana, General Velez, Cuban Secretary of State, criticised Dr. Duque, Secretary of Sanitation, for his conduct, and was promptly challenged by the latter to fight a duel. The resignations of both of these Cabinet Ministers were placed in the President's hands. Their seconds have referred the controversy to a court of honor, and it is said that there will be no duel. — In the case against Señor Nodarse, the Cuban Postmaster-General, who shot and severely wounded the editor of a satirical journal because of an offensive cartoon, the Public Prosecutor asks the court for a sentence of imprisonment for three years and eight months.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

In Nicaragua, both the Government and the revolutionists profess to be expecting success in a short time. President Zelaya asserts that the revolutionists cannot possibly win; on the other side the prediction is made that he will surrender within three weeks. General Estrada, Provisional President and commander of the revolutionists, has appointed Dr. Salvador Castilla, Jr., Minister to the United States and has asked for recognition at Washington. Our State Department says to the public that it has been the usage of our Government "to withhold communication with the revolutionary parties in foreign countries unless they be in practical control of the machinery of government of the state administering its laws in orderly

fashion, with the acquiescence of the people, and in a position to fulfil responsibly all obligations of treaty and international law." General Estrada has issued an address in which he says:

"My sole ambition is to be of service to my country, and I hope to accomplish, with the aid of my patriotic and honest fellow citizens, the rehabilitation of liberty on this soil, forever the shrine of Nicaraguan patriotism. Our brethren of the interior, armed and ready, are awaiting us with lips set in grim determination; let us hasten there that we may obtain our liberty."

There are conflicting reports about the situation at Corinto, the chief Pacific port. Both parties claim it. The prisons of Managua, the capital, are said to be full of political prisoners. Zelaya paid at Washington, last week, the first instalment, \$50,000, in settlement of the Emery claim. Several prominent officers in the district now controlled by Estrada have accepted banishment by him in preference to imprisonment. It became known on the 25th that the first important battle had been fought at Boca San Carlos, on the San Juan River, where 1,000 of Zelaya's soldiers were routed by General Chamorra. Two Krupp siege guns and 400 rifles were captured. It is said that 100 of Zelaya's men were killed. — Two special Commissioners from Honduras are in New York, engaged in negotiations for the refunding of their country's debt by a syndicate of New York capitalists. — The revolution in Santo Domingo gains in force, and it is said that nearly all of the frontier adjoining Hayti has been taken from the Government. After a battle at Canongo, last week, the revolutionists captured Guayabin, Sabaneta and Villa Lobo.

British Politics

A way out of the deadlock between the House of Commons and the House of Lords on the question of the finance bill has been suggested by the *Times* and the *Spectator*, that is, the holding of a referendum by which the question could be voted upon by the people directly. Such a measure is entirely unprecedented in British parliamentary history and would require special legislation. In case it should be adopted by the Government, a bill authorizing the referendum and provid-

ing for the necessary expenses would have to be passed by both houses. The plan does not meet with much favor from the press. The King is actively engaged in trying to prevent a constitutional crisis and is supposed to be urging the Lords to accept the bill as it is. Whatever they may decide to do, there is no probability that an election will be held until January. The Irish land bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Lords; the compulsory purchase clause was not eliminated, as was threatened, but modified by the provision that the necessity for compulsion in each case must be proved before a special tribunal.—Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has announced to the House of Commons that the concessions which had been made in the finance bill would result in a decrease in the revenue amounting to \$10,500,000, while the increase expected from the death duties, land tax and post office department would only be about \$9,250,000. In order to meet this deficit he proposed to make a further draft on the sinking fund of \$2,500,000.

The Spanish Ministry Overthrown

At the assembling of the Cortes, Premier Maura had to face a difficult situation. The war in Morocco had been unduly prolonged and expensive, and severe measures had been taken against the rioters in Barcelona, culminating in the execution of Professor Ferrer. The indignation meetings held in European and American cities showed that the outside world took a harsher view of the action and method of the Government than the Spaniards themselves, and it was impossible for the Government to hold its position in opposition to the reflex feeling which this aroused in Spain. King Alfonso is said to have had a stormy interview with Premier Maura, in which he denounced him for not having given him an opportunity to exert his prerogative of royal clemency in the Ferrer case. In the Cortes the Ministry was made the subject of bitter attacks, in which the Liberals joined with the Republicans and Socialists in declaring that they would refuse to discuss even the most urgent measures so long as Maura was in

power. The leader of the opposition was Señor Moret y Prendergast, who was Premier three years ago and who now, upon the resignation of Señor Maura, becomes the head of the new Liberal Cabinet. When the Liberals were in power before they failed to fulfil any of the expectations of their supporters, and were so divided and uncertain in their policy that they could not command a suitable majority in the Cortes. Five changes of ministry took place in eight months, and finally, on January 25, 1907, Señor Maura and the Conservatives came into power. The stability of the new Ministry is uncertain. The only policy on which the Liberal and radical members of the Cortes can unite is anti-clericalism, and they are powerless to do anything in this line because the majority of the Cortes is still Conservative and Clerical in its tendencies. The new Cabinet is expected to restore the constitutional guarantees in Barcelona and Gerona, and remove the censorship except for telegrams relating to the Moroccan campaign. The Government has announced its intention of giving the army in Melilla everything necessary for the accomplishment of its mission; still, it is not probable that its policy will be as aggressive as that of the former Ministry. There is a revival of the rumors that General Weyler, known to America for his conduct of military affairs in Cuba, will be placed in charge of the Spanish campaign in Morocco. The documents in the Ferrer case have been published by the new Government. There is little disorder in Spain at present. This is doubtless due in large part to the stringent measures of the police. Notwithstanding the numerous threats of assassination, King Alfonso has been driven in his carriage at slow pace thru the streets of Madrid, with Queen Victoria at his side.

The Czar's Visit to Italy

To avoid any unpleasant demonstrations or attempts at assassination during the meeting between the Emperor of Russia and the King of Italy, the Czar's visit was arranged to take place at Racconigo, a town of about 9,000 inhabitants, 16 miles south of Turin. Thousands of soldiers and police

were brought in to guard the sovereigns, and the entire district was under strict surveillance for days before the event took place. The Czar chose a very roundabout way of journeying from Odessa to Racconigo, ostentatiously avoiding passing thru Austria, a movement to which great political significance is attached. The four countries thru which he passed—Russia, Germany, France and Italy—provided almost a continuous double line of patrols to guard the railroad. Between Modane, on the French frontier, and Racconigo, the line was protected by 23,000 Italian soldiers. Queen Helena, the Dowager Duchess of Genoa, Princess Letitia and the Duke of the Abruzzi were in the royal party at the palace. On October 24 the two sovereigns spent the afternoon shooting pheasants and hares, and in the evening a state banquet was held, followed by a concert conducted by Mascagni. The occasion was of especial interest because it was the thirteenth anniversary of the marriage of Victor Emmanuel and Helena of Montenegro. The socialists and anarchists attempted at various cities to get up demonstrations of protest against the Czar, but they failed to receive popular sympathy because the Italian people hoped that the visit meant that Italy would receive some support from Russia in her opposition to the aggressions of Austria. The Czar was accompanied by his Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Isvolsky, and with King Victor Emmanuel were Premier Giolitti, Foreign Minister Tittoni and other prominent officials. Among them was Signor Nathan, Mayor of Rome, whose presence in the court party was something unprecedented, since he is a republican and socialist, and a leader of the anti-clerical movement in the capital. The result of the conference between the two Foreign Ministers has not yet been given to the public.

miles. As he approached the city he ascended higher until finally he circled far above the Eiffel Tower, probably reaching an altitude of 1,500 feet from the ground. He then returned to Juvisy, dropping at dusk into the field before the grand stand, where he was received with great applause by the anxious spectators. Henri Deutsch has given \$10,000 to the aero club in honor of this exploit. The machine used by Count de Lambert was a Wright biplane. An accident occurred at Juvisy the same afternoon when M. Blanc, an inexperienced aeronaut, in attempting a flight with a Blériot machine, turned the rudder the wrong way and steered into the grand stand mortally wounding a woman and injuring a dozen other persons.—The two aeronautic meets in England during the past week failed to develop anything remarkable with the exception of a flight made at Blackpool by Hubert Latham in his 50 horse power monoplane. The wind was blowing hard in squalls sometimes reaching 50 miles an hour, but having promised the Grand Duke Michael and his wife that he would fly regardless of the weather, he made two circuits of the course. The machine pitched, rocked and soared in most birdlike manner and in going with the wind is said to have reached a speed of 80 or 90 miles an hour.—Wilbur Wright's instruction work in College Park, Md., has been remarkably successful. He has made many flights a day, often with one or two Signal Corps officers who are learning the art, and he beat all records except his brother's by carrying Lieut. F. E. Humphreys for 42 minutes. He is making some changes in his machine, the most important being the removal of one of the elevating planes from the front to the rear of the aeroplane, in imitation of the European models, which has greatly improved its steadiness.

Achievements in Aviation

The most spectacular of all aeroplane flights was made by Count de Lambert, on the afternoon of October 18. Leaving the aerodrome at Juvisy, he rose to a height of about 250 feet and headed northward for Paris a distance of 12

Foreign Notes

The frontier dispute between Norway and Sweden, which had been referred to the Hague Tribunal arbitration, has been decided. The award gives the Grisbadarne Islands to Sweden, while Norway gets Skjoette. The tribunal decided in favor of the old

Swedish boundary line.—The Russian Duma and the Council of the Empire opened on October 23. No formidable opposition is expected in the Duma to Premier Stolypin's policy. His chief difficulty will be the Finnish question. Active steps are being taken by the Government toward the annexation of the Province of Viborg. This will probably be effected next year by an imperial edict without regard to the protests of the Duma or of the Finnish Diet. It is a part of the general policy of the Russian Government for the consolidation of the empire, and has the appearance of a special act of retaliation because of the sympathy manifested by the Finns for the Russian radicals during their struggle with the autocracy. When the first Duma was dismissed, the majority of the members adjourned to Viborg and issued from there a manifesto of a revolutionary character. Large numbers of Russian troops have been placed in the Province of Viborg and in the cities of Finland. The Finns seem quite powerless to maintain the ancient autonomy of the grand duchy.—The elections held last week in Saxony were the first under the new law enlarging the suffrage. The result of the first balloting was the overthrow of the Conservative majority and the election of a large number of Socialists. In the old Diet the Conservatives had 48; in the new they have only elected 13 representatives and have a chance in 14 precincts on the reballoting. The Socialists, who had only a single seat formerly, have now 16, and will take part in 57 second elections on November 2. The National Liberals, who formerly had 31 seats, have elected 4 and will contest 27 more. The chief gains of the Socialists were in Dresden, Leipsic and Chemnitz. In the elections of the Grand Duchy of Baden on the same day, the Socialists also made considerable gains. They will have at least 10 representatives, as against 3, and may gain many more in the second elections.—A skirmish took place between the Turkish and Bulgarian soldiers on the frontier in the Serres district. Four Bulgarian shepherds were arrested by the Turks and the Bulgarian soldiers attempted a rescue.—Strong earthquake shocks were felt last week on the slope of Mount Etna and vicinity. Many of the houses

in Acireale and other villages were overthrown, but only one person was killed. Mount Vesuvius is in a state of active eruption and has thrown up quantities of stones. The disturbance is the most violent since 1906.—A new scandal in connection with the Kongo Free State has been started by the revelation of an officer of a rubber company. He claims that during the last two years the company's agents have tortured and killed many natives, burned villages and forced the natives to work for them by imprisonment and punishment.—The officers of the Greek army, who have been promoting the movement for the abdication of King George, are said to favor offering the throne to the Duke of the Abruzzi in case their efforts are successful. King George, in compliance with their demands, has instructed his three sons, who were officers in the army, to resign their positions. Prince Luigi, Duke of the Abruzzi, is a cousin of the reigning King of Italy and well known to the world because of his exploits in mountain climbing and Arctic exploration. The Military League is becoming more arbitrary and dictatorial, as it meets with no effective opposition from Government or King. It has gone so far as to force the King to dismiss from the army the two prominent officers who remained loyal and refused to join in the recent mutiny.—The first steps toward the establishment of a constitutional *régime* in China were taken on October 14, when, in accordance with imperial edict, provincial assemblies were held to consider desirable changes in the form of government and to elect delegates to a national constitutional convention. The assemblies have only advisory powers at present, but may later develop into legislative bodies for their respective provinces. The members are drawn from the gentry and student classes, but officeholders are excluded.—The dispute between the Russian authorities at Harbin, in Manchuria, and the German consul, has been settled by the withdrawal of German protection from the brewery which refused to pay the Russian taxes.—The Turkish Government has refused to compensate foreigners for the losses occasioned by the Adana massacres, on the ground that the disturbances were unavoidable.



A Vacation Idyll



BY E. P. POWELL

TO my taste vacation should never be in the summer, but in the winter.

I would run away from the frost spears rather than from the hot rays of the sun. I believe that our schools even would do better if they were built in big groves, with orchards and gardens, and kept open all summer, giving them a three months' vacation in the middle of winter. I am getting more new fashioned as I grow older, and less able to sit down quietly and let the world take its pace. At any rate, my vacation begins in November, and it begins on an ocean steamer headed for Savannah. Of course, we must hustle our apple picking and get the last of the crop into our customers' hands before we turn the key and follow the birds.

Florida is so entirely unique among the States that to know it is to know a new world. I had heard of it only thru tourists, and supposed it was a flat spread of sand, where one might mostly see lagoons full of alligators, but on the higher grounds, orange groves and gardens of pineapples. When I found the real Florida I discovered rolling hills, holding between them the most charming little lakes, and covered with pines standing 80 feet high; where the seasons got so mixed that they averaged a continual June. One must think twice in midwinter to be sure it is not midsummer. I found the trees as much puzzled as myself, not knowing just when to blossom or when to go to sleep. This backbone of Florida is 100 miles long and 50 wide, and is almost unknown to tourists.

Our Lakes.—Our lakes are rather small bodies of water, from half a mile to 5 miles in diameter, of all shapes, and generally surrounded by high sloping land. They must be very old bodies of water, for the bottom of them is deep with muck, as black as night. They are just big enough, many of them, to wrap right into your farm homestead and call your own. The pines stand close about them and look at their faces in the water, where they are as distinct as on land. I have Lake Lucy in front and Lake

Emerson at the rear. The first of these is half a mile over it, and is such a mirror as artifice could not construct. The sun going down thru the big pines, at night, lays great beams of scarlet, like a bridge, over to my side. There is an alligator somewhere in its sandy bottom, and he shows himself occasionally, but is harmless and interesting—a fine sample of a departing race. Ducks cleave the water in large numbers, shouting gleefully as they swim races or dive and swim under water. So quiet is the water that one may row out to the middle of the lake in the early morning and write an article for *THE INDEPENDENT*. While he is there white egrets and blue herons will be fishing around the borders, and mourning doves will be calling from a grove of young pines just at the head of the lake. I know few things more beautiful and entrancing than one of these gems set in green, to be played over and enjoyed by all living creatures—the very ideal of perfect peace.

Our Parks.—A pine forest is always a grove, and not a close woods, like ours at the North, of beech or other deciduous trees. It resembles a village park, as if gracefully planted by some skilful landscapist; only these great Jove-headed pines have been growing two hundred years or more, for many of them are 100 feet high, and their shafts, 2 feet in diameter, are clean of limbs for the first 60 feet. The rough bark resists fire, so that when the annual burning over occurs not many trees are injured—only, if one do get on fire, what a furious torch of pitch it is! Long tresses of Florida moss hang down from the higher limbs, and, swaying gracefully, tell you which way the wind blows. Our roads wind about under the trees, trailing their way from home to home and town to town, almost always favoring you with shade.

Our Mornings.—Morning is the glory of the day anywhere. I pity the night-hawks, who sleep away the sweeter part of life—when the dew is gemming the grasses, and the honeysuckles about the house are sending greetings over to the

clover in the meadows. Our Florida mornings are the most delightful in the world. The nights are invariably cool, and the mornings have that sweet freshness, fragrant with orange blossoms and pine exhalation, which make it impossible for one to remember that he ever had an ill. About eleven o'clock the days grow warmer, but breezes meet each other from the Atlantic and from the Gulf. Queer sounds they make, inquisitively hunting thru the forests and up the bay-heads. A northwester once or twice a year comes blowing his fingers thru the pines, but he soon sweats himself into moderation.

Our Nights.—Our nights are a new kind of day. These pine needles do not cut off the moon rays, as do big-leaved trees, and the shadows seem to go walking about with you. The lightning bugs in February fly away up in the tree tops, and they give long streaks of nearly continuous flame. Occasionally, over the lake, one of them sees his reflection as an inviting mate, and he dips down to drown love forever. There are some spells so quiet, so sincere, when the moon and all the stars seem surely talking to us, that I feel I am attending a convention of the universe.

Our Wild Flowers.—These are never quite absent, but after the first of March they begin to revel and riot in their abundance and variety. Real spring begins with February, and by the middle of that month the blue violets on long stems stand up with the new grass, blinking at you as you pass by, and every one wondering that you do not stop to pick it. But then it is violet time all the year round. As the days widen you should see the wild children multiply, almost all of them legumes, with big roots. I have heard their names, but Nature did not put on these tags, and I do not care to remember them. They are as beautiful as sweet peas, and most of them are lavender and yellow, but the Cherokee bean stands in huge spikes of brilliant scarlet. I thought to sod my two acres of front-age; but when the sensitive plants spread me a delicate carpet, and a thousand legumes shot their novelties up thru, I said, "No art can equal this; let it alone." So my yard will be a wild flower garden always.

Our Birds.—The first to greet us in the morning is the mourning dove, plaintively calling from the distance, with notes holding a good deal of ventriloquism. Bob White then comes marching thru your lawns, only sometimes he leaves off the *bob* and simply says *white*. There are a lot of fool Northerners, who come down here and shoot every one of these beautiful and useful creatures that they can find—for no other reason than because they lack souls to appreciate the beautiful. Now the cardinal bird is singing in the orange grove, a flame of scarlet even brighter than our tanager. Mocking birds are everywhere, singing a repertoire of nonsense, either backward or forward as it happens, and never anything like as musical as a catbird. He is a tame, saucy, sociable fellow, eating mulberries, and ready to pick up at your feet any bit of food that he likes. The red-winged blackbird is our real musician; in flocks in the pine tops you might take them for a band of Swiss bell-ringers—silvery and sweet beyond compare. Some years the robins and the bluebirds are here in vast numbers, filling our bayheads with eternal chatter and song, and surrounding our lakes in clouds; but some years they do not show up at all.

Our Verandas.—Our verandas are the best part of our houses. We make them broad and at least half way around the whole house. Ten or 12 feet deep is none too much, and then you should enclose the whole with wire netting and a screen door, so that it shall be fly-proof. As for mosquitoes, we have so few here that we do not mind them. When you have well defined your veranda, two stories high possibly, and supplied it with Morris chairs and rattan rockers, and hammock beds, you need say nothing more about your house.

Our Fireplaces.—Yes, there is one more feature of a Southern home worth talking about. Of course, we burn pine knots and the big cones which drop liberally everywhere. There is enough of them to defy waste for one hundred years, and, as most of my 200 acres are pine parks, I for one shall never catch up with the need of firewood. The pine is so full of pitch that a newspaper will set it on fire. About five o'clock of an ordi-

nary winter's day the fireplace is throwing out a delicious fragrance and a welcome heat. We toast our feet, tell stories, think about our Northern friends, and after supper read the papers, get sleepy, and go to bed.

Our Oranges.—This is the one thing that you cannot exaggerate, for an orange grove or orchard is a thing of delight all the year round. The round-headed trees, limbed nearly to the ground, are beaten by nothing in the world, either in flower or in fruit, but by an orchard of apple trees. The white orange flower cannot compare with the king of fruits dressed in pink and white. Yet wonderful is this cloud of fragrance that rolls over the world from an orange grove; and marvelous is the beauty of a grove loaded with golden balls that bend the limbs down in graceful curves. You can eat a half dozen before every meal, and do no harm to your stomach or your conscience. There are enough for everybody and all.

Our Neighbors.—Of course the human is the most important affair, even in the woods. Most of the folk are Northerners, and a good average lot they are; opinionated as people ought to be; but opinions that are worth anything are like two whetstones; rub them together and both vanish. The Crackers make splendid farmers and are fond of razorbacks. These animals are sometimes classed as hogs, but a hog has some virtues, and a razorback has none. He knows every sweet-potato patch within ten miles, and he studies diligently how he shall get at them. Unfortunately he

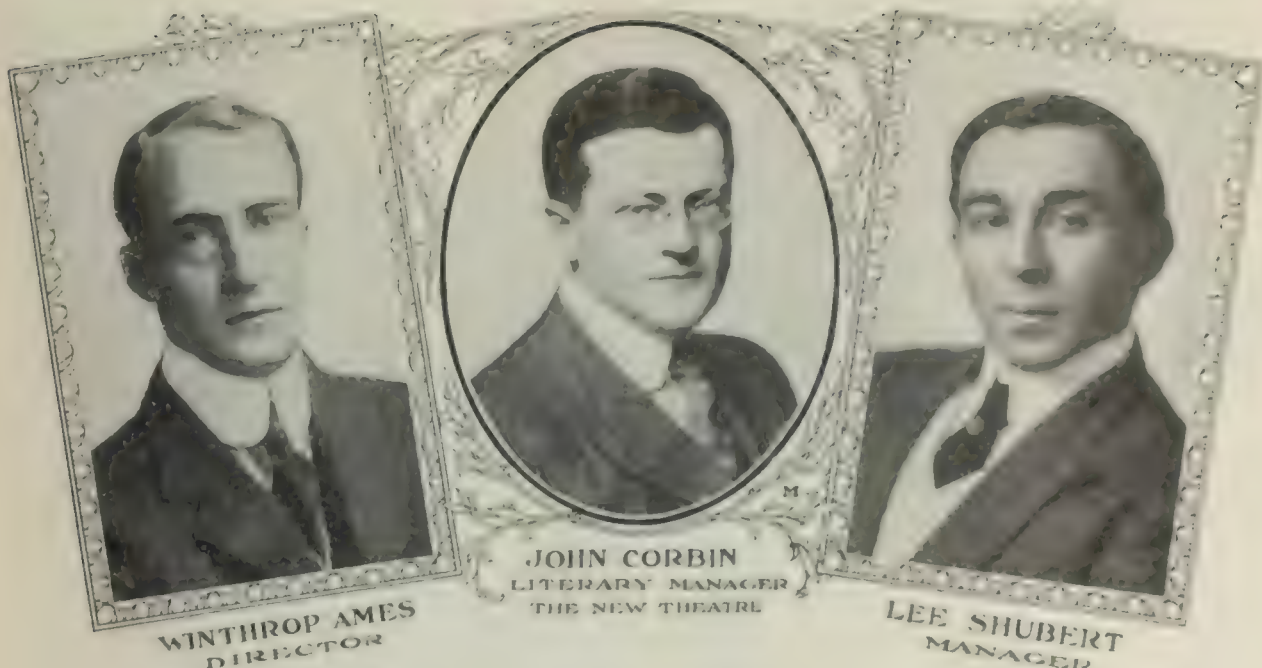
has brains. The negroes are a quiet and clever lot, with a good deal of working capacity, and under a slow momentum of betterment.

Our Tourists.—A genuine tourist is a curious creature; his eyes continuously rolling, yet seeing nothing beneath the surface. He goes blindly anywhere and everywhere, paying astounding bills, and rather proud of it. He rarely gets one hour of comfort, and after he has spent his roll he goes home supposing he knows all about Florida. The proper thing to do, if you wish to know the country, is to settle somewhere; build a home, have a garden and orchard of your own, and a lake also if you can. In a couple of winters you will have saved enough out of hotel bills to pay for a snug cottage and ten acres of land.

This is the way to spend your vacation. If you are a Yankee, with Yankee hands, you can build most of your house yourself. You will then have fish from your lake; oranges, loquats, plums, persimmons, pears, mulberries, huckleberries, blackberries and strawberries in your orchard; eggs and honey in your back yard; all sorts of vegetables in midwinter, and bushels of roses all the time. You can come and go as you please, and you will study the country from a vantage point. Your outgoes need not exceed one dollar a week in cash. A teachers' club could do even better. You could rent or own a cow and horse, and all winter, while the North is racked with storms, you will have weather so nearly perfect that some of you might throw up your commissions.

CLINTON, N. Y.





The New Theater

BY WILLIAM LYON PHELPS, Ph.D.

LAMPSON PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH LITERATURE AT YALE UNIVERSITY.

ON Tuesday, December 15, 1908, I went to New York to attend the exercises in celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the New Theater. It was a memorable occasion, and some of us felt that history was being made. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt was the presiding officer; speeches were delivered by the Mayor, by the president of the college, by Augustus Thomas, the four men representing the founders of the institution, the government of New York, the university, and the stage. A poem was read by Richard Watson Gilder and the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by Geraldine Farrar—sung better than I had ever heard it sung before, even tho the words were not correctly given. Easily recognizable in the audience were actors, managers, playwrights and men of letters; the most conspicuous figure was glorious old John Bigelow, who, at the ripe age of ninety-one, was, as is his way, looking forward and not back. I had for some weeks so keenly anticipated the pleasure of this day that, before walking over to the theater, I thought I would see what the great metropolitan journals had to say about it. To my intense surprise, I found that the

Sun, the *Times*, the *Tribune* and the *Herald* for December 15 contained not one word, either by way of news or by way of comment, concerning the fact that the cornerstone of the New Theater was to be laid that afternoon. And on the next day there was not a single allusion to this event or to the enterprise on the editorial pages of the *Sun*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *Herald* or *Evening Post*.

The hostility of the so-called Theatrical Trust to the New Theater is not wholly easy to understand, nor did I believe it to be a fact until I read in the *Sun* for January 16, 1909, a column account of the fifth annual dinner of the Association of Theatrical Managers, which took place the night before. The speech of the evening was made by Mr. Abraham Lincoln Erlanger, who seemed on this occasion to lack some of his accustomed cheerfulness. He did not like the New Theater, and said so, with that frankness of speech characteristic of his offhand remarks. As reported in the *Sun*, he declared in an ironical manner:

"Probably a new theatrical era is about to dawn upon us. The millenniums, having tired of ping pong and the horse show, are now taking up the management of grand opera and the

theater as a hobby. . . . And what is going to be done there? Create new stars? No; they are going to offer positions to the stars that were made thru your energy, experience and capital. They certainly do not want us to think that the New Theater is intended as a place of amusement for the people. Many hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in theaters throuth the country, all of which were acquired before the millionaires took up theater management as their pastime. The successful stars I have referred to all made their reputations and pleased theatergoers before the millionaire angel appeared on the scene. The first tune that is played in the New Theater ought to be:

'I want to be an angel,
And with the angels stand.
For a crown upon my forehead
I'll have a checkbook in my hand.

"I see that at the Metropolitan Opera House they have called in dramatic physicians. I hope that Drs. Dillingham and Latham will be able to relieve the financial plan, but take it from me, when they call for first aid to the injured at the New Theater it will be surgeons they require, and veterinaries at that."

I have a high respect for the shrewdness and worldly wisdom of Mr. Erlanger; there can be no doubt of his ability as a man of business. Why should he be so angry at the New Theater? Is it possible that he is afraid of it? Some years ago, when the project was first seriously discussed, it was ridiculed because of its certain lack of financial support; that being now assured, it is ridiculed as a plaything of the rich. Not long since its enemies informed us that no actors could be obtained except those out of a job; the list of actors and actresses already engaged completely disposing of this difficulty, we are told that the New Theater has no right to take stars "made" by a group of successful business men; in other words, that it is poaching on other people's preserves. If any one really believed that the New Theater was a thing of no importance, or an enterprise without a future, the rage of its powerful antagonists would seem to prove the contrary.

Whatever may be thought of the Theatrical Trust, it contains at least one man who has done a great deal for the welfare of the drama in New York. That man is Mr. Daniel Frohman. He is not given to making speeches, and he dislikes controversy; but those of us who remember the old Lyceum Theater, with its admirable stock company, the quality of the plays selected for representation, and the

manner in which they were given, will never cease to be grateful to this astute manager for the pleasant evenings spent in that delightfully intimate little auditorium. There is a good deal of talk nowadays about ideals in dramatic art; I have no hesitation in saying that I have always believed Mr. Daniel Frohman to be a man of high ideals, and that it would be hard to find anywhere in America a manager who combines so much knowledge of the stage and so much practical business judgment with so much earnestness of purpose. The methods and aims of the New Theater are not very different from his own; we are to have a good stock company, who are to give, at the regular Trust prices, both classic and contemporary plays.

In February, 1903, the American Dramatists' Club appointed a committee to originate and define a plan for the organization of an endowed national theater. The committee met and tentatively announced a scheme, of which the first statement was in this wise:

"To construct and maintain by private endowment and personal subscription in New York a modern theater of American type, devoted to the advancement of American dramatic and theatric art, the chief object being to present worthy American plays, the repertory also to include the classic and standard plays, American and foreign; the manager to be an American."

All hope of municipal, State and national support was wisely abandoned; it takes many years of tradition and a thoroughly educated public to bring about such a consummation. In the present condition of municipal politics in the United States a subsidized theater could hardly hope for permanent success, and might easily become the laughing stock of foreigners. The only way—the way adopted by the New Theater—was to raise the necessary funds by private subscription, which meant, of course, that the much-maligned malefactors of great wealth had to be depended on, as is always the case in this country when any intellectual or charitable enterprise is to be launched or maintained. I do not know how bad modern American millionaires really are; but as I travel about and see the results of their generosity in the permanent form of hospitals, churches, public libraries and universities, I wonder what on earth we should do without them.

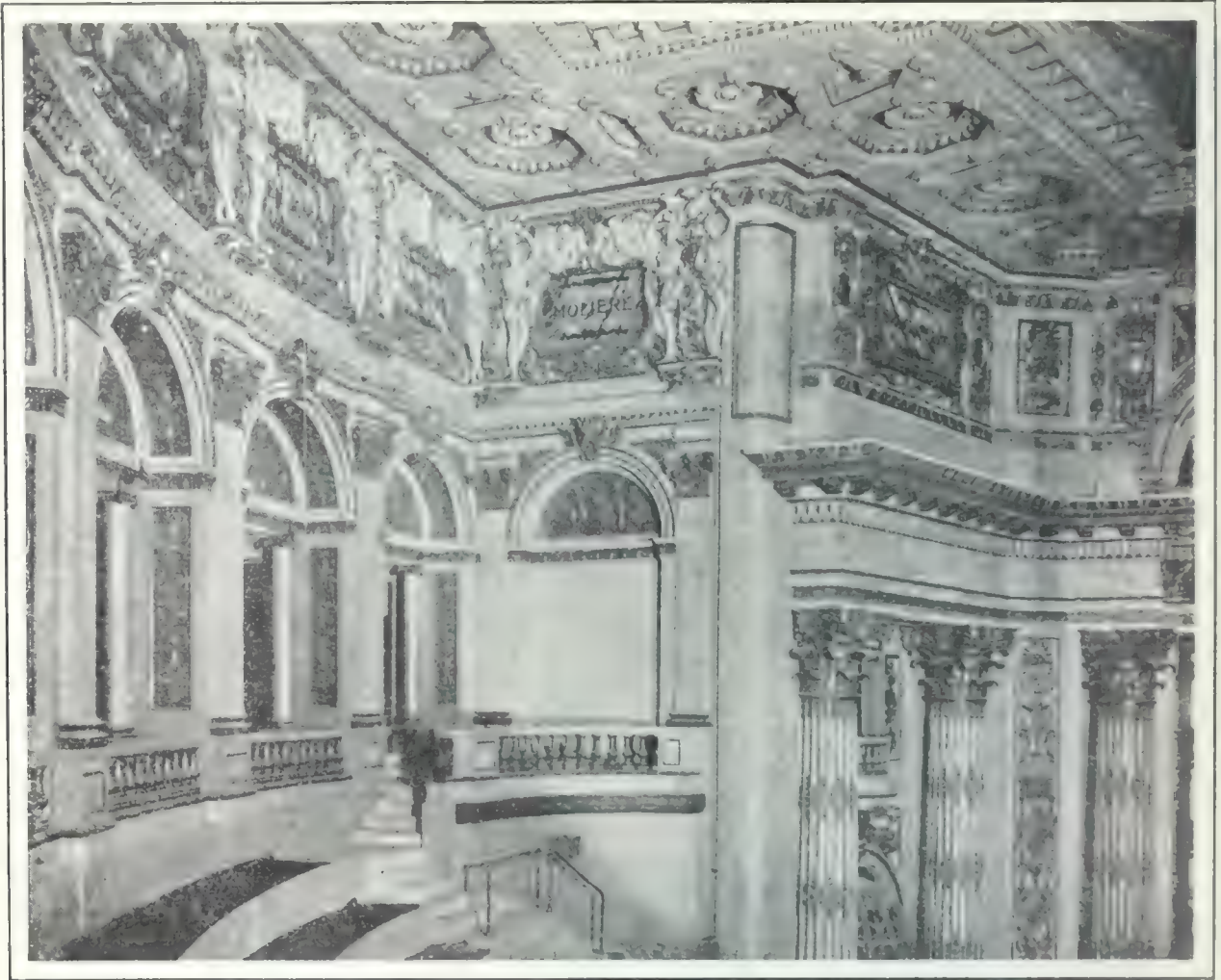
The New Theater is now an accomplished fact. The first performance is announced for the night of Monday, November 8, tho as I wandered around the vast structure from pit to dome the other day, it seemed impossible that the stage and auditorium could be made ready by that time. But in New York miracles happen every day, and "the thing that couldn't has occurred" so often that one takes the impossible for granted. The building is superb, both without and within, and with the grounds cost about \$3,000,000. The material used for construction is Indiana limestone, and the architecture is in the manner of the Italian Renaissance of the late sixteenth century. The façade occupies an entire block between Sixty-second and Sixty-third streets, and looks out on Central Park. The capacity is 2,200 persons; every spectator must have a chair, and no standing room is provided. The auditorium is built in much the same fashion as the Hippodrome, being broad and shal-

low, with the long axis running parallel to the footlights. This is the best possible arrangement in a large theater both for seeing and hearing. The stage is 100 feet wide, with a proscenium opening 42 feet by 40. The height from the stage floor to the top is 112 feet, and the depth below the floor 42 feet. Every seat in the house is so constructed as to command a clear view of the stage. The parquet floor has a steep grade, and the shallow shape of the vast room makes one sitting in the last row feel surprisingly close to the curtain. Directly behind this last row of the parquet floor are the boxes, at an elevation of only 4 feet. This is the only row of boxes the theater contains, and directly over are the foyer stalls; behind these, at a slight elevation, are the seats in the first balcony, and above, running up and far back, are the gallery chairs. There are so many easy exits that it is estimated that the entire building, both stage and auditorium, can be emptied in three minutes. The whole interior of



Copyright, 1901, by the New Theater

EXTERIOR OF THE NEW THEATER, NEW YORK



Copyright, 1909, by the New Theater.

DETAIL OF FRIEZE, THE NEW THEATER.

From a photograph by Frances B. Johnston.

the theater is constructed of cement, all welded into one mass, so that the great edifice is in reality one solid block.

No cost has been spared on ornament and interior decoration. The main foyer is simply magnificent, without being in the least gaudy or garish. A great corridor runs entirely around the rear of the lower floor, flanked at the corners by two huge spiral staircases of remarkable beauty. These staircases are each double, one flight being directly over the other. Every floor of the building can be reached on foot with the greatest ease, and the decorations are so splendid that one feels as if one were taking part in a triumphal march.

The New Theater is not merely a place where actors appear on the stage and spectators sit in the auditorium. It is literally a home of the drama. Like the best theaters abroad, only a portion of the building is taken up with the space

directly before and directly behind the curtain. The comfort of both players and auditors has been provided for by a vast variety of rooms. I visited them all, and each apartment looked like a good place to sit down and stay awhile. One of the chief features is the library, for the use of members of the company. This is a beautiful room, an education in itself. The actors' dressing rooms are spacious, well fitted up, and provided with every modern convenience in the way of glass and electricity. A greenroom, not much heard of in America in these latter days, has been fitted up for the exclusive use of the players, and is a most attractive place. This is intended wholly for social intercourse, and after the theater begins its performances in November the greenroom will never be open to the public. For the comfort of spectators there is a large tea-room, a grill-room, and plenty of retiring rooms; and the top floor of the

theater contains a big roof garden, overlooking Central Park. This is partly roofed with glass; the doors are all made of glass and lead to an open air front terrace, which is sure to be popular in pleasant weather.

The director of the New Theater is Mr. Winthrop Ames, a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard in the class of 1895. Shortly after leaving college he made a practical study of the drama, with the aim of founding in Boston a "new theater." He studied details in the only place to study them—Europe; then with a partner he leased the Castle Square Theater in Boston, and for four years, in winter and summer, directed a stock company, at the same time having complete control of the financial side. There was a weekly change of bill, the affair prospered, and attracted wide and favorable comment. Thus having proven his ability, and justified the confidence of his friends, he again went abroad and made a careful investigation of over sixty European playhouses; he then returned to Boston, bought a site, had plans drawn for his proposed building, and gave them up only to assume the directorship of the New Theater. Mr. John Corbin, the literary manager, was born in Chicago, and was graduated from Harvard in 1892. After taking graduate work at Harvard and spending a year at Oxford, he engaged in miscellaneous literary work, and for seven years was a dramatic critic in New York, serving on *Harper's Weekly*, then on the *Times* and later on the *Sun*, where his Sunday articles on the drama became notable for their thoughtfulness and independence. He is the author of a play which is to be produced, not in the New Theater, this season. Mr. Lee Shubert, the business manager, is well known all over the United States for his ability in handling large theatrical enterprises. His own firm is entirely separate from the work of the New Theater, but he brings to it his long experience and practical skill. These triumvirs constitute the directorate, and it is difficult to see how a better management could be found. It is not out of place to pay a passing tribute to Prof. George P. Baker, of Harvard, who has for years been a great stimulus to the study of the modern drama in that

university, and in whose classes both Mr. Ames and Mr. Corbin were enthusiastic pupils.

The directorate has had little trouble in securing competent actors for the stock company. An actor in a stock company does not make so much money as a successful star, but his privileges and opportunities are so great that the attraction is strong. Instead of acting every night, he appears only on certain evenings; instead of traveling all over the country in one-night stands, he lives in New York, and has a home; he can be a citizen, can live a responsible life, and educate his children. His intellectual growth is assured, for his *rôle* changes, now classic and now modern; the wearisome repetition of the same part every night in a year is deadening to anybody. (I met an actor once who had appeared without one variation in "Brewster's Millions" for three years!) Then his future is assured by contract. The lot of an actor in a foreign stock company is far more enviable than that of a star under our system. In Munich many actors sign a contract to one house for ten years ahead. Then they can settle down, have a domestic life, own a home, and become active and respected members of the community. There is simply no comparison between such a career and the hotel-and-railway existence of the American thespian.

Some of the best-known members of the New Theater company are Mr. Edward Sothorn and Miss Julia Marlowe, who are not only warm favorites with the public all over America, but who have repeatedly shown a love not for "high-brow" drama, but for the drama of cerebration, to which none but fools can seriously object. Then there is Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk, an excellent and finely intelligent character actor; Mr. Albert Bruning, who has appeared with Booth and Barrett; Mr. Charles Cartwright, an Englishman who was in the company of Henry Irving; Mr. Ben Johnson, who was with the late Mr. Mansfield; and much is expected of Mr. Jacob Wendell, who for years has achieved remarkable success as an amateur actor, and who will now for the first time be seen as a professional. Among the actresses we shall have Miss Rose Coghlan, whom

many of us saw on the stage twenty-five years ago; Mrs. Sol Smith, who is now only seventy-eight years old, and apparently has a long and bright future on the stage. She does not know how to be old, except in rôles requiring the simulation of age; her interpretation of Juliet's Nurse is deservedly admired. Miss Beatrice Forbes-Robertson, who has acted with Irving, Tree, Wyndham, Hare, Alexander, Bouchier, and others, is certainly not lacking in experience. The chorus and the supers are having long daily rehearsals, and the high expectation of the public bids fair to be reasonably gratified.

Opera is to be given as well as drama. Twenty evening and twenty matinée performances of the former will be given during the winter, under the direction of Mr. Dippel, and the singers will come from the Metropolitan Opera House. Of the plays, about one-third will be "classic" and the rest composed of modern comedies and plays of wide appeal. On the opening night "Antony and Cleopatra" will be presented, and it is safe to say the spectacle, both on the stage and in the auditorium, will be notable for its splendor. Later a new play by Edward Sheldon, author of "Salvation Nell," will be given. This is to be called "The Nigger." Mr. John Galsworthy's powerful social drama, "Strife," that recently attracted so much notice in London, and has since been published in America by the Putnams, is also to be seen at the New Theater this season. I, for one, deeply regret that the management thought it necessary to shift the scenes from Britain to Ohio. Have audiences, then, no imagination, and must we transform geography in order to make human nature seem like itself? Why not put Rosalind and Orlando in the Bronx? I sincerely hope this does not mean that all foreign plays are to be "adapted" for American use. A play by Brieux, one of the most thoughtful and interesting of all contemporary dramatists, will also be produced, and other announcements will follow. During the presentation of operas the orchestra plays in a pit before the footlights, depressed below the level of the floor; on nights when plays are given there will fortunately be no orches-

tra in the auditorium, but music will be heard in the grand foyer between the acts; and, while the people are walking up and down, enjoying music and conversation, a most ingenious system of ventilation will thoroly cleanse the audience room of every atom of used-up air.

The great obstacle in the way of successful presentations of domestic dramas and *pièces intimes* is, in my judgment, the size of the New Theater. An auditorium that seats 2,200 people, even tho arranged in the admirable manner described above, is altogether too big for the enjoyment of conversational plays. For a great spectacle like "Antony and Cleopatra" and for opera nothing could be better; but this country does not need Shakespeare and grand opera nearly so much as it needs the intelligent production, intelligent acting, intelligent setting of modern intelligent plays. The evenings in Europe that a lover of the theater remembers with the keenest delight are those spent at the Deutsches Theater, Neues Theater, and Kleines Theater in Berlin; at the little Schauspielhaus and Residenz-Theater in Munich; at the old Théâtre Antoine at Paris, and one does not forget the success of the management in making the Comédie Française look like a small house, which it isn't. We must not prejudge the New Theater; perhaps the directorate will find some way to solve this difficult problem; but I wish that in this vast building room had been found or made for the construction of a small theater within the theater, for a wing or corner holding a small stage, and an auditorium seating not more than 500. Such a room is the only place to enjoy to the uttermost plays that are meant for the ear rather than for the eye.

Notwithstanding this particular difficulty, every one who has the real interest of American drama at heart will rejoice in the erection of the New Theater. Its possibilities are enormous, and it has long been needed. If, in addition to the dignified presentation of really interesting drama, it can do something toward the education of American audiences, it will prove indeed a blessing.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Richard A. Ballinger

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

BY WILLARD FRENCH

FEW have ever stepped from private life to accept a Cabinet portfolio better posted as to the coming requirements or better prepared to fulfil them than Secretary Ballinger, of the Interior Department. This fact must be taken in account in considering the recent more or less unpleasant publicity which has been given Mr. Ballinger, in connec-

rying out the Roosevelt policies of conservation, which the Forest Service has deeply at heart.

Secretary Ballinger is an intensely vigorous, tall, broad-shouldered, keen-eyed man, with a round, rather pugnacious face, especially in the set of the lower jaw; quick and concise of speech; a cordial and agreeable man to meet on



RICHARD A. BALLINGER

tion with certain acts of the Department, rather conflicting with the sister Department of Agriculture, and especially with the Forest Service, in the course of car-

friendly terms, but moving in an atmosphere which instantly suggests other possibilities if occasion requires. He is energy, action and determination person-

ified. He comes from a line of fighters, from as far back as an ancestor on the staff of "Mad" Anthony Wayne, who fought at Yorktown and Stony Point. The whole family has been given more or less to wandering and adventure, and the Secretary of the Interior is no exception. He crossed the country several times before he fixed upon Seattle, whence he was summoned to the Cabinet.

Secretary Ballinger's father studied law in the office of Abraham Lincoln and was an outspoken abolitionist, if anything a little in advance of the coming President. He fought thru the Civil War, coming out with the family record well sustained and the title of "Colonel Dick." His son, the Secretary, was born in Boonesboro, Ia., in 1857, and began his fighting career when only six years old, spending several months with his father in camp at Milliken's Bend, near Vicksburg, where the soldiers made him a drum out of an old box, and he marched about with the musicians at the head of the regiment. After the war they moved to Nilwood, Ill., where Colonel Dick invested in sheep. The coming Secretary of the Interior herded them all day over the prairies, with a dog, bringing them home at night. Then his father received appointment from President Grant as postmaster at the village of Virden, and the son took charge of a news stand in the corner of the post office, selling papers on the street in the evening. When his father purchased a small weekly newspaper the son immediately learned to set type and pulled the hand press—thanking Heaven that the edition was not large.

When he was fifteen his father moved to what is now the town of Larned, Kan., where he invested in cattle, and for three years the boy sat mostly in the saddle, winning his title of cowboy. As the Secretary put it, he only went to school now and then, but while riding herd he committed to memory a lot of Robert Burns and studied Greek and Latin, reciting Latin to the hospital steward at Fort Larned and Greek to a clergyman who lived in the neighborhood. Then for two years he was deputy clerk in the office of the county clerk and treasurer of Larned, and with the money earned he spent three years at the State Univer-

sity at Lawrence and at Washburn College in Topeka. With this start at an education, he worked his way through Williams College, graduating at twenty-six. He was admitted to the bar in Springfield, Ill., when twenty-nine, and with characteristic energy and courage, forthwith married the sister of a classmate, now Dr. W. P. Bradley.

Speaking of his resources at the time, the Secretary says: "I had nothing but nerve and energy and an optimistic view of the future; but it was the best thing that could have happened." He began practising law in Kankakee, Ill., where his father was publishing a paper, and served for a year as city attorney; then filled the same office for a year in New Decatur, Ala., before striking out for the West. In Port Townsend, Washington, he was elected Superior Court judge and served four years, making his final change to Seattle in 1897, where, seven years later, he was elected mayor and in 1907 was appointed by President Roosevelt Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Ballinger's climb up the ladder was not so prosaic as such a recital makes it sound. It was constantly interspersed with outbreaks of irrepressible energy, in which the child was father of the man. For instance, while beating his box drum before Vicksburg, the six-year-old took occasion to "buck and gag" a young negro, for some offense, as he had seen a soldier bucked and gagged for chasing his officer with an axe. While attending school "now and then" at Virden, he thrashed a boy for abusing his dog, and was soundly thrashed in return by the teacher. While riding herd in Kansas he killed several rattlesnakes to clear a place to spread his blanket for a nap, on Rattlesnake Creek, fixing upon himself a tale which will be told of him on every possible occasion, as the Root horse story is told of President Taft, the rabbit story of Loeb, etc. While practising law in Alabama he was characteristically blunt and vigorous in his speech and proved, at a trial, offensive to the Southern tastes of a Mr. Jones, who was attorney on the other side. Mr. Jones informed him that something would happen the next time they met on the street. It did. Mr. Jones struck him with his

fist, then reached for his hip pocket. This succession of events was an error of judgment on the part of Jones, for it gave Ballinger an opportunity to catch him by the throat, which he did, and held on till witnesses separated them. As Jones immediately died of yellow fever, the incident was closed. When elected Mayor of Seattle he found the city in a most unlawabiding state. The rush to Alaska for gold and the returning tide of miners, gamblers and whatnot had produced there about the worst of bad conditions. Ballinger cleaned up that lively town in a way that surprised the oldest inhabitants. In six months he had a refreshing, wholesome and respectable place; but it was hard work, and when asked to stand for re-election he insisted that one term was enough. While sitting on the bench he wrote the law book which is widely known today—"Ballinger on Community Property," and later compiled "Ballinger's Codes and Statutes of Washington," which has probably given him his widest reputation at the bar.

Ballinger was a year ahead of James R. Garfield, at Williams College. Garfield was Secretary of the Interior and wanted a vigorous man for Commissioner of the General Land Office. He knew of Ballinger's work in Seattle and suggested his name to President Roosevelt, who wired him to come to Washington. There were reasons why Ballinger didn't want to come to Washington and reasons why he did want to come, but the story of the snakes on Rattlesnake Creek and the snakes in Seattle satisfied President Roosevelt that Ballinger was the man he wanted and that settled it. Ballinger

came to Washington, and for one year worked under Garfield in the Department of the Interior as General Land Commissioner.

He went back to his private practice in Seattle, but not for long, for the vigorous strokes which he put in for Taft, before and after the convention, marked him, and the Interior Department was evidently the place for him. Being Secretary of the Interior is of no great moment, in Eastern eyes, where public lands are unknown, but in the West a great deal depends upon the Secretary and the position he takes. As a matter of fact, the Secretary of the Interior has more power and more material interests under his direct control than any other member of the Cabinet. He is at the head of the Land Office, which controls all of the public domain. He is the head of the Patent Office, and of the Pension Office, dispensing more than a hundred and a half millions a year. He has charge of all the Indian lands and Indians. The vast reclamation service and irrigation service are under him. He is the head of the Geological Survey and of the Bureau of Education.

The right man in the Interior Department is invaluable to the future as well as to the present of the country. The wrong man can easily do irreparable damage. Secretary Ballinger comes to the office better posted and prepared for the work than the average Cabinet officer could possibly be. He knows the West from boyhood. He knows in advance the powers and possibilities of the office he holds. He is able and full of energy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Lesson

BY RUTH STERRY

A ROBIN swung in the branches
Of the blossoming apple tree,
While I wept like rain for a bauble vain
And what could never be.
This is what he told me,
At least so I believe—
"Better sing today if the skies are gray,
You have time and to spare to grieve."

When next he swung in the branches
Of the blossoming apple tree,
I matched his note from my own glad throat
As true as true could be.
This is what I told him,
"Your message I believe,
And I'll sing today if my skies are gray,
I have time and to spare to grieve."
ROSELLE PARK, N. J.

Why Do Not Educated Women Marry ?

BY AN UNWILLING CELIBATE

SOCIOLOGISTS and political economists, presidents, college and otherwise, scientists of all sorts, and just common folk are employing much gray matter and many winged words in contemplating the question asked above. Why does the educated woman put afar from herself the traditional life of her sex, and, instead of handing on her own highly perfected type, leave the opportunities of motherhood to the less advanced? She is told that in refusing to marry she is guilty of disloyalty to her country, and doing an irreparable injury to society as well as to herself. She is shirking a manifest duty to the race, which has need of its most capable women to bear and rear the future generation. Potent words, these, and if they be true, well worth the consideration of those to whom directed. One does not like to be told that one is a coward, or that one is really and essentially a failure in life, especially if one has a notion that the accusations are based on a generalization that access to the facts would disprove. Women do not like to own up to the fact that their failure in their "women's business" is real, and not apparent merely. They prefer to say with gentle mystery, "It seemed best, my dear," or some such ambiguous remark.

Of course, one answer to the question is: But they do! Long lines of college statistics can be cited to show that educated women do marry, and uncommonly well and successfully at that, but, as a well-known sociologist said lately, "It's an awful comment on our civilization to see so many fine women unappropriated."

That is the real crux of the matter, not that so many educated women are married, but that so many of them are not. Even if we are so advanced as to believe that there are some women who ought not to marry at all, for the best good of the race, it would be a hardy person who would draw the line at the possession of an education, even in jest

or pessimism. For there is a truth, recognized by any one who has lived in a community where there are many women of this class, that there are many of them unmarried, and also of the type that gives rise to the frequent comment, "Why isn't Miss Blank married?" Very few are wise enough to see that the reason lies where the sociologist I mentioned pointed, that, since the custom of our society is such that unless a woman is lucky enough to find a man willing to "propose" marriage must remain to her wholly an abstract, academic question. I hold no brief for a change in this matter, tho, like most who are acquainted with modern biology, I opine that a greater freedom of initiative on the part of the human female would likely be of advantage to the race. The question I would discuss—my quarrel—is with those who would place upon the woman's shoulders the entire blame for the low marriage rate among educated (by that term such writers always mean college-bred) women. I have heard men say—and I presume they at least partly believed what they said—that the matter rested wholly with a woman, that a man was as wax in her hands. I asked one once—to test the reality of his belief in his words—if that was the way his sister did it, and the instant honest reply came: "She isn't that kind." Nor are most nice women, to which class college women belong, both by birth, in many instances, and by training, in others. Novels of the fast set portray a certain huntress type of woman, but she is not so commonly met with outside. The traditions of all the centuries have more strength than that. But to demonstrate my point would, I know, be difficult, because the data are wanting, so I shall make my own data, and be frankly egotistical, even conceited, if you please, for in such a matter, I take it, it is useless unless one speaks with authority, and not as the scribes. It seems to me that the worth

of what I have to say, if it has any, arises chiefly from the testimony of the first person singular. And I may add that, being a woman of pride, the facts here stated are known to none even of my most intimate. A woman does not willingly confess such failure in what the world regards as analogous to the infamy of the man who cannot support his family. Naturally I cannot speak with equal certainty of others, yet I am fairly sure that I am not a solitary exception in all the world, for I believe the essential truths I shall tell apply with accuracy to many women, among whom are any of a half dozen whom I know intimately.

First, then, I am a college graduate of a large coeducational university. I have also done graduate work in history and in sociology. I have taught some years, and I have earned money by my pen. I have met with fair success in both lines, and have met with some praise for my ability in my special field. So much for the contents of my brain cells.

Second, I am perilously near the danger line of thirty, so near that my family call me an old maid in their moments of greatest intimacy, and say, with a sense of humor wofully lacking, that marriage is hereditary in our family. They invent amiable and quite ingenuous tales about the suitors who languished in my disdain, for the benefit of friends and more distant relatives. My mother impresses it firmly upon me that anything is better than a single estate, and my brother tells me that after twenty-five a woman should say, "Good Lord, any man." I do not think they have the faintest idea of the truth; I hope not.

The first question any one asks about a woman past the "average age of marriage" is: "What does she look like?" We firmly believe in the Darwinian theory of attraction, in the face of all facts! However, I do not think I am either a "freak" or a "pill" in appearance. I am neither tall nor short, thin nor fat, nor am I cross-eyed. I am undeniably no beauty, yet I have received some compliments on my good looks, and I cannot confess to any particular defects. Women and men alike usually praise my skill in dress.

I come of an honorable family, of people who have done their share in the

world's work. I was brought up to liberal views, both in religious and social matters, and among people of education and culture. Naturally, also, I was brought up on somewhat "old-fashioned" lines as to destiny and training of a woman. I can "keep house" and cook nearly as well as my mother—and that's saying a good deal for myself, too—and I can sew and mend somewhat better now, as that part of the domestic economy was early turned over to my strong eyesight. Moreover, I like "keeping house." Even washing dishes does not seem to arouse the emotions within me that are aroused in some women! Perhaps it is because I am stronger than the average woman, or because of a violent liking to do things myself that are connected with keeping things clean. When it comes to the accomplishments, I must confess myself weak. I can make a fairly acceptable hand at bridge, but I don't really like it, or any card game. I can't embroider much—or I won't—and my musical ability is mostly in liking to go to good music, or hear some one else perform. I was guilty once of thinking I could sing, and perpetrated myself in a church choir, but I recovered quickly. I can draw a straight line, and I can drive a nail by the end of the hammer, but there end my artistic abilities! I am extremely fond of out-of-doors life, tramping, boating, riding, canoeing, botanizing, etc. I don't believe I know what fear means, in the sense supposed to be feminine, as neither mouse, snake, nor angle-worm has yet succeeded in making me perform an impromptu war-dance. My other chiefest unfeminine characteristic is a dislike to be waited on. I don't think that I am any more selfish than most people, tho of course opinions differ. All unmarried women of my age meet some time or other the frankly expressed judgment of some one about the general selfishness of their mode of life. I have one friend who reminds me of what she calls the painful fact that I fail of getting some of the things done that I want, because I am too good-natured and yield to too many demands on my time. Still, that doesn't really tell, and I may be very selfish. I have enough temper to keep me from standing too much imposition, I hope. In my own

mind, my besetting sin is a tendency to go into my shell if I feel a person does not like me. My efforts to be aggressive and masterful must have made the angels laugh, if they took the trouble to watch them. I wasn't cut out for that game.

Because I am still Miss ——— does not mean I have never enjoyed the companionship of men. Quite the contrary. I have traveled enough in leisurely fashion to have seen a good deal of people and places, and frankly think I have probably seen more of a varied social life than most girls. I have never found my student life a bar to enjoying a good time, to dance, or share in any of the usual amusements of young people. Indeed I have a memory very well stocked with jolly good times. I am by no means a recluse, for I don't believe that sort of thing pays, and anyway I don't like the job! A sarcastic friend of mine once said she didn't believe I could exist without a man to talk to. Of course I said I could, and tried it for six months. She won.

As to marriage, in the abstract, I have not the slightest objection, *per se*. I have known a good many men whom I am sure would make excellent husbands. As a young girl, my happiest and most frequent dream was of the nest to be mine some day. The possibility of my present existence never occurred to me. I've given up dreaming such things now, but the renunciation has not been easy. I "fell in love" once, and I have always been very glad it came to me, even if that were all. Once, when I was quite a young girl, I had an offer of marriage from a man very much older than myself. I really wasn't old enough to know whether I cared for him or not, and as my family did not approve, I refused him. I know now how much the wisest course that was. It is my only experience of marriage considered in the concrete.

This is my problem: Given a woman of average good appearance, well brought up, well educated, "attractive to men" (if one may judge by appearances), with training and desire for the "normal life of a wife and mother," why is she, at my age, not merely unwed, but unwooed? Other girls, whose ideals and ignorances

have sometimes shocked me into wondering what sort of a home could be created by such means, are married, and to fine men. I am a "confirmed old maid," and must find outlet for my maternal instincts in tiding my married friends over domestic crises, or helping some of my former students out of their difficulties. And I aver that my maiden condition is thru no fault of mine that the most searching self-examination can discover. I still know sundry men. I am still asked to go to dances, theaters, picnics, canoeing, and even on moonlight walks, when I am generally regaled by confidences anent my escort's love for Polly Jones. These are pleasant friendships, and I am by no means envious of Polly Jones, for I prize the trust reposed in me very highly, and the sense of comradeship, even of the elder-sisterly relationship it implies, is very dear to me. Without this I should be very lonely, for I am not the type of woman who can be happy with only the companionship of her own sex, nor can I find solace in books or strenuous work for the lack of intercourse with my kind. Man was not made to live alone, nor woman either. But when men tell me of their dreams, their aspirations, demand my sympathy for their rebuffs and injustices, I am proud of their trust and confidence, yet I cry out against the essential impersonality of it all, as if I were a sort of embodiment of the Earth-Mother, with only the extra advantage that I can reply, and give them the encouragement and comfort they want.

Why? I read in a sociological journal the other day a quotation from some student of social problems that a woman in whom the maternal instinct is strong is not likely to be "attractive to men." In the most of my unmarried friends the chiefest regret they seem to have, in many cases the only one they ever express, is the regret at missing motherhood. And this is the logical outcome of their ideas when we were all girls together. It is not *ex post facto*. Other sage and sophisticated persons say a woman must never let a man guess she has any brains, or knows how to talk anything but utter nonsense. They say that a woman must show an utter dependence upon a man to make him wish to marry

her, in order to flatter his sense of superiority. That never appealed to me as a square deal to a man, even if I'd been made so I could! As a matter of fact, perhaps the most frequent speech I have heard from a man has been: "It's such a comfort to find a woman who doesn't want to talk nonsense all the time." But then, men are deceivers ever, and perhaps they didn't really mean what they said. Yet why did they come to see me, then?

When I look around at the homes, the pitiful, inadequate makeshifts that are

called such, and when I read the record of the divorce courts, and I then look at my unmarried friends, I wonder if marriage is really "a process of natural selection," and invariably results in the mating of the fittest.

But the one thing I am sure of: The fact that some women who are by all outward tests the ones best fitted to perpetuate the race are not doing so is not their fault but their misfortune. They have been judged by some other standard, and they have not had the chance.



ASTURA.

The Latin Shore

BY DR. THOMAS ASHBY

DIRECTOR OF THE ENGLISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS AT ROME

ONE of the most remarkable facts about modern Rome is, that tho it is within about fifteen miles of the sea in a direct line, the distance might as well be fifteen hundred for all the practical difference that it makes to the daily life of either rich or poor. There is only one point within the city from which the sea is visible, and that is the dome of St. Peter's, a sight to which many have ascended once in their lives, and, probably, very few a second time. Communications are few, and the nearest points of resort on the sea coast for the sea bathing in the summer, Ladispoli and Anzio, lie at a far greater distance from Rome, quite thirty miles west and south, respectively, than one would be inclined to believe.

Nor is the neighborhood of Rome to the sea made use of commercially. The Tiber, owing to the difficulty of entering its navigable arm—of which more will be said later—and the tortuousness of its channel, is only used by ships of quite small burden. A project has for several years been before the public for the construction of a ship canal from the coast on the left bank of the Tiber to Rome, it being proposed that the docks should be placed in the neighborhood of the Church of St. Paul and outside the walls. The technical difficulties to be overcome are comparatively small, inasmuch as there is no question of the crossing of any mountain range, the Tiber valley being sufficiently wide to admit of the passage of

the canal without necessitating any cuttings in the hills on either side; and, as at the point near St. Paul's, where it is proposed to place the docks, the ground level is only forty feet above sea, the construction of the canal is obviously mere child's play in comparison with what has been and is being done elsewhere; and the only technical difficulty is likely to come from the washing of the large amount of solid matter which the Tiber brings down into the mouth of the canal.

for it channels into which it may flow. Whether those who love Rome for its associations with the past, and for the abundance of the remains of that past, those who value the unique charm of its desolate Campagna, where one may wander at will for miles and hardly see a living soul, and pass unquestioned over hill and dale, whether those who come for archeological or artistic studies will welcome the change, may be doubted. But there is to me no doubt that, since the



WAREHOUSES AND TEMPLE, OSTIA

The commercial advantages are obvious, and to those who are afraid of the project as being not likely to produce sufficient return on the outlay, reply may be made that one of the chief faults of modern Italy has been a strange inability to see that the way to develop trade is not to wait until it imperiously demands necessary facilities—and sometimes, alas! for lack of them in Italy is inevitably diverted elsewhere—but to risk something in capital expenditure in advance, and prepare

discovery of the true cause of the malaria which has made the Campagna at Rome, and not least its low-lying coast line, an unhealthy desert for centuries, and the demonstration that by the taking of proper precautions it is possible to live in these hitherto abandoned districts and escape this dreaded scourge, there remains no reason against the economic regeneration of the environs of the great city, the continual growth of which will provide an ever increasing market for

what they are capable of producing; and, unless the calculations of the engineers who are the promoters of the scheme, *Pro Roma Marittima*, as it is called, are entirely mistaken (and, though possessed of no technical knowledge of my own, I know of no reason why I should not accept them as correct), the timidity and hesitation with which the suggestion has been met cannot be regarded as justifiable.

Let us see what was the case in Roman days. We find at once that certain errors were committed from which the present day may take warning. The original harbor of Rome, at Ostia, had become dangerous in the time of Augustus, as Strabo tells us, owing to the silt brought down by the Tiber, and ships had to run the risk of anchoring in the roads, their cargoes being in part transferred to lighters before they were able to enter the river.

Claudius constructed a new harbor on the right bank, which, however, was not very safe—even after his time we hear of two hundred ships being destroyed in the harbor itself by a storm—which he

connected with the Tiber by a canal, thus creating the island (*Isola Sacra*, the name first occurs in Procopius) at its mouth. An important town arose round the docks and became the see of a bishop at a very early date in the history of the Church (314 A. D.). Trajan built a more secure harbor inland of that of Claudius, which was also connected with the Tiber. Indeed, the canal bears the name *Fossa Trajana*, tho the name is not older than the beginning of last century and is not altogether correct. It is this canal that still serves as the entrance to the river for the small craft that are able to reach Rome; others of them remain at Fiumicino and there discharge cargo. For since Roman days the coast line at both mouths of the Tiber has advanced nearly two miles, so that the island has become far larger and the canal far longer. The rate of advance, indeed, has become considerably more rapid during the last few years, so that the tower erected at Fiumicino close to the sea in 1773 is now about half a mile from the extremity of the jetties which protect the entrance; and owing to the



DRAINAGE CANAL, CASTEL FUSANO

smallness of the tide (about one foot) which prevails in the Mediterranean, a bar forms in front of this entrance which renders it difficult of access in any but the calmest weather. This advance has, for some reason, probably the fact that the prevailing winds are southeast, been far greater on the right than on the left of the mouth of the Tiber, so that the harbor of Claudius was wrongly placed by the marine engineers of his day. Guided by that experience, the promoters of the proposed ship canal would make its entrance correspond with the present outlet of the water pumped from the marshes of Ostia, some four miles to the south-east of the mouth of the Tiber.

Having discussed the question of the harbor of Rome in ancient and modern times, let us now proceed to consider the condition of the coast at these different periods. It may be said roughly that the influence of the solid material brought down by the Tiber upon the coast line extends as far to the north northwest almost as Palo, which corresponds to the site of the ancient Alsium, where, among others, Pompey the Great possessed a seaside villa, and which in ancient times belonged, as did the whole of the territory on the right bank of the Tiber, to Etruria, tho now the province of Rome runs much further up the coast. The place is now only a small village, with a castle of the Odescalchi family on the promontory, and the low, sandy shore, with its tideless sea, is not as attractive to us as it seems to have been to the ancients, many of whose residences can be traced, now in ruins, along it. From Palo to Porto is a distance of some twenty miles or rather more—a not unattractive day's walk. The low coast is guarded by towers at intervals, dating from the sixteenth century for the most part—that of Palidoro, erected by the Hospital of S. Spirito in Rome, to whom the land belonged, in 1562, is shown in the cut. Further south, as has been said, the Roman coast line, marked by a low line of sand hills, recedes further and further inland; and on this stretch, at any rate, the ruins are less plentiful, tho the accumulation of sand and the growth of scrub have done much to conceal what there may have been. After a time we reach Maccarese, with its beautiful pine

forests, often the resort of artists, and a few miles more, first thru wood and then thru open country, bring us to the site of the harbor of Claudius, the breakwaters of which, now covered by sand hills, can still be recognized. But the remains of Trajan's harbor, with its hexagonal basin, now the home of waterfowl, and ruins of the warehouses and other buildings which surrounded it, are far more considerable. The so-called Arco di Nostra Donna is a part of the fortifications by which it was protected on the land side from a *coup de main*, by Septimius Severus or by Constantine, which, on a low coast like this, might not have been very difficult.

Of the island formed, it would appear, by Claudius, we have already spoken. To the south side of it runs the main stream of the Tiber. Until 1557 it ran close by the walls of the Castle of Ostia, a fine specimen of Renaissance fortification, and only lately correctly attributed to its real author, Baccio Pontelli, by whom it was constructed for Cardinal Giuliano della Rovere, afterward Pope Julius II, in 1483-86. But in 1557 a great flood changed the course of the river, and the castle and village of Ostia remained nearly half a mile distant from it, the old bed (called Fiume Morto, or Dead River) remaining as a fertile source of malaria up till the present day. It is now to be filled up with the débris from the continuation of the excavations of the Roman city of Ostia, and thus one of the chief feeding places of the *anopheles* mosquito will be gone. The effect of the discovery that the bite of this insect was the cause of malaria has already been of great, and will in time be of incalculable benefit. It is probable, as was demonstrated by the English doctors who made the experiment at Castle Fusano, near Ostia, to live without taking fever in what have hitherto been considered the most unhealthy districts, if only the mosquitos are excluded by fine wire netting from the houses, and if the inhabitants take care to be within doors at night. The prosecution of the excavations will be very welcome also to archeologists. The discoveries made up to the present have been of such great interest that their suspension, which has now lasted for some years, has been a matter of general re-

gret. The ruins that we see belong to an important commercial town of the imperial period. The view shows one of the principal streets leading between rows of warehouses to the principal temple of the city, a lofty brick building, generally supposed to have been dedicated to Vulcan. Other buildings of interest are the theater, the forum upon which it fronted, a shrine of Mithras, etc.

Both Porto and Ostia are accessible by roads—one on each bank of the Tiber—

ist, but the intervening links have in the main disappeared, or are only faintly traceable. The coast line has advanced all the way between Ostia and Tor Paterno—less than on the north of the Tiber mouth, but still considerably—and the villas now lie half a mile from the sea, separated from it by lofty sand dunes, which conceal it from view. The solitude is oppressive almost, and one contrasts it with the life and gaiety which once prevailed. Pliny the younger had a villa here, of which he gives in one of his letters a long and enthusiastic description. The works of art which are from time to time brought to light by excavation (*e. g.*, near Tor Paterno a fine replica of the Discobolus of Myron, given



TORRE FOGLIANO.



TORRE PALIDORO.

direct from Rome, and the former by rail also; while from the latter the road has recently been prolonged to the seashore, where a bathing establishment, approached by an electric railway direct from Rome, is projected. But both the coast between Palo and Porto on the north, and that between Ostia and Anzio, or even Terracina, on the south, are comparatively difficult of access. This was, as we have hinted, not the case in Roman times, and that especially to the south of Ostia was much frequented. Along its whole length almost was an uninterrupted line of villas facing upon the sea, and behind them ran the high road, rebuilt by Severus and bearing his name. It was connected with the capital by a network of roads, the main lines of which—to Tor Paterno, to Pratica, to Ardea, to Anzio, to Terracina—still ex-

by the King of Italy to the Museo delle Terme) enable us to judge of the splendor of these seaside residences. Inland, it is true, there must have been forests even in Roman times, for we hear of the imperial elephants being kept hereabouts. All this first stretch of coast forms a part of the estate which is now in the possession of the King, and the covers are the haunts of wild boars and game. Further on the large trees disappear, and the scrub becomes lower and thicker. At Tor Paterno (a farmhouse built into a large Roman building, possibly an imperial villa) a road comes

down from Rome, passing the royal hunting lodge at Castel Porziano; and here was probably the site of the ancient Laurentum, the home of the native King Latinus, whose daughter, Lavinia, Æneas

of its unhealthiness, and hardly more prosperous now. It, too, is approached from Rome by a direct road, which passes thru what is perhaps the most desolate region of the desolate Cam-



ARCO DI NOSTRA DONNA, PORTO

married, and founded a new town, Lavinium, some way off, and about two and one-half miles from the coast, in a healthy situation—for it lay some three hundred feet above the sea—and, under the name of Pratica, is still inhabited. From Tor Paterno onward the Tiber ceases to have any influence upon the coast, and its line is identical with what it was in Roman days; but it still continues to be low and desolate. We soon pass the mouth of the Numicus, that river of Latium in which Æneas was drowned. Not far up its course is Ardea, the capital of his adversary, Turnus, King of the Rutuli, standing upon an isolated rock, with strong and still well preserved fortifications, but almost abandoned even in later Roman days because

pagna. A charm of its own, however, all this district indubitably has—undefinable, it may be, and certainly such as to some nations and some individuals will make no appeal; but its vastness, as an Italian friend well said to me, makes it a worthy approach to the great city which lies in its midst, and no one can fail to be struck by the contrast between the desolation of the present and the vigorous life of the past—a life which, as I have said, may well spring up again ere very many years are over. As it is, thousands and tens of thousands of her best workers leave Italy, and she makes but little effort to keep them, when, if she would but realize it, she has both need of them and work to give them.

But let us continue our survey of the

Latin coast. Beyond the mouth of the Numicus the shore grows somewhat higher, and at the end of a line of sandy cliffs we come to Anzio, an old Volscian town, once the foe of Rome. In one of her first naval victories Rome took from the prows of the conquered ships of Antium the sharp beaks (*rostra*) and made use of them to decorate the front of the platform from which her orators spoke. The old Volscian town lay a little inland, but in Roman days the whole shore was covered with seaside residences, and the place has several villas of the present-day Romans and is connected with Rome by a railway, being especially resorted to in the bathing season. Here was a famous temple of Venus and a harbor built by Nero; the modern port, placed differently by the Papal engineers, tends rather to become silted up (for here, contrary to what was the case at Porto, the Romans knew better than their descendants), but serves for small sailing and fishing boats, and the view of the port is very picturesque, with the graceful lateen sails, furled by small boys who climb along the booms with the agility of monkeys. The view, too, is far more striking than it has been along the coast we have hitherto been following. Across the bay, in which lies Nettuno, with its castle, and the artillery camp near by, we see in the distance the great promontory of Circe, and nearer to it the lonely tower of Astura. Here was once an enormous Roman villa, now half submerged, but so that its plan may still be traced in calm weather, with a tiny harbor of its own; and in the castle Conradin of Swabia sought refuge in 1268, but was treacherously murdered by Jacopo Frangipane. Astura in Roman days was a seaside resort upon the coast road, but not, it would seem, very healthy. Cicero owned, it is true, a favorite villa here, to which he withdrew after the death of his well-loved daughter Tullia; but both Augustus and Tiberius are said to have contracted here the illnesses which proved fatal to them.

From Astura a single sweep of coast sandy, low, and followed for the greater part by lagoons, runs to the foot of the Monte Circeo. The coast is guarded by two solitary towers, again of the six-

teenth century, bearing the names of Foce Verde and Fogliano, of the latter of which a view is given. The coast road probably passed inland of the lagoons, and along the narrow shore strip there are hardly any traces of Roman life. At Fogliano, however, there are ruins both close to the tower and upon the actual site of the villa of the Duke of Sermoneta, whose property stretches inland from here as far as the Via Appia and Cisterna, with enormous extents of forest and pasture, the former predominating near the coast. Not far inland is a line of sand dunes—a prehistoric coast line, perhaps—rising as much as 60 or 70 feet above sea level, and which, with a similar line of dunes between Monte Circeo and Terracina, has been the cause of the continual difficulty of draining the Pomptine Marshes, parts of which, tho at a considerable distance from the coast, are hardly above sea level. There still exists an old channel, possibly of Roman date, the Rio Martino, which in process of time became entirely choked up.

The lagoon just to the north of the promontory of Circe is called Lago di Paola. It abounds with fish, and on its eastern shore are the extensive remains of a Roman town of the second century of the empire, with quays or esplanades upon the shores of the lagoon, commanding a lovely view of the great promontory. The large cisterns for fresh water are especially noteworthy for their size and excellent preservation.

This was the Roman town of Circeii of the imperial period, a mere seaside resort. But the older town, whether it was founded by the Romans, who established a colony there, probably early in the fourth century B. C., or whether it had a previous existence, occupied, there seems to be no doubt, the site of the modern village of S. Felice, at the eastern extremity of the promontory, and possessed a citadel upon the ridge of the promontory itself. Both the lower town and the citadel were enclosed by walls of "Cyclopean" masonry, those of the latter being well cut and jointed on the outside, but less carefully worked on the inside.

From any point on the ridge, which

runs from west to east, the view is superb. Looking inward over the immense expanse of the Campagna and the Pomptine Marshes, one sees sometimes, it is said, the dome of S. Peter's, and always the Alban and Volscian hills; looking southeast is Terracina at the end of a beautifully curving low shore, and beyond it the rocky coast going toward Gaeta, and Ischia beyond; looking south, out to the open sea, are the islets of the Ponza group, looking most attractive to inhabit, and, by a strange irony, it seems, selected as penal settlements. No wonder that this solitary mass of limestone, rising as it seems out of nothing to a height of over 1,500 feet, and dominating the

whole of the Pomptine Marshes and the southern part of the Latin shore, should have excited the imagination of the ancients, so that the legend of the enchantress Circe localized itself in what looked from a distance like an enchanted island, and is, in fact, one of the loveliest spots in Italy.

There let our survey of the Latin shore end. Terracina, ten miles across the bay, in full sight, is the point where the Via Appia reaches the coast, after its long, straight course thru the marshes, and then enters a difficult pass, the natural boundary between the center and the south upon the coast, and the end of the district with which we have been dealing.

ROME, ITALY.



Apple-Seed and Apple-Thorn

BY M. M. STEARNS

"ONE I love, two I love, three I love, I say"—

Arbutus and violets—children out at play;

"Four I love with all my heart, and five I cast away!"

Sweet wine and sour wine, seasons good and bad—

Here's a little maid at work, and there a little lad;

Read you me my riddles, and I'll say you why you're sad.

Daisies and buttercups—sunshine after rain—

Was it four that brought me pleasure, or five that caused the pain?

"Two I love, and three I love"—and, "One I love" again.

"Four I love with all my heart, five I cast away"—

Men and women toiling still—meadows sweet with hay;

Answer me my questions, and I'll prove you that you're gay.

Striving here, and thriving here, there a little gain,

Here a little sorrow where a little joy has lain.

Was the hurt akin to pleasure—or the pleasure three parts pain?

Fire-weed and golden-rod—dark heads growing gray—

Here's a passing Summer, and a life-time, in a day.

And it's "Four I love with all my heart, five I cast away!"

Strong years, and wrong years—maples turning fast;

Pain and pleasure blending in the gloaming, at the last.

Would you mar the seasons' score? Or grudge a sorrow past?

Aster and bitter-sweet—Winter drawing near;

Feet upon the fender in the Autumn of the year.

Was Summer, then, so beautiful? Or Winter, is it drear?

"Four I love with all my heart, five I cast away"—

Joy of life—flakes of snow—memories at play;

"One I love, and two I love, and three I love, I say."

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Growth of Greater New York

BY THOMAS W. HOTCHKISS

[As secretary of the Association for New York, Mr. Hotchkiss is well qualified to write on this subject.—EDITOR.]

IT was generally stated in the newspapers during the Hudson-Fulton celebration that New York City entertained 2,000,000 "visitors within her gates." If that is so, the population of New York at that time amounted to within 1,000,000 of that of Greater London which is still the largest city in the world.

Let us compare the estimated population for 1909 of the six largest cities in the world. These are:

Greater London	7,452,986
Greater New York	4,564,792
Paris	2,702,088
Chicago	2,224,490
Berlin	2,164,944
Vienna	2,100,350

These figures are estimated by taking the census population of each city for two different years, striking a difference, and thereby obtaining an average annual increase in population. This average annual increase is then multiplied by the number of years which have elapsed since the last census taken for that city, and the product is, of course, the population for 1909.

The original sources of information for the census statistics are such recent publications as the United States Census

Report (1900), Lippincott's Gazetteer (1906), Nelson's Encyclopedia (1907), Brooklyn Daily Eagle Almanac (1909), and the New York Department of Health's official estimate (1909). The leading fact thus deduced is that the rate of annual increase in population of Greater New York is much more than that of any of the six most populous cities of the world. This schedule of annual increases is as follows:

Greater London	109,046
Greater New York	125,287
Paris	9,805
Chicago	58,435
Berlin	31,190
Vienna	50,222

So, while London outmeasures New York in actual population, New York outstrips its larger rival in its speed of increase. At this rate it would be easy to estimate the exact number of years it would take New York to equal the population of London and to beat her in the race of numerical magnitude.

These figures are furnished by the Association for New York, the recently organized society which has for its object, as stated in its charter, "To contend for the principle of the government of

New York by New Yorkers, for New York, to challenge indiscriminate abuse and criticism of New York City, and to set forth her advantages as a place of residence for the citizen, as a point of production and distribution for the manufacturer, and as a mart for the merchant." This is the association which has erected in Times Square the temporary statue emblematic of the strength and magnitude of Greater New York, and her repulse of indiscriminate abuse of her municipal government. The statue is not primarily for political purposes, but has been unveiled at this time, as Mr. William Harman Black, its managing director, states, because during the municipal campaign it may be expected that mud-slinging will begin. The Association points out that much harm has been done to the city's credit and to its manufacturing and commercial interests by wrong impressions going forth regarding the uses made of the taxpayers' money.

It is well, no doubt, from time to time to pause in the rush of our daily life in a busy metropolis like New York, and to consider exactly what the city is accomplishing, how we stand as compared with other cities of the United States and of the world at large, and to take a fair and just estimate of all our material advantages and development.

No more definite index of a city's prosperity could exist than the increase in her population. While New York starts with a superb harbor—no doubt the finest in the world, where the largest ships can unload passengers and cargo alongside their piers—and while New York inherits a commercial spirit from the early Dutch and English settlers who came here for no other purpose than to engage in trade, it is undoubtedly the manner in which business has been con-

ducted, and buildings, subways, bridges and other great municipal structures erected, which have brought people to New York as the great center of progress and prosperity of the Western world. We can, perhaps, more definitely shape our concepts of New York's immensity by comparing her population with that of some of the States and Territories.

According to the last United States census, taken in 1900, there were then only three other States in the Union, outside of our own State, which were larger in population than the City of New York. These were:

Pennsylvania	6,302,115
Illinois	4,821,550
Ohio	4,157,545

New York State that year had 7,268,894 inhabitants, and the City of Greater New York 3,437,202.

It will be interesting to make a similar comparison when the census is taken for 1910. The population of the city has increased 287.90 per cent. since 1860, while the population of the United States has increased 102.90 per cent. since 1858. In 1905 the city's population was half that of the State of New York, with an increasing proportion in the city's favor, the figures then being, according to the New York State census: The State, 8,067,308; the city, 4,013,781.

There will be much of interest to study in the census of 1910, in view of the vast development of New York City in the last ten years. The consolidation provided under the Greater New York charter became effective January 1, 1898. The census of 1900 was taken soon after, and the census of next year will therefore be the first on which to base any comparative statement of local conditions.

NEW YORK CITY.



How Hardly Shall a Rich Man

BY BOLTON HALL

THE Kingdom of Hell is like a wealthy boy who wished to cut a fishing rod for himself, so as to catch the minnows, but he was prevented lest he should wound his hands, because

he was a millionaire's baby. But his father bought him a costly fishing rod.

Again, he wanted to feed the Elephant, which was considered too menial for so rich a child, but instead he could only

subscribe to the Zoological Garden Fund. The Elephant was only "an Individual Case."

When the boy grew older he wished to work at something useful, but his papa said it was not necessary, and that he should Enjoy Life. So his papa gave

him money, and bought him an automobile, and started him on the road.

The road was smooth and down grade all the way.

His father did not know that the road led down to Hell.

NEW YORK CITY.



Up the River

BY HARRY H. KEMP

LYING here on the sand, quite naked, under the sun,
I feel as if the sky, and the earth, and myself, were one;
No more the dividual heartache turns like a knife in my breast.
But I swim into infinite spaces where the infinite soul is at rest.

An express train sweeps round the curve with a many-wheeled murmur of sound,
And its volume of billowy smoke strikes backward like hair unbound,
And out on a tawny sand-bar five shining-bodied boys
Run, splash, wrestle, and shout, and revel in water and noise.

Behind me lies the city . . . I can tell just where by the smoke
Which hovers above its house-roofs and wraps the sun in its cloak.
There men are striving and fighting, but here the world is at peace.
And the trees are cool and the clouds unravel the whitest of fleece.

But sudden I see a wood-dove go down 'neath the pounce of a hawk
I remember the snake I chanced on, mangled, beside a rock,
And I notice the minnows scurry to escape some invisible foe
As I dress at the lip of the river . . . And the fact of things, like a blow,
Strikes me full in the soul . . . And beneath the green of the leaf,
The song of the bird, I catch a hint of battle and grief,
A cry as of struggling spirit sweating with blood toward God,
'Neath the mystery of pain which wounds but heals with its rod.

The west was all a-quiver with ebbing ripples of light
As a quick mood came and and whispered, "Come, let us give up the fight."
But I answered, "No, I cannot; for the strife is not only there,
In the people-huddled city, but it rages everywhere.
It rages on star and planet, it spurs to battle life's least—
And dare I crave exemption, and still seek place at the feast?"
So I hastened back to the city as at a master's command . . .
I had seen creation at travail as I lay on my back in the sand!

LAWRENCE, KAN.

Literature

Martin Eden

JACK LONDON's new novel* purports to be the biography of one Martin Eden, but we are given to understand it is really the autobiography of the author himself. However, an autobiography is not nearly so truthful as a biography, because the author has always got his own beam in his eye. He writes too eloquently of how he felt and changes too much of what he actually did. A man may shine, autobiographically speaking, as great and good, and yet have a very commonplace life record, which falls far behind his autoidealization. For that reason it seems best to accept this story not as real history, but as an earnest and truthful record of what Mr. London might have been if he had been Martin Eden instead of being limited by himself.

The scenes are laid in and about Oakland, Cal. Martin Eden, a young sailor, defends Arthur Morse, a university student, in a free-for-all ferry fight. As an expression of gratitude, he is invited to the Morse home for dinner. And it is upon this occasion that he meets Ruth Morse, a frail jonquil woman, with topaz eyes and yellow hair, which produce the impression of inner angelhood upon the young sailor. It is perfectly clear to the reader, and even to every other character in the story, that she is only a "female thing," not yet conscious of her gender, with a lexicon for a mind and a very small, bickering English grammar for a soul. But some men require a very strong illusion in which to orient themselves—the less perfect the thing the greater the joy of idealization. Once Martin belonged to this class. He was a young man made of aboriginal giant dust dredged somewhere out of the bottom of stormy seas, and the contrast between Ruth and the young jennies of his own class produced that spiritual alchemy which we call illusion. He is immediately in love with her and mastered by the desire to "reach" her in the scale of

things. This baptized ambition changes the very scenes of his nature. He determines to fit himself to become her mate. And upon this follows the most remarkable account of an honest young brute's effort to become something better and different thru education. It is a mighty, big-necked, muscular struggle to acquire knowledge at once. The sailor sweat stands out on him in the public library as he grapples with Darwin, Haeckel and Spencer. And they who have the intelligence to understand will appreciate the pathos of this Promethean struggle. Martin begins to show a sort of horrid beauty of the spirit, new and different from the thin, formalized prettiness of spirituality with which we are so tiresomely acquainted. We do not like it, we do not approve it, but we must acknowledge the impressiveness of an aboriginal man trying to make a soul of his own without any god's help. He is not long in finding his particular cue to the life and mystery of things. Biology becomes his Old and New Testament. Herbert Spencer his Moses, and to all this he adds the personal pantheism of Walt Whitman. "Sometimes," he exclaims to Ruth with the egregiousness of the invincible egotist, "it seems to me that all the world, all life, everything, had taken up residence inside me and was clamoring for me to be spokesman." As a matter of fact, the self-made man, in the very nature of things, has less of life, of the world and of all things in him than the man who has been gradually created by them. He is too full of himself, of his own performance, of his one god-deed. Martin was to the end too ignorant to know that all he had assimilated as education was the beaten-biscuit thought of others who had prepared it long ago. His originality consisted of something else altogether—that is, the power to learn a great deal and to remain the same, literally the same. Few natures are so magnificently impervious to educational influences.

All this time Ruth's relation to him is that of a prim schoolma'am trying to guide a young bull, inspired by angels,

* MARTIN EDEN. By Jack London. New York: Macmillan Co. \$1.50.

thru society according to the rules of the best writers and speakers. For there can be no doubt that Martin was guarded and comforted by a new and perverse kind of angels, created by Herbert Spencer out of materialism, and by Martin himself out of the exuberance of his centaur imagination. By this time, however, he has discovered that he must write, and he goes at it with characteristic muscular vehemence. The next hundred pages contain the record of his struggles with editors, with the disapproval of Ruth, to whom he is now engaged, and with the lack of faith in him on all sides. And the account would be tragic but for his invincible egotism. Everything in him suffers but that. He starves, endures great hardships, performs prodigious tasks with his pen, but his ego brays and leaps to the last like a young, unbroken ass. It is superb, but it is not sad, not even when he is bright-eyed and hollow-checked from starvation. If any other kind of man had written such an account of privations it would excite sympathy, but as we read of Martin's agonies we only snicker at him and tremble for those purblind editors when he does get the biceps of his literary genius to play upon them.

It is time, also, for the bourgeoisie to begin to tremble. He has not achieved success yet, but he has found his point of view. It is at the big end of the horn, with the bourgeois at the little end. He finds that the socially and financially well-to-do are the meanest spirited, most cowardly and snobbish people in this world in their relations to any other man who desires to rise in the scale of things. The trouble is that Martin is afflicted with equal selfishness. He was anxious to escape from his own class into that of the bourgeois which he idealized. But when at last he arrived among them he discovered that the difference between them and him was an inner difference. Their manners and affectations and formulas of dried beliefs nauseated him. Their psychological cramps he regarded as frightful and incurable. But here is the point: He could no more endure his own class out of which he had risen than the bourgeois could at first endure him. Like all the iconoclastic spirits of his times, he desired to enter another class only to exploit it for his own benefit.

The obstinacy of human nature appears to be the only quality that every class holds in common. The socialist desires that all men shall become socialists in order that he and others like him may share their property. Martin demanded as much of Ruth as she did of him. She yielded the moment it was to her advantage to do so. He was ready to yield and become a bourgeois for the reward of her love, but when that was no longer desirable he refused to make concessions that would have been of no advantage to him. In this connection we ought to state that he is not a socialist, but an "individualist," which is the civilized name of "strongest brute." He holds with a devotion that is either insolent or courageous, according to the state of his own health, to the belief in the survival of the fittest, and with his prophet, Nietzsche, that the battle is to the strong and the race to the swift.

But the many immoralities of the book are partially atoned for when an author rises to the heights of proving the futility of his hero's philosophy, and presumably his own, as he does in the sequel of his story. Having gained what his ambition demanded in literary success, finding himself courted, rich and prosperous, Martin Eden discovers that he is sick unto death of life. He has worked through every illusion. The plant of hope has flowered and withered, the power to desire is gone. The last chapters read like an interlinear translation of Ecclesiastes in modern life. "All is vanity and vexation of spirit and there is no profit under the sun." But having reached this state of psychic degradation the old King exclaims that the conclusion of the whole matter is "to fear God and keep His commandments." And whatever one may say about effects upon consciousness of the half-evolved science of biology, the man who serves God and keeps His commandments at least keeps his ideals, his taste for living, his anticipations. But Martin Eden had not feared God. His commandments were fragments of Jewish mythology, and his conclusion of the whole matter was to commit suicide according to a suggestion offered by some lines in Swinburne. The awful veracity of an author who can produce such a logical and convincing argument against his own way of thinking

ought not to pass unpraised. There is a noble death in such truthfulness, and whatever the readers of this story may think of Mr. London's views of life, the passionless courage with which he sets down the failure of such views to satisfy the eternally human heart commands respect for him. Few saints, bourgeois or otherwise, could have accomplished it.



Biblical Criticism and Modern Thought

OLD TESTAMENT criticism has by no means completed its work, but the results in broad outline have been the property of scholars for some time, and now the task of reorganizing biblical study in accordance with these results is laid upon the shoulders of those who would see no diminution of regard for the time-honored book. And what a supreme task it is! The changes in point of view are far-reaching and fundamental, but they must be made if we are to see the Bible in the new light. Instead of the eternal thought of God miraculously given, we find a fragmentary literature, some of which appears to have been preserved quite accidentally. Where once we looked for verbally inspired messages to the individual soul we now seek for the evolution of the religious thought of a great people. We must leave behind the allegorical and personal interpretations so dear to our fathers and enter upon the study of historical and literary documents. Critical investigation now takes the place of trembling hesitation in the presence of the mysteries. And the book which was once supposed to be sufficiently clear to all except the commentator and theologian seems about to be closed to all but the scholar and antiquarian. It is no wonder that the average man hesitates to accept the new positions or that critical results make their way so slowly into popular thought. The difficulties, however great, are not insuperable, and the transition is already far advanced. Every contribution will be welcomed by the earnest workers in this field, but a great part of the burden of reconstructing popular thought along the new lines must be borne by the ministry, and this

book by Professor Jordan* is both a plea for such work and a guide to its accomplishment.

The main portion of the book consists of a course of lectures originally prepared for the Theological Alumni of Queen's University, and designed as a help to ministers in gaining the new viewpoint and utilizing its results in their work. The author maintains that no one can rightly understand or expound any passage in the Old Testament unless he has first formed a clear idea of the position which this great book holds in the history and literature of the world. Reverently and carefully Professor Jordan tries to set forth this position on the basis of the results of modern discovery and biblical criticism. He has no sympathy with those who feel that it is dangerous to question too closely sacred things, yet his attitude and method of approach are not calculated to outrage the feelings of those who still rest on positions that have lost their logical foundations. For he well knows that the "influence of a dogma is not destroyed when it is disproved; it may be true of men that when their brains are out they are dead, but dogmas continue to flit about a long time without any brains."

Over and over again he urges that if we are to understand the Old Testament we must accord it the same treatment given to other great literatures. Archeology, contemporary history and literary criticism all contribute to a proper background for interpretation. These the minister ought to study long and carefully, both for his own culture and as a preparation for his life's work; and if he has a real, scientific interest, his mental life may here find a deep satisfaction. There is an instructive chapter on the relation of criticism and archeology, and a note of warning is sounded against the foolish and misleading over emphasis of their disagreements, of which such men as Professor Sayce and Professor Hommel have been guilty. Altho the book is

*BIBLICAL CRITICISM AND MODERN THOUGHT, or The Place of the Old Testament Documents in the Life of Today. By H. E. Jordan, B.A., D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Old Testament Exegesis in Queen's University, Kingston, Canada. Author of "Psychic Ideas and Theology" and "The Pharisaic Gospel." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$3.00 net.

somewhat discursive and loosely connected, it nevertheless has real value and will serve well a good cause in helping many to see how reasonable and how advantageous to the religious life the work of biblical criticism has been.



The City of the Dinner-Pail. By Jonathan T. Lincoln. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Co. \$1.25.

The City of the Dinner Pail is Fall River, Mass., a typical New England mill town in which the author's business life has been passed. Sympathetically and eloquently he describes this work-a-day city, dominated by the big brick and stone factories that rise near the shore, straggling up the hillside from sea to stony crest, where stands the huge Catholic Church, symbol of the religious culture that softens the lives of many toilsome weavers. Idlers are few in Fall River, tho wealth is abundant. Employers and employees, the purchasers and sellers of labor power, have become separated and largely estranged as factories have grown, processes become more subdivided and relations impersonal. This separation, and the misunderstandings and hatreds that result, the author, like so many gentle employers of a decaying school, sorrowfully deploras. He recognizes the necessity and value of trade unions and the collective bargaining they enforce, tho he condemns their insistence on a single standard rate in each employment as tending to prevent the encouragement of those individual excellences in workmen which he most admires. Altogether he is cheerful and hopeful about the progress of the industrial classes, for has he not seen Yankees, Irishmen and French Canadians gradually follow each other as manual laborers, the displaced group always, in largest measure, in the second generation, rising to superior places as teachers, doctors, lawyers, superintendents and capitalists? He has no new solution of any labor problem to offer, unless his enthusiastic endorsement of a scale of wages sliding up and down in harmony with cotton prices amounts to the proffer of a solution. As a pacifier this sedative has usually worked well only for a short time. Since the workmen have no jot of control over prices they soon get tired of seeing their wages

fluctuate according to the vagaries of cotton speculators and of fashions in dress goods. If the irreducible minimum be sufficiently high they may be content for a long time, but to the principle that they shall share the dead losses of a business they don't own by accepting drop after drop of a descending wage scale they never long assent.



The Quaker Boy on the Farm and at School. By Isaac Sharpless. Philadelphia: The Biddle Press. Pp. 8. 81

The question was recently asked by a prominent English statesman why it was that among the leaders in every forward movement, political, social or religious, were always to be found some men who were either Quakers or who had had a Quaker bringing up. An answer to such a question is to be found in President Sharpless's little booklet on the Quaker boy:

What better boyhood could there be for a man who is to do great work? A body hardened by years of pure air and active but not excessive exercise; a mind braced by a school life which required things to be done by himself and not by the teacher, and broadened by a careful reading of a limited number of improving books; a character formed by regular duties, the example of conscientious living, the ever-present sacredness of moral responsibility, abhorrence of evil and sympathy with suffering; and a hearty respect for a religion of the simplest character and absolutely without hypocrisy.

Both the home and the school life of the Quaker boy of a generation ago were narrow. Music and art were excluded from the school courses. Even the classics contained too many heathen allusions and influences to be safe reading for young Friends, but the education that was given was thoro, and the mental and moral discipline were excellent. President Sharpless also shows that boyish spirits and fun were not crushed out by Quaker discipline. Evidently the president of Haverford still cherishes memories of surreptitious visits to apple orchards, and pillow fights in which the tardy boys caught out of bed were like to have to make a sad accounting on the following day. But in spite of these natural ebullitions the boy who was sent for his education to a Quaker school was likely to start in life with a predisposition to truthfulness and honesty and sobriety of thought and conduct.

Literary Notes

....*Das deutsche Element in den Vereinigten Staaten*, by Pastor G. P. von Bosse, of Philadelphia, a work of five hundred pages, is a scholarly production with many *nova*. Its character is described by the subtitle "Unter Berücksichtigung seines politischen, ethischen, sozialen und erzieherischen Einflusses." (Stuttgart: Belser.)

...The late Edwin Burritt Smith, of Chicago, was one of those meritorious minor figures in the civic life of the hour whose memory survives but vaguely the laudatory obituary of the newspaper. Active, first of all, in the public affairs of his city and State, Mr. Smith gave no less attention to the larger problems of the nation, being much in demand as a speaker and writer upon such subjects. What he had to say on municipal government and municipal franchises still is worth reading, and so is what he spoke and wrote from the fullness of his conviction in the days when imperialists and anti-imperialists among us were waging a battle that now would arouse only a mild and perfunctory interest. The more important of Mr. Smith's addresses and contributions to various periodicals have been collected and published in a volume entitled *Essays and Addresses by Edwin Burritt Smith* (Chicago: McClurg, \$2.50). Their enduring value lies in the sterling quality of their Americanism, their sturdy upholding of its true ideals.

....A third edition has been issued of that collection of Chinese human jottings, *John Chinaman and a Few Others*, by Mr. E. H. Parker, professor of Chinese at the Victoria University of Manchester, and at one time British Consul in China. The object of the book is to illustrate Chinese characters by means of concrete examples taken from daily life, from official circles, the army and navy, the *literati* and professional men, criminals and the police, the reaction of the Chinaman to foreign influences, beneficial and otherwise, receiving its share of attention. One is tempted to quote: The word *kot* (a certain plant), which occurs in the Odes of Confucius, is *tabu* in Canton, because, according to Mr. Parker's Chinese informant, "when foreigners first came they were observed to utter a terrible imprecation whenever they were enraged. No one knows exactly what it means, but I am informed that *kot t'am* is the name of an English deity whose wrath is called down upon the heads of luckless Chinamen on the slightest provocation. Now, the second of the Odes runs *kot chi t'am hai*, and this whole sentence has a tendency to be tabooed." (Dutton, \$1.25.)

...The very name of the late Simeon Solomon has remained unknown to all but the most minute of American students of English art in the nineteenth century. Born in 1841, he died in 1905, his death serving to recall for a moment a career whose early promise had never been fulfilled. Solomon showed in all his work the strong influence upon him of the Pre-Raphaelites; he also showed that neglect of

thorough technical training which his temperament commanded. Of all his work, only the "Habet," in oils, can be said to have achieved a wider interest. Thackeray and Swinburne praised him, but in vain; there was something lacking in the man himself. A handsome folio devoted to his memory, *Simeon Solomon: An Appreciation* (New York: Frederick Fairchild Sherman), by Julia Ellsworth Ford, contains a biographical sketch, twenty-three reproductions of his drawings, and a partial list of his works. Thruout, the impression is one of promise unfulfilled, rather than of performance; one cannot but feel that Solomon's contemporaries did him no injustice in forgetting him, nor that posterity, having no injustice to redress, is unlikely to take a greater measure of interest in him. He is not strong enough for a posthumous cult, not even for a fad.



Pebbles

HEWITT—I painted this picture to keep the wolf from the door.

Jewitt—If you hang it where the wolf can see it I guess you will succeed.—*Judge*.

"Do you think your boy will ever attain your standing as a financier?"

"I guess he'll do," answered the eminent operator. "Last week he gave me a quarter to keep for him, and he has already drawn \$2.45 on account."—*Rocky Mountain Traveler*.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a bull; 15-16th pet Jersey, 1-16th concentrated bull dog; will sell to a Christian man who does not fear death; I have him tamed down some, so I can feed him over a 7-foot tight board fence without his tearing it down to get at me. John Fox, Bowmar avenue.
jy11-1tp.

—Adv. in Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*.

"REGINALD, dear, you puckered up your lips just then as if you were going to kiss me," said the beautiful creature languorously, as she lay stretched on the beach surveying the frolics of Neptune.

"I intended to," replied Reginald hesitatingly, "but I seem to have got some sand in my mouth."

"For heaven's sake swallow it," exclaimed the young lady. "You need it badly in your system!"—*Young's Magazine*.

THE *Educational Review* has received a composition written by a boy in a Springfield (Mass.) school after visiting the recent tuberculosis exhibit in New York, from which we extract the following information: "Tuberculosis was started in 1884 by Dr. Trudeau, who had it in the Adirondacks. Although consumption is not herited and does not belong to this climate, it is getting very popular. The sleeping bags are very useful to the consumptive people because they can put their heads alone into them or leave their heads out and put the rest of the bodies into them. I saw the germs. It is a big white ball with blue spots on it. I think it would be fine to sleep in one of those beds with the head inside and the lungs outside."

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.
One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

A Reform of Prime Importance

IF the education of the young is of prime importance, so that we wisely pay from the public taxes for nothing more willingly or generously than for education, then a case like that of the boy Sidis, who has at last been allowed to enter Harvard at thirteen, after having been refused admission because of his youth for three years, is full of suggestion and instruction.

We are fully convinced that the popular doctrine as to the education of children is almost fatally false. It assumes that the young child should be put to no tasks of learning until it is seven years old; and yet when the child is four years old it has learned to talk one and perhaps two languages. This has required tremendous mental application, as any one knows who at adult years tries to learn to speak a new tongue. Yet the child learns these hundreds of words, and by the dead lift of memory, and while picking up a thousand other facts of experience. The child who has been able to do this does not need to waste three or four years more in mere play. This child at two years old had got well started in learning to read a shockingly mis-

spelt language. At four and five he was well along in arithmetic, and had achieved algebra and much higher mathematics by the time he was ten. In fact, he was at that age well fitted for college.

We have no evidence and no reason to believe that he was possessed of very extraordinary capacity. His father says he is no prodigy. Doubtless of such parentage he was of more than usual brain ability, so endowed by nature; but there are many such. Able parents may expect able children; and if they have them they ought to give them the best advantages; which means that their most impressible years should be improved by constant and careful education, and, if possible, by individual teaching under persistent and faithful pressure.

This does not mean that the child is to be consigned to brain fever and death. Not at all. We know that it is possible to press the child along—that is, the naturally quick child, so as to make him, like John Stuart Mill, what would be regarded as a prodigy, and yet keep a healthy body, thru full hours of exercise and play. A child should be able to read well at four or five; with a phonetic system he could do it at three. From that point the progress is swift and easy, and can be enjoyed by the child.

You can't do this with a naturally dull boy. It does not pay to crowd a thousand dollar education on a ten dollar boy. Such a commonplace boy can putter thru the common drill, be ground thru the common mili, and come out fitted for common manual industry. But if it is a choice boy or girl, of superior stock, no labor or money is too much to be expended.

Nor let it be said that it is too bad to deprive the child of the pleasures of childhood. The pleasure of learning will be the chief of all pleasures. Nor let it be said that the boy loses so much of the enjoyment and value of college if he goes to it so young. The boy is not for the college but the college for the boy. If the boy gets thru the academy and the college or university four years earlier than his companions he has four years the start of them, and can make progress in higher things during the four years that they are lagging behind.

What we want to impress on the par-

ents of presumably bright children is, that the years are wasted that are given to learning how to cut out paper patterns and to playing school, instead of to real, actual study. A child of five or six should be well trained in the privilege of real tasks of study. To be sure he cannot get this in the public schools, for the current pedagogy is taken up with psychologies of childhood when it ought to be actually teaching concrete children. Here is the case of what can be done, what has been done occasionally, if not often, when the parent has the sense and faithfulness and also the opportunity to do it. It requires parents that have the time to give to teaching their children or to provide tutors. This boy's father believed the little child could learn, and he was willing to teach him; and the boy responded, as many another boy would. It can be done again. It will not kill the child. A child is killed by lack of exercise, not by much study. This is a hearty, healthy boy. No study is more severe than that which acquired the English language. The child is worth it, worth more than colts or calves or pigs, and yet many parents, or possible parents, give their labor to the production of fine colts and calves and pigs, and fail to understand that children are beyond all comparison the chiefest of all wealth, and that what makes them valuable is their education, just as hay and oats give value to colts and calves, or corn puts fat on pigs. There is more intelligence put in fattening pigs for the market than there is by the same parents in fitting their children for life. Let it be understood that this boy is not specially precocious, except as he is unusual, because he has had an unusually good teacher; but your baby well equipped with brains could do just as much if you or your wife could take the time to teach your child that this Boston man gave to his.

It Must Come

NOT only President Taft but the people are crying loudly for postal reform. They may be delayed, but postal savings banks and parcels post are sure to come. The Western States are almost unanimous that the post offices be enabled to take deposits of the laborers' earnings.

It is said that in some sections large amounts of money orders are drawn and held by Italians, as a safe method of securing their earnings. Nineteen millions of dollars has been sent during a single year over to Italy; mostly in the form of 475,000 money orders—averaging \$40 each. Seven millions has gone to Russia, nine millions to Hungary, eight millions to Austria and twelve millions to Great Britain. This represents only a small part of what these toilers would be glad to put into postal savings banks. It is said that a large part of this sum, or these sums, is sent over to be placed in their home savings banks, because they have none here.

New England has one-third of all the savings banks in the United States; New York and Pennsylvania are nearly as well supplied. Outside of these States Illinois is fairly well supplied, altho there are parts of that State where investors must travel fifty miles to reach a bank. In the South the average travel requisite is thirty-three miles, and beyond the Rockies the average distance to be traversed to reach a savings bank is fifty-five miles. The problem does not concern so much the laborers in our cities as those who are scattered widely all over the hills and prairies.

Postal savings banks can hardly affect in any detrimental way our established banks, but, by increasing the thrift of the people and their economic habits, it is probable that depositors would be greatly increased. What we want is to create an economic instinct in the people, in the place of a too ready tendency to spend and waste. Amos Lawrence used to say that a dime was worth more to an ordinary man than a dollar, for if he learned how to use his dimes he would have his dollars. If the Government pays, as proposed, only 2 per cent. on deposits, the depositors will soon be trained to seek a higher per cent. in the regular banks. The object of postal savings banks will therefore be, first to encourage foreigners to deposit their earnings in this country, and, second, to create in our own citizens a disposition to save their earnings and place themselves and their dependents out of reach of old age poverty.

As for parcels post it is an entirely dif-

ferent question—a question of common sense. We have parcels post conventions with thirty-two countries, and the rate is in all cases 12 cents a pound; but the rate on a package from Chicago to New York is 16 cents a pound, so that the same package sent to New York would be 64 cents, while to Berlin it will be but 48 cents. It certainly is an abnormal state of affairs that makes a man pay more for the carrying of a package one hundred miles than one thousand. The proposition has been to equalize these charges; nothing more. The result would be a decrease in the rates of express companies, but not unjustly. It was figured out by Mr. Meyer, in one of his reports as Postmaster-General, that a general merchandise rate of 12 cents a pound would produce a revenue of \$240 a ton, and a profit of nearly \$30 a ton—which would seem to be quite enough.

Opposition to the parcels post has come entirely from two sources, the express companies and the country retail merchant. A charge of 5 cents for the first pound, and 2 cents additional up to the eleven pounds limit, could hardly damage the country merchant, because it would facilitate consumption and greatly increase his business. The additional revenue would at the same time go a good way toward making the rural routes self-sustaining.

The American Consul at Nottingham, England, reported recently that the British Post Office carries parcels not exceeding eleven pounds in weight, and not over three feet six inches in length, and does this for 22 cents. In this country only four pounds can be carried in one package, so that the shipper would have to make up three packages and the postage would be \$1.76; eight times as much as in England. If a package is lost in the British mails, not containing money or jewelry, \$10 can be recovered. Registration, however, can cover a compensation as high as \$2,000, by paying a fee not to exceed 44 cents. For twenty-four pounds, conveyed to Scotland, the charge is 60 cents. The German parcels post charges even lower rates, sending a twelve-pound parcel at one-fourteenth of the charges made in the United States. So it comes about that a parcel sent from Chicago to London is one-fifth less than

on a similar parcel sent to St. Louis. Both Germany and Great Britain are making money on their post service, besides benefiting their entire population in all forms of trade.

Arguments along this line stand upon data so clear that nothing need be said but to lay them before the people. There really is nothing but selfishness in the way of granting to the American common people privileges equal to those of the leading European States. The American people are not slaves, and they are waking up very rapidly to an unwonted self-assertion. We recognize the wonderful work accomplished by our express companies and we should be slow to see them defrauded of just compensation. Nothing of the kind can come, however, from a reformed postal service; bringing us to a full equality with our civilized neighbors. Both postal savings banks and a parcels post service will come.



Our Dependents and Dependencies

BEYOND all question we are an altruistic people, at least millions of our people are, enough of them devoted to human welfare to create and attend hundreds of societies and meetings whose purpose it is to relieve suffering and make the world better. Every day's journal reports such meetings, and October is no exceptional month for them, altho not all are as fully attended, or as full of enthusiasm, or as widely reported in the newspapers as the American Board which has met in Minneapolis, the American Missionary Association which has met in Burlington, Vt., and the Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk. It is particularly of the last that we now speak.

This conference had its origin in a meeting of some twenty missionaries, missionary secretaries and Government officials in the parlor of the Rev. A. L. Riggs's Mission House among the Dakota Indians at Santee, Neb., twenty-eight years ago. Among those present was Mr. Albert K. Smiley, of Lake Mohonk. He was so stirred up by this meeting that he resolved to call an annual meeting of friends of the Indian at his

summer hotel. Every year from that time this meeting has been held, and hundreds every year have been invited to it. At first the relations of the Government to the Indian service were unsettled and unhappy; but every year this conference discussed, consulted, and in a definite platform presented its conclusions to the Government in the form of specific advice, and also to mission boards. The reform in Governmental methods has nearly kept pace with the Mohonk recommendations, so that now the great principles are settled which will give the Indians their allotted homes, break up the reservations, make the Indians full voting citizens and merge them in the body politic. It only remains to carry on the work on the broad lines already adopted.

Meanwhile other races have come under our colonial control, and, as concern for the Indians was relieved, anxiety for the people of Porto Rico and the Philippines, but hardly for the Hawaiians, increased, and the Mohonk Conference enlarged its field of view, embracing all these our new possessions.

As far as the Indians are concerned, the most important address was that by Mr. Valentine, the new Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is a man who is not working for his salary, but for his love of his work. He told the conference what the bureau is doing, and he particularly asked that he might be given an increased number of inspectors, paid sufficiently to secure trustworthy men competent to see to it that the bureau's work is faithfully done. There are needed 170 inspectors and agents of this character, and this is the main thing the commissioner asks for. Beyond this improved oversight we need fewer boarding schools and more and better local schools that shall merge into the public school system. There are 50,000 Indians for whom no Christian mission work is done, and this in a Christian land.

For the Indians, the Porto Ricans and the Filipinos the platform adopted presents "the ultimate end of self-government." For the Indian it means the abolition of the tribal condition and the possession of American citizenship; for the Filipino the opening of the American market, as has been granted to Hawaii and Porto Rico; and for both the Philip-

pinos and Porto Rico the maintenance of local self-government in preparation for future insular self-government. The platform does not decide the question of ultimate independence for the Philippines, nor does it definitely declare for citizenship or ultimate statehood for our island possessions. That the Porto Ricans should be made citizens would seem only decent; and there is but one argument against it that we know of, and that is that general citizenship, and at least the Territorial condition, would deprive the Porto Ricans of the exceptional privilege they now have, and for the present need, of retaining for their own exchequer the income from their custom houses. But that is no reason why Congress should not pass a law allowing any Porto Ricans who wish it to become citizens. They were citizens of Spain; now they are citizens of no country, simply subjects; and that condition ought to cease.



The Bettering World

THE condition of England has alarmed her statesmen, flooded the newspapers of two hemispheres with scarehead copy, filled an alcove of blue books with statistics, rattled the British mind and provoked Mr. C. F. G. Masterman to write another book. "A suggestive and sad book" Mr. Frederick Harrison calls it, but even so we have reason to be glad that he wrote it, since Mr. Harrison, in turn, has been moved by it to write for the pages of *The Sociological Review* a survey of the economic and moral state of man, which ought to be read by every human being who knows the English language, while every unfortunate who doesn't know it should learn it for the sake of reading what Mr. Harrison has said.

Mr. Harrison admits the truth of most of the indictments of modern civilization and concedes "the terrible warning they bring to us." He allows that Mr. Bernard Shaw, Mr. G. K. Chesterton and Mr. Belloc "have a pretty wit" and are masters of paradox, but he is not prepared to accept them as "sources" for a scientific sociology. Neither is he willing to follow unreservedly the socialist orators and the sensational romancists

"who paint society with the brush of a Goya and the pen of a Zola." They tell the truth that they see, but they neither see nor tell the whole truth. Looking back over sixty years of deeply interested personal observation of the changes that have been going on in the thought and activity of the western world, Mr. Harrison sees again the vision of a new heaven and a new earth, "man's earth having grown to be a real heaven, and our new heaven having become a regenerated earth."

The best evidence that his vision is one of realities Mr. Harrison finds in simple facts that no one disputes. In his own lifetime he has seen the death rate reduced from 20 to 40 per cent. in civilized communities, so that population increases, notwithstanding a diminishing birth rate. He remembers when little children climbed chimneys to sweep them, and such hideous things as ghastly hangings in public, burials of the dead in great cities, poisonous wells, general illiteracy, wages at 10 shillings per week, the old English pauper system, and slaveholding by British subjects. Some evils have increased in area, but not, Mr. Harrison thinks, in intensity. It is difficult to strike a true balance, but the balance is plainly to the credit side.

And the diminution of evil has not been accidental. Society has not spontaneously cured itself. The countless more or less organized movements for social betterment have been too often superficial, formal, partial, deceptive, at the best, and hypocritical at the worst. Nevertheless they have surely, altho slowly, achieved results, and this in the face of the most disturbing transition that our planet has known. Steam, electricity, photography, steel, instruments and machinery have transformed our material environment with incredible rapidity, while science has as marvelously broadened our intellectual horizon and changed our moral outlook. Incidentally, the religious structure on which the old civilization reposed has been shaken. Inevitably so profound a transformation—material, intellectual and moral—has bred new difficulties and new evils. Nevertheless, we have made headway against them.

The reason for this large measure of

success, of undeniable betterment, the ground for hope and faith, Mr. Harrison finds in the corresponding change that has been taking place in essential religion, as distinguished from its old dogmatic formulation. Like all things else, religion has been and is being renewed. It is becoming "a compound of science, ethic, art and love." It is at once practical and moral, and by means of it we shall have a radical reorganization of our whole industrial and social life; not a mechanical socialism, but a social structure quick with humanity, intelligence and practical good sense.

We have not spoken the language of exaggeration in saying that every one should read Mr. Harrison's report upon the moral state of mankind. Not in many a day has the optimistic note been sounded so strong and true from a silver horn.



Comrades and Sweethearts

WE have rarely, if ever, published a contribution on a more important subject than that in the present issue on "Why Do Not Educated Women Marry?" It is not a question of the happiness of a few individuals, but the future of civilized races depends upon it. If the more intellectual and culturable members of both sexes decline to marry, as in increasing numbers they do, no religious revival, no moral reformation, no political purification, no financial management, no social reorganization and no advance in science, can prevent the degeneration of the race. All of these things are in fact dependent upon the improvement or at least the maintenance of the present standard of natural capacity. If the spiritually gifted of a generation become priests and nuns, and the intellectually gifted become celibate professors, tho it be but one among ten thousand, there is no conceivable way by which the loss to humanity can be repaired in future generations.

In how far the college men and women constitute the intellectual *elite* of the country it is not necessary to discuss here. Some of them are in this class, and these alone we are considering. None of the universities could keep up

their numbers thru the descendants of their alumni, altho the coeducational colleges could come nearer to doing this than the segregated colleges for men and women.

Of the educated women who do not marry some are unfitted for marriage by constitution or temperament, and go to college because it is the best way to become self-supporting. Then there are some who have become spoiled as wives and mothers by their college training. They acquire false ideas of relative values and become exclusively absorbed in bookish things. This class is very much smaller than the opponents of the education of women believe, but it undeniably exists.

But our contributor is a representative of another class of which we hear little because few will confess to belonging to it, the Great Unasked. Her confession is obviously frank and sincere, and is, we presume, as accurate as any such self-revelation can be. Her education has not "gone to her head," as it does with some girls, alienating them from practical life and filling them with an exaggerated sense of their own superiority. It is safe to say, in so far as it is safe to say it in advance of any woman, that she would make a good wife. It is also safe to say that eligible parties have come within the orbit of her wide acquaintanceship, so the question is why none of them have been attracted to her.

She apparently wants to know if it is her own fault. We are free to say that we think it is, tho the men may be equally at fault for not discerning in her the qualities they desire in a wife. But has she shown to them or to any one of them that she possessed those qualities? She has shown herself likable and they have liked her. Had she shown herself lovable, they would have loved her. Do her best men friends know this side of her nature as well as the casual reader of *THE INDEPENDENT*? We should not be surprised to receive a dozen letters next week from men who want just this kind of a wife, possibly among them one from some masculine friend who had talked with her and walked with her and waltzed with her and yet has not known her. We should not undertake to for-

ward such letters, however, for she must reveal herself in her own way to the man whom she regards as worthy of such a revelation. She must let him know that she is capable of being a sweetheart as well as a comrade. How she is to do this she must determine for herself. We are not recommending any unwomanly tactics, quite the contrary. A look, a word, a touch will suffice if he is responsive; if not there is no harm done for he will guess nothing. The Oriental woman who veils her face leaves her eyes uncovered. The educated woman veils even her eyes. In the fairy tale the hero sees the enchanted princess thru a gap in the hedge. If the hedge had been tight he would never have had the courage to brave its thorns and she would have been still sleeping instead of living happily ever after.

There are many good reasons why men should marry. There is practically only one reason why they do. Men do not as a rule marry from a sense of duty to society, for the improvement of the race, to get intellectual companionship, to conform to the wishes of their parents, to establish their social positions, to acquire a dot, or to get a housekeeper. They marry because they fall in love. The other reasons dominant in other ages and other countries have been largely eliminated in modern America, throwing upon the last the whole duty of match-making. This is, we believe, a great advance in civilization. But it in part accounts for the fact that so many good matches are not made.

The educated American does not prefer stupidity to intelligence. He wants co-operation and companionship in a wife, rather than humble service. He desires both a comrade and a sweetheart but if he does not find them in combination he takes the second and in general he is quite right about it, too. But that explains why he sometimes passes blindly by women who are his equals and would make good wives in every respect and takes up some goose of a girl who may perhaps turn out to be a dragging, nagging nuisance for life. He discovered in her or thought he discovered a nature capable of arousing his affection and responding to it. This discovery

may have come about thru accident or design on her part. But the educated woman of his own class would have been on her guard to prevent such an accident and would have deemed it beneath her to give any encouragement to any lover-like advances unless preceded by formal and avowed negotiations. That is where she makes her mistake. She is behind the times in her methods, perhaps behind any times.

"Two things greater than all things are:
The one is love and the other is war."

In modern practice neither is preceded by a declaration. A young man does not decide in cold blood that he wants to get married and proceed in a logical way by drawing up a list of specifications for his ideal wife and then checking off his feminine acquaintances to see which corresponds to it most nearly. Instead he gropes about as tho he were playing blind man's buff, hitting against the furniture and knocking things over, until by some lucky chance he comes upon a warm human hand and seizes it. It is not always chance. Sometimes the hand is held out toward him by one who can see. If women want the right of proposal they may have it to keep. We men rarely have occasion to use it. Mrs. Anne Warner, in a recent story, tells of an inquisitive mother who wanted to know all the details of her daughter's engagement:

"I'm not curious, Emily, but how did he begin? Did he take your hand, or did he put his arm around you? I've always wondered about proposals; I didn't have a real one myself, I just stepped on a snake when I was out walking with your father."

But our anonymous bachelor of arts is not afraid of snakes. She has dissected them in the biological laboratory. Well, then, she will have to devise her own method, unless perchance the little blind god take pity on her and place in her path, at the psychological moment, whatever is for the new woman the equivalent of the snake, something powerful enough to disturb for a moment her cultivated equipoise, to break down her carefully erected barrier, and to disclose her to her companion as she is, no goddess, not even a muse, but a human being, who like himself needs sympathy, love and help.

Revolutions South of Us

NICARAGUA's President, Zelaya, has been moved by the ambition that drove Barrios to plot and fight for control of all the Central American countries. But he was confronted in the north by Cabrera, a ruler of a similar type, and restrained by the joint disapproval of the United States and Mexico. Now Estrada, who helped him to obtain the power he has abused, and who received high and profitable office as a reward, turns against him and seeks his place, with much talk about patriotism and the "rehabilitation of liberty." We see no evidence to prove that the people of Nicaragua would be better off under Estrada than they have been under Zelaya. Bearing in mind the history of the revolutionist leader, and judging from numerous instances in the past, we should guess that Estrada has his eyes on the revenue and longs for power to levy taxes. It may be that we underestimate his patriotism, but we suspect that he is saying to himself that Zelaya has enough and should retire to Paris or some other comfortable European capital.

It is unfortunate that the people of Nicaragua, of whom we hear nothing except when they are fighting under some revolutionist or ambitious despot, cannot be governed by some one who is honest and truly patriotic. Their condition will improve after the completion of the Panama Canal. Then they will be assisted by immigration from the North, and our Government will not be inclined to tolerate the continuous unrest which is due to the rule or the quarrels of ambitious thieves.

Such rulers have been the curse of Santo Domingo, where now, after some years of peace, during which the revenue has been collected and used honestly, under the direction of officers who are really agents of our Government, a revolution has broken out that menaces this favorable condition of affairs. Once more it is the attempt of rascals to get hold of the tax receipts. Our Government may reasonably refrain for the present from interfering in Nicaragua, but it should send two or three gunboats to the north coast of Santo Domingo. It should not fail to support the Govern-

ment of Santo Domingo, which has been true to the agreement under which a large part of the revenue, honestly collected, has been used in paying the republic's just debts.

▲

The Conquest of the Tropics

ALL the countries of the temperate zone have now become, some of them absolutely and some of them comparatively, so crowded with population that the question of an outlook for the white race into the tropics is of much more than passing interest. So far it has almost been a rule that white men in the tropics either did not live long or else that their vitality was almost inevitably sapped and their energy greatly lessened by tropical conditions. This effect of the tropics used to be attributed to the enervating influence of the climate itself, but we have learned to recognize the reason more definitely. The night air all over the world used to be considered very unhealthful—until we discovered that the main reason why in most countries the leaving of windows open at night was fraught with danger was not because the night air, which is indeed a little purer than the day air, found its way in, but because the mosquito, whose favorite hunting time is at night, for, strange as it may seem, he does not stand the sun well, took advantage of the open window to find a way to his victims to inoculate them with various diseases. The question of health in the tropics is almost entirely a question of control of the mosquitoes.

Dr. W. C. Gorgas, who is in control of the sanitation of the Canal Zone at Panama for the United States Government, delivering the address as president of the American Medical Association at Atlantic City in the second week in June, dwelt particularly on this feature of the "Conquest of the Tropics for the White Race," and his address, as published in the *Journal of the American Medical Association* for June 19, makes it very clear that the great problem of making the tropics habitable for the white man has been solved. The death rate among the men employed in the Canal Zone for 1908 is, according to Dr. Gorgas, "probably not any higher than

that of a similar body of men doing the same work in New York State." The death rate for Americans, taking into account all causes, including violence, is under 10 per 1,000. This is, of course, for a selected population of men who were very healthy to begin with or they would not have gone to Panama, but the death rate is no higher than for similar populations in the healthiest localities in the United States, and it is much lower than that from most parts of the country. These magnificent health conditions obtain also among all the Government employees. In 1908, out of nearly 45,000 men employed by the Government, less than 600 died. The rate per thousand was just about thirteen. There had been constant improvement in this matter ever since the Government secured control of the situation. In 1905, out of 16,000 employees, there were 427 deaths—a death rate of nearly 26 per thousand. In 1906, when the number of employees almost doubled, the death rate rose to over 41 per thousand. In 1907, in spite of a very large increase in the number of employees, up to nearly 40,000, the death rate fell back below 29 per thousand. In 1908, as we have said, this death rate was more than cut in two, making Panama the most healthy place in the tropical world, as healthy as any of our large cities and much healthier than most of the cities of Europe. Even among the inhabitants who are not employed by the Government the death rate has fallen correspondingly. It has been nearly cut in two since the Government has completed its work for the sanitation of the Isthmus. Work on the canal before this time has always greatly added to the death rate in Panama, but under American methods the Canal has proved a great blessing, instead of the curse that it was, by the introduction of foreign labor and all the abuses that came in their train. A greater triumph for modern medical methods could not be chronicled than this.

All this has been accomplished by the application of the single principle that the mosquito is responsible for the disease and the debility of the tropics. The one thing that has been kept in view always has been the destruction and eradication of the breeding places of the mos-

quito. Stagnant water of all kinds has been gotten rid of. Subsoil tiling makes the ideal antimalarial drainage system; it does away entirely with mosquito breeding, and after it is once laid no further expenditure is necessary in keeping the ditch open. A superficial ditch, owing to the rapidity of tropical growth, is dangerous and a very expensive matter to keep clean. Some of the suggestions where drainage is not possible should be helpful to many country places around New York bothered by mosquitoes during the summer. Where a town is situated near a large swamp or lake, for instance, the mosquito larvæ can live only around the edges of the water, where they are protected by grass and algæ from fish, or in holes made by the feet of animals in the soft soil along the margins of the water. At Panama they have kept the brush and grass cut and see that no animals have access. Where the town is situated near a small stream the banks and the stream itself are kept free from grass and algæ.

One feature of the prophylactic work against the mosquito in Panama that has not received the attention it deserves in other places, but that Dr. Gorgas considers of the greatest significance, is the removal of brushwood. He says: "Brush cutting we regard as second only to drainage in importance as an antimalarial measure. If brush and grass are thick about a dwelling mosquitoes seek them as shelter from the wind and in continuous stretches of this the anopheles—the malaria-breeding mosquito—will wander by short flights a mile or more from a breeding place. A clear space of a hundred yards will, as a rule, stop her flight. We keep the brush grass cut within a hundred yards of the point to be protected." This is a large item of expense, as both grow very rapidly at Panama, but it has been found well worth the while, and now in many cases the ground is in such condition that horse mowers and scythes can be employed with results that are very striking. Colon, where the insects were an almost intolerable pest, is now nearly free from mosquitoes of all kinds. Even culex, the non-disease bearing mosquito, which is very strong on the wing, has almost entirely disappeared.

Dr. Gorgas does not hesitate to say that "the debility from which the white

man has suffered in the past at Panama and in other tropical countries is due to malaria principally, and that if he protects himself from this infection he will remain as strong and vigorous as if he were living in a temperate climate." Dr. Gorgas points for the proof of this to the conditions of health which now obtain among the Americans at Panama. He considers that this opens up the tropics absolutely to the white race, and that during the next few centuries there will be a definite tendency on the part of the white man to drift into the tropics. He ventures to predict that "after the lapse of a period, say equal to that which now separates us from the Norman Conquest of England, localities in the tropics will be the centers of as powerful and as cultured a white civilization as any that will then exist in the temperate zones." This is a glorious prospect, and the initiation of its possibility by our work on the Canal is of itself enough to make us feel proud of what the American Government and American medical men have accomplished in this great field.



Our Increased Price

Our readers have already been informed of the prospective increase in price of *THE INDEPENDENT* on January 1, 1910. Elsewhere in this issue an opportunity is given to our present subscribers to extend their subscriptions at the old rate. The increase from two to three dollars is a necessity, but we are anxious to do all we can not to have the weight of the increase fall on the readers who have given *THE INDEPENDENT* their loyal support for so many years. Even at three dollars, *THE INDEPENDENT* is one of the less expensive weekly magazines. Several of our neighbors charge four dollars, and one charges five dollars and twenty cents. The new rate is really the old rate, for in 1898 our price was reduced from three to two dollars, and now, after eleven years, owing to the increased cost of all commodities, we are obliged to revert to our former price. Our readers, we are sure, will approve, for we have received many letters wondering how we can give so much for so little. It is our object at the new price to improve and enlarge *THE INDEPENDENT* and to make our magazine indispensable to the reading public.

The Vildest of Trades

An article in *McClure's Magazine* exposes the methods and the extent of the white slave trade, the vilest of all trades, which by cajolery, deception and force supply young women for marts of infamy. It is a shame to our great cities in our centers of civilization that such places exist, and a further shame that it is a business to provide victims for them, and worst shame of all that they are protected for the profit there is in them by the foulest of political leaders. One can hope and half believe that there is some exaggeration in the story told of the extent of the evil, but we cannot doubt, for the evidence is clear, that it has been encouraged by the very men whose business it ought to be to suppress it. The whole subject is so low that one is almost unwilling to touch it even to reform it, but that is no reason why it should not be attacked. There is too much of a stupid opinion that it is a necessary evil, even a protection to other innocents; but the truth is that as it exists it is the foe of social purity, the breeder of disease and shame, and that it stands in the way of honest marriage and decent family life. It is not its poor victims only who are condemned by it to the unwedded life. Women in their own defense should rise against it and suppress it, while any political power which in New York or Philadelphia profits by it the men who vote should hunt from office with angry contempt. And yet Judge Gaynor, Tammany's candidate, answers this article simply with a torrent of abusive adjectives, and the apology that three authors argue that social vice cannot be escaped.

Within Five Years

Prophecy is a very uncertain business, but we hope Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the famous Irish leader, is correct in his anticipation that within five years Ireland will get Home Rule. It will come soonest, he thinks, if the Lords reject the budget, for that will mean speedy dissolution and a general election, which will carry in a Liberal majority and cut the claws of the Lords. Their power of veto will be made only suspensory until another election. If the Upper House accepts the budget, the present House of

Commons will hold on for another year, and be followed by a Conservative majority at the next election. The Irish do not care which party gives them Home Rule, and Mr. O'Connor seems to expect it then from the Conservatives, who, he says, have always given them more than the Liberals. Ireland asks for nothing more than local government as to local affairs, much as in this country a State government exists in complete consistency with loyalty to the general Government. One wonders why, when Ireland is allowed her separate sub-Parliament, Scotland and Wales, and England also, should not be allowed theirs, and thus relieve Parliament of its burden of local legislation.



A Filibuster of Science

Professor James has described the great scientist as a man who had an intense desire to prove himself right coupled with an intense anxiety lest he should make a mistake. Cesare Lombroso, the Italian criminologist who died last week, missed being a great scientist because he lacked the second of these qualifications. He raided new territory, but he was not able to annex it to the realm of human knowledge. His work is impossible to accept as a whole, yet it contains the germ of more than one new science. He lacked the common acquirements of our modern men of science, thoroughness, caution and discrimination, but he possessed the rarer virtues of originality, brilliancy and daring. His son-in-law, Professor Ferrero, the historian of Rome, who recently lectured in this country, said of him:

"In spite of the fact that he is considered one of the greatest psychologists of this century, there is no one who has less penetration. Great in theoretical psychology, he is as ingenuous as a child in practical psychology and easily mistakes a fool for a great genius or a knave for an ingenuous enthusiast."

A good example of this defect, as well as of his openness of mind and honesty of purpose, is his recent investigation of Eusapia Palladino, resulting in his conversion to spiritualism, which he had all his life opposed. How much truth there is in the two theories with which his name is chiefly associated, that great criminals are insane or physically abnormal and that great geniuses are like them

in this respect, is left for the future to determine. Tho his conclusions were too rash and sweeping, he should not be held responsible for all the sensational forms in which they have been popularized.



Justice Peckham The death of Justice Peckham leaves eight living members of the United States Supreme Court, of whom three, Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan and Justice Brewer, are entitled to resign for age, being over seventy years old, as was Justice Peckham. But seventy years do not bring old age in these days, and our justices, like other men, prefer to work as long as they are able; Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan are in their seventy-seventh year. Justice Peckham was one of the ablest men who have ever graced the bench, and a number of his decisions have been of capital importance to the commercial and financial business of the country. No one questions their soundness, but it is much questioned whether the law they are based on is a wise one; and President Taft has announced that he will advise Congress to modify its legislation as to trusts which in many cases forbids such agreements between railroads as may be of advantage to the public, legislation which was intended to operate rather against monopoly in manufactures. Justice Peckham was a Democrat, and President Taft may not find it an easy task to select a Democratic lawyer of the first rank to take his place. The names already mentioned are not of men much known to the country for their legal prominence and ability.



A Comprehensive Church On the plea of Church unity the Welsh Bishop of St. Davids is arguing vigorously against disestablishment in Wales. The Church of England is, he says, a comprehensive Church, the National Church, and to lose it would be a sad loss to Church unity. In Wales it is not a national Church; quite the contrary; it is simply the Established Church, the Church of a minority, to which certain special privileges are given by the superior power of the Established Church of England. The fact that it is established does not make for

unity, but the reverse. Let it be disestablished, and like all the other denominations, depend solely on the good will of the people, and the ill will that goes with superior claims will pass away. All will be on equal terms and a real unity among them all, with a unity of condition, will be advanced. When the Bishop speaks of comprehension as a peculiar mark of the Established Church, that is true; it is comprehensive, and it ought to be. But so are other Churches comprehensive. Insisting on bishops, it is no more comprehensive than other Churches that have bishops or have none. In theology it is comprehensive, and so are other Churches, as everybody knows who follows the current of discussion. It is willing to take in all who wish to live a Christian life, and so are other Churches. Just where the comprehension comes in it is not easy to see. What gives offense is its claim to special privileges granted by the State which are denied to others.



A Question in Casuistry

Not long ago a man about seventy years of age, told one of our correspondents the following story of the method employed by a mulatto boy to escape from slavery. About the year 1850, in the city of Louisville, Ky., there were a number of slaveholders who were very earnest in their religious belief, and who threw no obstacles in the way when any of their slaves took advantage of the meager facilities to learn to read that were afforded in the afternoon Sunday schools in some of the churches. The owners, especially religious ladies, were open to the argument that if a slave could read the Bible he would stand a much better chance of saving his soul after death, and that Christian men and women should do at least as much in religious teaching for Africans on American soil as they were asked to do by means of foreign missionaries. But worldly prudence made them draw the line at learning to read written letters. No slave was openly taught to write or to read *written* English words, and for a very good reason. A mulatto boy who was employed about the house and stable of his master had thus learned to read in Sunday school, and, being blessed with more will power and intelligence

than the majority of his race, he resolved, if possible, to learn clandestinely to write. He obtained a little help at wide intervals from an anti-slavery white man whom he would visit when, as a favor, he could obtain leave of absence from his master. He preserved scraps of written paper that were found about the house in which he worked, especially those written by his master, and his handwriting was thus in time purposely formed to resemble that of the man who owned him. Combined with this acquisition, which he kept secret, he made himself useful to his master in a business way, and when about twenty years of age was frequently sent to Jeffersonville, Ind., provided with a special pass to be inspected by the officers on the ferryboat, on errands or various matters of business. Finally he forged a pass which gave him permission to travel northward in Indiana. After reaching Richmond (the Quaker settlement) his way was made easy by anti-slavery sympathizers, his own scanty savings having been exhausted, and within a week after leaving Kentucky he was in Canada, from which locality he wrote a letter to his master, explaining the circumstances of his escape to freedom. The handwriting on the letter proved that he was telling the truth, and, while his master regretted the loss, he was not averse to showing the letter to some of his white friends who had known the mulatto boy. They all took it as a joke, and many white men said, "A smart nigger like that ought to be free." Query at this date in 1909: Did the mulatto do wrong in committing forgery? If the struggle against slavery were still going on, the question would strike the mind of an abolitionist very much after the rule that all is fair in war if not in love. For this story we are indebted to Charles K. Needham, of New Albany, Ind.

Texas Democrats are discussing a question not wholly academic—whether the last Democratic platform binds Democrats now; Mr. Bryan, who is a prospective Texan, declaring it does, and Senator Bailey asserting that it does not. In such a debate we go with the Senator

as against the thrice ex-candidate. A platform ought to bind nobody unless he personally pledges himself to it. Every man should carry his platform under his own hat, and be ready to change it when he thinks it right. The insurgent Congressmen are not tied to the Republican platform, but have the right to do what they think is for the interest of their constituents, and equally Senator Bailey has the right to represent his State as against the Democratic platform, and this is innocent States rights.

The way the constitution intended to disfranchise the negro in Alabama was carried is illustrated by a little analysis of the figures. There were 81,724 ballots cast against the constitution. These votes were cast in the white counties. There were 108,613 votes recorded in its favor; but the remarkable fact is that the heavy majorities for it were reported from the densely black counties. Thus, Dallas County has 2,525 white males of voting age, and 9,871 blacks of voting age. But the vote returned was 8,125 for ratification and 235 against. It is perfectly plain this was a case of fraud, but the padded vote was necessary to secure the adoption. And so the people rule, and the constitution has disfranchised a hundred thousand white voters alone in Alabama, and given the State over to a political oligarchy.

Thirty years ago young men were leaving the Baptist ministry because they were required to preach close communion. Now there is nobody hereabouts to defend it. Even Professor Wilkinson is silent. But in the South the doctrine still survives. A Baptist church in Atlanta called Hugh S. Wallace to be its pastor. He told them that he did not believe in close communion, but they said that made no difference and unanimously called him. But the ministers refused to ordain him and the people still stood by him. A second time the committee of ministers declined, and this time the church weakened and Mr. Wallace withdrew, but he has set up a tent to preach in and will build a church of his own. And this in Atlanta!

A black man named Johnson is the heavy-weight champion of the fistie world, and crowds of colored people are very proud of him. And yet he will add not one farthing of value to his race. To be sure it is a fine thing to have the ambition to do anything well, and physical prowess and skill are not to be despised; but skill devoted to prize-fighting gives no wealth to the country and no moral character to its citizens. The negro race is lowered in character by the success of every prize-fighter, and its legitimate ambition is diverted or weakened. One man who raises a good crop of good yams and goobers is better than a thousand such.

They tell the story that some five years ago, when the favorite applicant for the position of superintendent of schools in the Kentucky county in which Louisville is situated was required to pass an examination, he gave the following answers to questions about the locations of cities:

Prague is in Russia.
Aberdeen is in Germany.
Venice is in France.
Oporto is in Italy.
Callao is in Ireland.
Malaga is in Malesia.
Lyons is in Belgium.
Batavia is the capital of a country in South America.

The Spanish Ambassador to the Quirinal, who returns to Madrid to assume the post of Foreign Minister in the new Liberal Cabinet, says that Spain is likely to "denounce"—which means either to end or amend—the Concordat with the Vatican. That will be worth watching. It will be interesting to learn whether the Vatican does not really prefer conditions as in France, under which the Pope will have full control of ecclesiastical affairs, with no interference by the Crown. In France this new liberty is much appreciated, altho the assumption by the State of Church property is deeply resented.

Lady Cook is visiting this country from England, and recalls the time when she, as Tennessee Claflin, and her sister, Mrs. Woodhull, were sent to

Ludlow jail for publishing "obscenity" in *Woodhull and Claflin's Journal*. She says it was a journal devoted to woman's suffrage, and its utterances would attract little notice now. It is agreeable to have such representations made, but older persons well remember that woman's rights of suffrage were much the least of the utterances of that paper, and that suffragists' journals did not send their editors to jail.

Six hundred Chinese young men appeared at Peking a few weeks ago as candidates for the scholarships given on the basis of the returned excessive indemnity fund. They were examined very strictly and competitively, and somewhat less than fifty were chosen and will soon be in this country to enter our schools and colleges. We trust they will be treated with special consideration, for the sake of China itself, and for the influence they will have for the mutual good will of the two countries in the next fifty years.

The conditions of Church and State might be worse in France, even under the present separation of the two. The Bishop of Rodez is Charles de Ligonès, and he has been unanimously elected mayor of the commune of Auxillac. He has been a municipal counselor for thirty years, and was acting mayor while superior of the clerical seminary.

If a nation will have a mighty navy it must either pay the bill or saddle it on posterity, in which case it pays the interest indefinitely. Such is the case with Germany, which finds itself burdened with a deficit of \$125,000,000 for the year, which must be met by an enormous loan. This makes Socialists, and ought to.

Harvard Law School would be willing to allow a young woman to study law, but higher authorities forbid. Theological schools generally will now allow women to study and take degrees, and in a few years Harvard may be expected to reach the level of fairness and decency in this respect.

American Securities

THE editors of two or three prominent European financial journals, also representatives of several powerful European banking houses, are now in this country making investigations as to the foundations of our returning prosperity. Their opinions and conclusions, set forth in interviews published here and in reports cabled across the Atlantic to their journals or financial associates, are highly favorable and tend to promote European investment in our securities. At the same time, however, feverish speculation on the New York Stock Exchange repels European investors who are conservative and cautious. While optimistic reports have been going to London from the investigating tourists, the Bank of England has raised its rate three times in as many weeks, and it is quite well understood that this action was caused directly or indirectly by the very large borrowings there by the speculative American capitalists who are believed to be responsible for the extraordinary movement in Steel shares. It is true that there is abundant evidence of returning prosperity, resting upon solid foundations, but actual investment by foreigners in our securities is not encouraged by such a stock market as has been seen here for some weeks past, a market dominated by the movement that carried a 3 per cent. stock to 94 $\frac{7}{8}$, and that clearly required enormous capital for its support. Transactions in Steel shares last week were 30 per cent. of the total, but the remarkable advance has been checked. The price at the close was 8 points below the recent maximum, and there were declines thruout the active list. This was due in part to the Bank of England's high rate. The reaction is not to be deplored.

New York's Franchise Tax

IN 1899 the New York law imposing a special tax upon the franchises of public service corporations was enacted. The collection of this tax has been stren-

uously opposed, and the amount due and unpaid at the present time, with interest, exceeds \$50,000,000. The constitutionality of the statute has been attacked, but in vain. Contests in individual cases have been given to referees, and the delay in cases of this kind has been scandalous. The present Attorney-General, Mr. O'Malley, has taken up the matter with much vigor, and his contentions with respect to the methods of assessment were sustained last week in a decision upon a test case by the State's court of last resort. Of course, it is not to be expected that the great sum in arrears will now be paid promptly, but most of the grounds of objection have been cut away and collection of a considerable part of the tax at last appears to be in sight. In New York City alone, the sum due on January 1 from street railway, gas and electric lighting companies was \$30,351,413. Under the court's decision this will suffer some reduction, but the arrears, with interest, still amount to about \$35,000,000. Nearly half as much is due in other parts of the State.

....The capital of the Bankers' Trust Company has been increased from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and the surplus from \$500,000 to \$4,500,000. The undivided profits, as shown by the recently published statement, are \$1,564,340, the deposits \$44,690,189, and the total resources \$52,124,547.

....The American Real Estate Company has bought, for investment and as a permanent home for its principal office, the eleven story modern office building known as the Night and Day Bank Building, at the southeast corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street. The price is said to have been about \$2,000,000. This building was erected in 1905, and is admirably situated. Starting in 1888 with a capital of only \$100,000, the American Real Estate Company has become one of the largest corporations of its kind, its real estate holdings amounting to about \$15,000,000.



Joseph T. Talbert

MR. JOSEPH T. TALBERT, to whose election as vice-president of the National City Bank we referred last week, was born in Mississippi forty-three years ago. His family lost heavily in the War of the Rebellion, but the boy attended school and was graduated at the University of Mississippi, at Oxford, Miss., in 1883. As a youth he had banking experience in San Angelo, Tex., and at Fort Worth. He became a National Bank Examiner under James H. Eckels in 1893, with a circuit that included California and Colorado, and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota. In 1897 he came to Chicago in his capacity of bank examiner, and a year later Mr. Eckels having assumed the presidency of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Mr. Talbert was appointed cashier of the same bank. In 1904 he was advanced to the vice-presidency, which position he still holds. Two years ago Mr. Talbert was elected president of the Chicago Clearing House, which office he also now holds. Mr. Talbert is the man who arranged the merger of the Commercial National Bank

and the Bankers' National, of Chicago. He was associated in Chicago with John C. McKeon, now vice-president of the National Park Bank, and in Oxford with R. W. Jones, now of the National Reserve Bank. Mr. Talbert is a golf enthusiast and is president of the Chicago Golf Club, at Wheaton. He is a bachelor.

....Darius O. Mills has been elected vice-president of the Bank of New York, N. B. A., as successor to the late John L. Riker. Mr. Mills celebrated his eighty-fourth birthday on September 5, and has been a director of the Bank of New York for many years. He is also a director of the United States Trust Company, the Morton Trust Company, the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and many other well-known corporations. The Bank of New York, founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1784, is the oldest financial institution in the city, and ranks No. 1 in the list of members of the Clearing House Association, No. 2 being the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which got its its charter in 1789 thru Aaron Burr.

INSURANCE

Yale Readings in Insurance. Life Insurance, Fire Insurance. Edited by Lester W. Zartman, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy, Yale University. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press. 2 vols. \$4.50.

The "Yale Lectures on Life Insurance" and the "Yale Lectures on Fire and Miscellaneous Insurance," which appeared some five years ago, have, for the past two years, been out of print, and the present volumes are intended to replace the earlier ones. A large amount of entirely new matter has been incorporated in the present work, and the opportunity afforded of bringing the treatment of the various subjects up to date has been vigorously improved. The use of technical language merely because it is technical has been eschewed, and whatever is said of the various subjects is very generally expressed in simple but clear language. In examining the book the reader is struck by the preponderance of papers by practical men, men who as presidents, actuaries, or other officers of life companies, having field experience with the problems they consider, are perhaps better qualified than are the more theoretical observers. If a study of the volume on life insurance were more universal than is now the case, much of the doubt and uncertainty regarding insurance and its problems would be swept away. There would also be less likelihood of the popularity of assessment companies, because if the man who was solicited for assessment insurance had read what Miles M. Dawson has written on the subject in the book we are considering, he would be apt to select an old line company in preference. The papers included are by men who know the various problems that arise in life insurance and whose guidance is worth while. The same thing is true regarding the volume on fire insurance. The chapter on the co-insurance clause alone is worth the price of the book. But it contains richness of material in many other fire insurance fields. The underwriter as well as the layman may easily learn much about rates and hazards, scientific fire rating, valued-policy laws, the conflagration hazard, marine insurance, steam boiler insurance, employers' liability insurance, Government insurance, the operation of compulsory workingmen's insurance in

Germany, as well as other things not here enumerated by a very casual reading of the volume in which these subjects are treated. The book forms a good working basis for the insurance man or for the man who would have or who ought to have either life or fire insurance.

✱

MR. E. DANA DURAND, the Director of the Bureau of the Census, has appointed Mr. Miles M. Dawson (a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America) as an expert special agent to assist and advise concerning the census work on vital statistics. Mr. Durand invited the society to consider the advisability of appointing a permanent committee to co-operate with the Bureau of the Census in the work of preparing life tables, and in making such other suggestions as might seem needful in order to render the mortality statistics prepared by his bureau of greater actuarial value. After thoroughly discussing the matter, the society, at its meeting in Springfield, Mass., on the 14th inst., passed a resolution to the effect that the invitation of the Director of the United States Census Bureau be accepted, and that a committee of not less than five Fellows of the society be appointed by the president (which committee shall include the president as chairman), and that said committee shall consider any and all questions relating to the collection and compilation of vital statistics which may be submitted to it by the Bureau; shall make such suggestions to the Bureau as in the committee's opinion may seem desirable, and shall communicate its recommendations to the Bureau in writing. The committee as appointed is constituted as follows: John K. Gore (president of the Actuarial Society), actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.; Emory McClintock (ex-president of the Actuarial Society), vice-president and actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; Arthur Hunter (secretary of the Actuarial Society), actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, New York; Henry Moir (vice-president of the Actuarial Society), associate actuary of the Home Life Insurance Company, New York; H. J. Messenger, actuary of the Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909 No. 3179

Copyright, 1909, by THE INDEPENDENT

Survey of the World

The President's Tour

Going northward from Dallas, Mr. Taft arrived at St. Louis on the 25th ult., and at 5 o'clock that afternoon began his five days' voyage down the Mississippi River. At St. Louis he spoke in the Coliseum concerning the policy to be adopted for the improvement of inland waterways. In the audience were 177 members of Congress. Much money had been spent on waterways, he said, and not always to good purpose. The time had come for the adoption of new methods:

"Right here I would like to clear away a supposition that I am afraid has lodged in a good many minds. Waterways are not to be improved, arid and sub-arid lands irrigated and natural resources conserved for the purpose of distributing pork to every part of the country.

"Every measure that is to be taken up and adopted must be on the ground that it is useful to the country at large and not on the ground that it is going to send certain Congressmen back to Congress or on the ground that it is going to make a certain part of the country during the expenditure of that money prosperous. If that principle, and that is the one which I deprecate, is to obtain I am in favor of going along the same old way we have gone before.

"We should take up every comprehensive project on its merits and we should determine by all of the means at our command whether the country in which that project is to be carried out is so far developed as to justify the expenditure of a large sum in carrying out the project and whether the project will be useful when done. When you have determined that on the general principle of good to the entire country, then I am in favor of doing that work as rapidly as it can be done and I am in favor of issuing the bonds to do it; and if it shall turn out that some part of the country is linked to a particular project by reason of eloquent and large words and a general lively imagination that is not sustained by the facts, then that part of the country has got to wait until it can grow

up to that project. I am not minimizing the difficulties that are going to arise in selecting what has to be done or in determining the order in which those projects are to be carried out.

"Now there is a proposition that we issue \$500,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000 of bonds for a waterway and then that we just apportion a part to the Mississippi and part to the Atlantic, a part to the Missouri and a part to the Ohio. I am opposed to it because it not only smells of the pork barrel, but it will be the pork barrel itself. Let every project stand on its own bottom. Let it prove itself by means of its friends and by means of those who know whether it is to be profitable or not and then let us enter upon it, but do not let us embark on a plan that will reflect no credit on our business common sense."

Speaker Cannon, who recently declared his opposition to an issue of bonds for such improvements, sat near the President. At East St. Louis, Ill., later in the day, Mr. Taft laid the cornerstone of a new Federal building, and Vice-President Sherman delivered a dedication address. Mr. Cannon also spoke there, saying that the President had outlined the proper policy to be pursued. Later in the week he opposed issues of bonds. The flotilla on the Mississippi was led by the lighthouse tender "Oleander," carrying the President. Ten river packets followed, and among their passengers were Speaker Cannon, twenty-six Governors and more than one hundred Congressmen, and many delegates from commercial organizations to the approaching convention in New Orleans of the Lakes to Gulf Deep Waterways Association. The entire undertaking had been planned by this association. The flotilla had been preceded by naval torpedo boats. On the way down the river Mr. Taft spoke, on the 26th, at Cairo, Cape Girardeau and Hickman.

Ky., repeating the substance of his remarks at St. Louis. Mr. Cannon was also heard. He commended the President's views, except with respect to the issue of bonds. He preferred that the cost should be paid out of funds in the Treasury. The President said that the project for the improvement of the Ohio River should first be carried out, as a demonstration, and that comprehensive work upon the Mississippi should follow. It is estimated that the cost of the Ohio project will be \$63,000,000. On the 27th the President was the guest of honor at a dinner given on one of the boats by the Governors. Saying that the Federal Government should have the aid of the State Governments, he urged the Governors to meet in Washington every year:

"I should be glad to see them all, the whole forty-six Governors, in Washington every winter, and I promise that if they will come I will do everything in my power to make their stay there a memorable and pleasant one. I shall feel greatly honored to have all the Governors of the United States as guests of mine at a dinner in the White House every year, and I am certain that it would result greatly to the benefit of the whole country. The lack of uniformity in some of our laws is distressing, and yet we cannot amend the legislation of the United States in order to correct the evil that grows out of it. We must, by team play, by team action, thru the Legislatures of the States, accomplish that reform, and while we, by inviting the Governors, do not invite the legislative power of the State, we do invite these men who have much to do with directing what the legislation shall be and whose constitutional function is generally to recommend legislation to the Legislature, with very considerable influence in that regard."

He spent a few hours in Memphis, where he took part in the dedication of a new building for the Young Men's Christian Association. The packets could not keep up with the "Oleander," and the schedule was not observed. At Vicksburg they were seven hours late. A few of the voyagers had disembarked at Greenville and come to Vicksburg by railway. Baton Rouge was reached on the 20th, in the evening, and New Orleans at noon on the 30th. There the President was greeted by great crowds of people, and with much noise from bells, whistles and the guns of four warships. Having lunched with Archbishop Blenk and addressed the students of the Jesuit College he spoke in the afternoon at the convention of the Waterways Associa-

tion and dined in the evening with the Pickwick Club. At the convention he began his speech with the words, "I am delighted," and was then interrupted by a roar of laughter. "You see," he continued, "that we adopt in our Administration the Roosevelt policies in full." He was in favor, he said, of pushing the Ohio improvements to completion, and of issuing bonds to pay for them, but the Mississippi improvements should not wait for the end of the Ohio work. There should be a settled policy about the latter improvements, however, and the cost of them should be ascertained. Without approval or disapproval he mentioned Secretary Dickinson's suggestion that it might be well for the Government to experiment a bit with steamship lines on the river and to establish stations along the river for the housing of merchandise to be carried by water. He was sure, he remarked, that Speaker Cannon was working as hard as he could to reach a just solution of the river improvement problem. It is said that the Speaker's friends had been hoping that the President would commend him more warmly. On the 31st the President attended services at the Unitarian Church. He also made a tour of the city, speaking briefly at Jackson Barracks and on the campus of Tulane University.

✻

To Eradicate the Hookworm Disease

John D. Rockefeller has given \$1,000,000 to be used in eradicating uncinariasis, or the hookworm disease. It is estimated that by this disease 2,000,000 persons in the Southern States are affected. The great prevalence of it in Porto Rico attracted attention after that island became a possession of the United States. On the 28th ult. there was a meeting in New York of educators, physicians and others to whom Mr. Rockefeller had addressed a letter, asking them to take part in a conference with the hope that it might lead to the adoption of plans for "a co-operative movement of the medical profession, public health officials, boards of trade, churches, schools, the press, and other agencies for the cure and prevention of this disease." His representatives, he said, had been making an in-

vestigation. Their inquiries and the observations of others had confirmed the statements made by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the Federal Public Health Service. They might call upon him, he added, for \$1,000,000 during the next five years. As a result of the conference the Rockefeller Commission for the Eradication of the Hookworm Disease was organized, and the members of it are as follows:

Dr. William H. Welch, professor of pathology in Johns Hopkins University, president of the American Medical Association; Dr. Simon Flexner, director of Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research; Dr. Charles W. Stiles, chief of the division of zoölogy, United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, and discoverer of the American species of hookworm and of the prevalence of the disease in America; Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, president of the University of Virginia; Dr. David F. Houston, chancellor of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; Prof. P. P. Claxton, professor of education in the University of Tennessee; J. Y. Joyner, State superintendent of education in North Carolina, and president of the National Educational Association; Walter H. Page, editor of the *World's Work*; Dr. H. B. Frissell, principal Hampton Institute; Frederick T. Gates, one of Mr. Rockefeller's business managers; Starr J. Murphy, Mr. Rockefeller's counsel in benevolent matters; John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

In their letter to Mr. Rockefeller, announcing the organization of the Commission and accepting the administration of the trust, they say:

"The 'hookworm' parasites often so lower the vitality of those who are affected as to retard their physical and mental development, render them more susceptible to other diseases, make labor less efficient, and in the sections where the malady is most prevalent, greatly increase the death rate from consumption, pneumonia, typhoid fever and malaria. It has been shown that the lowered vitality of multitudes long attributed to malaria and climate and seriously affecting economic development, is, in fact, largely due in some districts to this parasite.

"The disease is by no means confined to any one class; it takes its toll of suffering and death from the highly intelligent and well to do, as well as from the less fortunate. It is a conservative estimate that two millions of our people are infected by this parasite. The disease is more common and more serious in children of school age than in other persons. Widespread and serious as the infection is, there is a most encouraging outlook. The disease can be easily recognized, readily and effectively treated and by simple and proper sanitary precautions successfully prevented. The undertaking proposed by you is therefore not only full of promise of great benefit but is eminently definite and practicable."

It was recently estimated that one-eighth of the persons employed in the Southern cotton mills had the disease. In North Carolina, of 140 college students examined, fifty-two were found to be infected. This is said to be the condition of 40 per cent. of the children in the rural schools of that State, and of nearly one-third of the students of the University of Georgia.



Important Trust Decision

After the trial of the suit against the American Sugar Refining Company (or Sugar Trust) for \$30,000,000 damages, on account of the closing of the new refinery erected in Philadelphia by Adolph Segal, the president of the Trust, five directors, Gustav E. Kissel and Thomas B. Harned, were indicted for violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Kissel and Harned demurred to the indictment upon the ground that the statute of limitations had run in their favor. They claimed that five years had elapsed since the date of the offense, the refinery having been closed in January, 1904, by a vote of a new board of directors elected by means of the power obtained on account of the loan procured for Segal by Kissel. These directors acted in the interest of the Sugar Trust. After their vote the refinery remained idle. Judge Holt, in the United States Circuit Court, has now decided in favor of the claim of Kissel and Harned, and has dismissed the indictments so far as they are concerned. He says:

"The law of conspiracy has been the subject of a great deal of over-refined discussion and the authorities upon the subject are quite conflicting. Some hold a conspiracy to be an offense complete when entered into, upon which the statute of limitations immediately begins to run. Others hold it to be a continuing offense, from which it is argued that the statute of limitations never begins to run against a conspiracy until it has been abandoned and whatever result has been accomplished by it annulled.

"The Government's counsel claims that the defendants, having once entered upon the conspiracy and closed the refinery of the Pennsylvania company, continued to be engaged in the conspiracy every day, so long as the refinery was closed. It would follow that the only way in which the statute of limitations could be started running would be to rescind the vote to close the refinery, have the directors friendly to the American Sugar Company resign, and deliver back to the original holders the stock taken as collateral.

"But a conspiracy in restraint of trade is

nothing but a contract or agreement between two or more persons in restraint of trade. If this indictment had charged 'that the defendants made a contract in restraint of trade' I suppose no one would claim that the statute of limitations did not begin to run as soon as the contract was executed. How can the Government impose a different liability by calling the thing by another name?"

The decision is regarded as one of much importance. An appeal will at once be taken by the Government to the Supreme Court. The Department of Justice has published a statement. Having said that Judge Holt express the opinion that in the Sherman act—which declares that "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade, is illegal"—the word "conspiracy" has the same meaning as the word "contract," the Attorney-General continues:

"The Department of Justice, on the other hand, has always entertained the view that Congress employed the different words advisedly, that a 'contract' in restraint of trade is not the same thing as a 'conspiracy' in restraint of trade, and that where the law enacts that every person who is engaged in a conspiracy to restrain trade is guilty of a misdemeanor, it means that so long as the conspirators are continuing in a course of conduct which restrains interstate trade or commerce, they are violating the act, and that where the restraint of trade may be terminated by their voluntary act, and not otherwise, the statute of limitations does not begin to run in their favor until they perform the act which terminates the restraint, and allows the current of trade, which they had interrupted, to resume its course."

In Defence of Mr. Crane

After making investigation as to the dismissal of Charles R. Crane, as Minister to China, by Secretary Knox, fifty prominent residents of Chicago, Mr. Crane's personal friends, have signed a statement commending him and inviting him to be their guest at a dinner. In this statement they say:

"We desire in this public manner to express our appreciation of your character and disinterested public services. We regard as not the least of these services your vigorous advocacy of the protection and extension of American commercial and political interests in the Orient, in full accord with the well-known views of President Taft and with his epoch-making

"When the President appointed you Minister to China (an honor unsought and unexpected by yourself) you accepted the position at per-

sonal sacrifice, and your many friends cordially approved the President's choice. Your intimate knowledge of China and its people, the wide scope of your experience in business matters thruout the world and your extensive personal friendship with many who hold responsible positions in foreign affairs contributed to your fitness for the position.

"Your unusual discretion, prudence, wisdom and modesty had been demonstrated to us by an acquaintance extending over twenty-five years of an active business and social life. So far no conduct of your own has diminished our confidence in your fitness.

"We believe that the published circum-



GENERAL OLIVER O. HOWARD
DEPT. OF COMMERCE, 1907

stances, trivial in themselves, were unfairly made use of in an attempt to humiliate you without adequate cause; and we wish by this means, publicly to protest against such methods, which cannot fail to have a tendency to discourage prominent private citizens from accepting public offices."

Among those who signed this statement are the following: James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank; C. L. Hutchinson, vice-president of the Corn Exchange Bank; Harry Pratt Judson, dean of the University of Chicago; David R. Forgan, president of the National City Bank; Charles G. Dawes,

president of the Central Trust Company and formerly Comptroller of the Currency; George E. Roberts, president of the Commercial National Bank and formerly Director of the Mint; Victor F. Lawson, proprietor of the *Record-Herald* and *Evening News*; H. H. Kohlsaat; D. H. Burnham, of D. H. Burnham & Co., architects; S. M. Felton, president of the Mexican Central Railroad, and A. J. Earling, president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.



British Politics The bye-election in the Bermondsey Division of Southwark was regarded

as the crucial test of the power of the two parties because it was the first that had been held since the issues were clearly defined and the results were expected to forecast the fate of the Government at the coming general election. The borough was carried by the Unionists and accordingly the Opposition feels greatly encouraged. The Unionist candidate, however, was elected by a plurality, not a majority, for it was a three-cornered fight, and if the Liberals and Socialists had combined, as they have in many cases, they would have carried the election. The vote was as follows: J. Dumphreys (Unionist), 4,278; S. L. Hughes (Liberal), 3,291, and Dr. A. Salter (Socialist), 1,435. The borough is in the working class district of London and in 1900 was carried by the Unionists by 300 majority. Three years ago, however, it went Liberal by a majority of 1,759. The campaign this year was made on a straight issue between the Liberal budget and a protective tariff. The Bermondsey election disclosed new tactics on the part of the Suffragets, who invaded the election booths and attempted to destroy the ballot boxes. In one of the booths Mrs. Alice Chapin threw a bottle containing a mixture of ink and acid at the ballot box, but her aim being poor only a small amount of the liquid entered the box, destroying two ballots, while the acid splashing in the face of one of the election inspectors severely injured one of his eyes. Mrs. Chapin was arrested and taken before a magistrate, where she was released on \$500 bail.—As the political

excitement in England increases on account of the approach of the election, some of the party leaders are losing their tempers and using language altogether unprecedented in British politics. Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, in a public address, made a furious attack upon the Lord Advocate for Scotland, Alexander Ure, because he said that if the Conservatives came into power they would abolish old age pensions. Mr. Balfour announced this as "a frigid calculated lie" and said further that the Lord Advocate dishonored his office, the legal profession, and the country in which he was born. He could not understand how a man of Mr. Ure's traditions, experience and ability could speak so low. He confessed himself sorry that Mr. Ure was a Scotchman. The Lord Advocate replied in a public speech on the following day in which he returned all the compliments, declaring that Mr. Balfour's attack was outrageous and abominable, and that there was not a vestige of truth in the charges brought against him. He was sorry that Mr. Balfour was a Scotchman.—The Irish Land Bill passed the House of Lords on October 25, in a greatly amended form. Premier Asquith announced in the House of Commons that on November 5 he would move the rejection entire of the amendments made by the Lords, and that the House of Commons would then adjourn until November 23. The Budget Bill has now been passed thru the report stage and after its formal third reading and a few days of further debate, it will be sent to the House of Lords, which will have it under consideration during the recess of the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in discussing the bill, explained that the higher duties placed upon alcoholic liquors had had the effect of decreasing their consumption, so that instead of the \$8,000,000 expected from the revenue tax on spirits, only about half that would be received. In some districts of Ireland the consumption of liquor had declined 50 per cent., and in Scotland 70 per cent. He estimated that there would be a permanent reduction of 20 per cent. in the spirits drunk in Great Britain and the social improvement would be gigantic.

A Greek Naval Mutiny

The success of the recent military mutiny inspired a similar movement on the part of the naval officers last week, but this not meeting with the approval of the Military League, speedily and ignominiously collapsed. The army having got all it wanted from the Government, the navy felt that its turn should come. Thirty naval officers formulated their demands, which were the suspension of all promotion for five years and the abolition of the higher posts in the navy, including that of Rear Admiral, held by Prince George until his recent forced resignation, two vice admirals and fifteen lesser positions. These demands were approved by the Military League, which, as usual, presented them to the Government as an ultimatum, requiring the Chamber to pass the measure within twenty-four hours. The Premier agreed to take the action demanded, but insisted that the ordinance should be put in an impersonal form, by lowering the age limit for retirement from sixty-five to fifty-eight years. But the naval men refused to consider any compromises, and their leader, Lieutenant Tibaldos, had a stormy interview with the head of the Military League, Colonel Zorbas, in which he insisted that he be made Minister of Marine. When Colonel Zorbas declined to support this demand, Lieutenant Tibaldos left the room, saying:

"I led the last revolt and without me it would have failed. Now you abandon me, but I will carry out a second revolt single-handed."

He then went to the arsenal at Salamis, and by threat of force compelled Vice Admiral Buduris, who had command, to surrender it. The mutineers seized a part of the flotilla of torpedo boats and submarines, and with these fought a twenty-minute engagement with the battleship squadron, under Captain Mizoules, assisted by the guns of the land forts. Few of the shots took effect, but several of the arsenal buildings were damaged, and on board the torpedo boat "Sphendone," struck by a shell, three of the mutineers were killed and several wounded. On the loyal battleship "Hydra" two men were killed and two wounded. The total number of men engaged in the mutiny was about 300. Half of them were landed at Rinnetto, where they attempted to hold up a train

bound for Larissa, but they were dispersed by the gendarmes. Lieutenant Tibaldos is still at large. The torpedo boat "Velos," of which he was in command, returned to the dock without him. In the discussion of the affair in the Chamber one of the Deputies advocated the shooting of the leaders of the mutiny, whereupon two other members called for the same punishment for the leaders of the former mutiny. The Military League demanded the arrest of these two Deputies, but the Chamber refused. This is the first time that any opposition has been shown to the wishes of the Military League. They deposed Premier Theotoki in July, and Premier Ralli in August, and Premier Mavromichalis holds his place only because of his complete subservience to Colonel Zorbas. The deposition of King George and the establishment of a military dictatorship is talked of, but this seems hardly necessary under the circumstances. All the measures prepared by the League were passed without amendment and in most cases without discussion. Among these is a finance bill imposing new and heavy taxes, half of which goes to the army and navy. It is proposed to raise the active strength of the army to 216,000 men, making, with the reserves and national guard, a total of 450,000. All young men in Greece between the ages of sixteen and nineteen are obliged to take military drill once a week. Foreigners are to be employed in the organization of the new fleet and army. The Chamber, at the dictation of the League, has abolished two courts of appeal, 122 courts of justice of the peace, and eleven criminal courts. A Supreme Council has been instituted, charged with the promotion, transference and dismissal of judicial functionaries.

Assassination of Prince Ito The interview between Prince Ito and the Russian Minister of Finance, Mr. Koskovsoff, which was expected to take place last week and settle the Manchurian question, was frustrated by the act of a Korean fanatic, who shot down the prince in the railroad station at Harbin. Prince Ito had just stepped from the railroad train and was advancing to meet the Russian Minister when a young

Korean stepped before him and fired seven shots in rapid succession from an automatic revolver. Three of the bullets entered the body of the Prince. The stray shots struck Mr. Kawakan, his private secretary; the Japanese Consul General, and General Manager Tanaka, of the South Manchurian railroads, who were badly, but not fatally, wounded. The assassin, who was accompanied by two other Koreans, made no attempt to escape, but when arrested declared that he came to Harbin for the sole purpose of assassinating Prince Ito, to avenge the wrongs done to his country. He confessed, however, that he had been embittered by personal injuries, as some of his friends had been executed by the Japanese. Altho the murder took place in the Russian station, it is not believed that the Russian police are in any way to blame, because it was Prince Ito's request that the Japanese should not be excluded from the station. Large crowds of his countrymen had assembled to welcome him and some Koreans had slipped in among them on account of their resemblance to the Japanese. The prince died upon the platform of the station within twenty minutes after he was shot, and the body was placed at once in a coffin and started for Tokyo. The Japanese people, from highest to lowest, are plunged in grief at the untimely end of one of the last and greatest of the Elder Statesmen, who had created the empire. Expressions of sympathy and tributes of respect have been sent to the Emperor from the heads of all foreign nations, including an especially sympathetic message from President Taft. It was feared that the deed would cause the Korean people to be more severely treated by the Japanese in the future, but it is officially announced that no change will be made in the Japanese policy in regard to Korea or in the method of its application. It appears that the assassination was the result of a conspiracy on the part of an association of young Korean patriots having their headquarters in the Russian city of Valdivostok. It is perhaps the same organization which was responsible for the assassination of Durham White Stevens in San Francisco. The man who fired the shots is Inchan Angan, former editor of a newspaper in Seoul. He confessed that he belonged to an organization of twenty

Koreans who were sworn to kill the Prince.

✱

Foreign Notes The system of exile by administrative order, which has been regarded as the most disgraceful feature of the Russian system, is likely to be abolished by the Duma. The Conservative members introduced a bill prohibiting the practice of exiling prisoners to points within European Russia and the Judicial Committee to which it was referred has amended it by including Siberia.—The Finnish Senators who declared that they would resign in a body if the Russian Government persisted in its attempt to force the military system of Russia on the Grand Duchy have reconsidered their resolution and will retain their seats for the present along with the new appointees of the Governor-General. A bill has been introduced into the Diet granting the right of residence to Jews who were born in Finland or have lived there for a decade.—The new Liberal Cabinet of Spain has declared its intention not to prosecute further the war in Morocco. General Marina has been instructed to fortify the positions already occupied in the vicinity of Melilla and not to push the campaign further. By the aid of the Sultan's emissaries it is expected that the Riffians will be induced to disarm. General Weyler, formerly of Cuba, has been made Governor-General of Catalonia, the scene of the recent riots. The new Minister of War, General de Luque, states that the Liberal Government disapproves of the way in which the disorders in Barcelona had been repressed by the preceding Ministry, but holds that Ferrer had been proved guilty by the evidence and had been legally executed.—That Austria is determined upon an extensive increase of armament is shown in the budget bill for 1910 just presented to the Lower House. This provides for an extra appropriation of \$64,000,000 for the army and navy. There is an estimated deficit of about \$10,000,000 which must be met by increased taxation.—The German Government is, like the British Government, planning a tax upon the unearned increment of land values. The new tax is expected to bring in \$5,000,000 a year at first, but may be extended later.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—XI.

University of Pennsylvania Chronicle

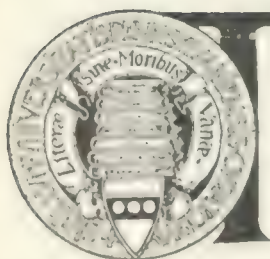
THE PENNSYLVANIAN

ADMISSIONS
OLD BUILDINGS



UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA

by EDWIN E. SLOSSON



THE University of Pennsylvania is a baffling subject to me. Of all the other universities I visited I got, by the end of a week, an impression of the character of the institution as a whole which, however erroneous it may have been and inadequately conveyed to the reader, was, nevertheless, tolerably clear and definite in my own mind. If I had stayed another week in a university it would doubtless have become hazy and confused and if I had stayed a month or more I should have known so much about it that I would not have had the courage to formulate any conclusions whatever. My film would have been fogged by over-exposure. But for the University of Pennsylvania the week was not the proper time. I could not get it focussed. I came away with the feeling that I had not seen the university, I

had only seen some of the buildings and some of the faculty and students. I had discovered many of the characteristics of the university but not its character. Before going to a university it was my custom to take an inventory of my information and preconceptions regarding the institution to be next visited. In the case of Pennsylvania I was surprised and ashamed to find how little I knew of one of the largest universities of the country. When I got back and took account of stock I was still more surprised and ashamed to find how little I still knew, or, rather, understood.

The worst of it was there was nobody I could blame for it except myself. They are all affable and obliging in the University of Pennsylvania, from the Provost to the janitors. All hospitable, too; the fraternities could not have treated me any better if I had been a long lost brother instead of an outside barbarian who, as an undergraduate, had been opposed to fraternities on principle; the

principle being that I was not asked to join one until after I had got over wanting to. Then there is at the University of Pennsylvania a rare and useful department, a Bureau of Publicity. This consists of an accommodating young man, some typewriter girls and a suite of rooms in Houston Hall containing all sorts of statistical and historical data re-

publications and files of photographs, all carefully indexed. No other university, so far as I have found, has such a complete and convenient collection of material for the present and future study of the institution. I have felt the need of an office of this kind when I have had to walk miles over campuses east and west in search of certain men who were said



CHARLES CURTIS HARRISON,
Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

lating to the university, the diagrams and exhibits that had been prepared for various expositions, sets of university

to know something that I said I wanted to know. In particular let me suggest that there should be in each university a

society or, preferably, a person, whose duty it is to collect fugitive publications of all kinds, programs of clubs and festivities, posters and declarations of inter-class war, meteoric periodicals and snapshots of student life. A file of catalogs and doctors' dissertations will not satisfy the needs of future historians and biographers. They must have something more if they are to make these dry bones live.

Lastly, in enumerating the facilities I had at Pennsylvania for acquiring the knowledge I did not get, I was lodged at Houston Hall. Houston Hall is to the University of Pennsylvania what the forum was to Rome. Kipling says there are four street corners whereon if a man stand long enough he will see everybody of importance in the world. It could be said with less exaggeration that a man could see anybody in the university by taking his stand under the memorial tablet that bears the name of Henry Howard Houston, Jr., B. S. MDCCCLXXVIII, and he probably will not have to wait very long either. Seven thousand persons pass thru the door in a day, not allowing for repeaters.

Houston Hall is a big clubhouse, handsomely furnished but not embarrassingly elegant, designed by two architectural students, and intended for the use of the students as a whole. The remarkable thing about it is that it is so used. The Pennsylvanians, old and young, seem to take more pride in it than in anything else about the university. It is practically a unique institution. Most universities have nothing at all corresponding to it. The Harvard Union is its nearest counterpart, but at Harvard certain classes of students call the union "the poor man's club" and take pride in not being seen in it, while in Pennsylvania there is very little of that feeling. Here rich and poor, Greek and barbarian, Jew and Gentile, wise and unwise, bond and free, meet on terms as near to equality as could be expected under present conditions. The building contains a post office, an auditorium, and rooms for reading, writing, billiards, trophies, Y. M. C. A. and various student societies. There is also, filling a long felt want very inadequately, a lunch counter. This department should be expanded and given better quarters. The cafeteria or "help-

yourself" plan now so popular in large cities is still better adapted to student lunch rooms and on account of its cheapness could easily be made to pay.

The importance of Houston Hall lies in the fact that it is serving a nucleus in the process of unification or crystallization by which a congeries of professional schools is becoming a definable university. Houston Hall is like the string in a stick of rock candy. Here medics, dentists, engineers and collegians have a chance to learn to regard one another otherwise than as hereditary enemies. In organization the University of Pennsylvania is in a stage of development about such as I imagine Columbia was some ten or fifteen years ago.

The process of evolution by which it is passing from a state of indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a state of definite coherent heterogeneity, etc., has been very slow and strangely retarded. For Pennsylvania is the oldest university in America. The others were colleges. The name university was first conferred upon it by the Legislature in 1779. The difference in name was not altogether without significance. The institution was in its early days more of a university than its rivals. Here the first medical school in the United States was established in 1765, "the fees for the course not to exceed six pistoles." It opened the first American law school in 1790. In fact, I cannot mention all of the things in which the University of Pennsylvania has been first. I must, therefore, devote myself in accordance with the plan of these articles, to those things in which the university is first. This will take less space.

But it is impossible to ignore history in dealing with the University of Pennsylvania. One cannot get away from it. All the walls are covered with it. The buildings are genealogical museums. Paintings, bas-reliefs, inscriptions, windows, relics, manuscripts and similar memorabilia catch the attention of the visitor wherever he goes. The painted faculty outnumbers the living.¹ I wonder if teachers and students do not get discouraged sometimes at the thought of

¹The Official Guide enumerates 205 oil paintings, mostly portraits of former presidents and professors. The catalog lists 148 professors and assistant professors.

having to do credit to so long a line of such distinguished predecessors as these look to be. The effect is overpowering to one who has been visiting the Western State universities where they rarely have anything over twenty-five years old. If they have they apologize for it and explain that they will get a new one when the Legislature raises the appropriation to a decent figure. In Western colleges the literary societies are the most evanes-

It should be stated as the first and most important fact about the University of Pennsylvania that it was founded by Benjamin Franklin. That is not engraved on the stationery of the University as "Founded by John D. Rockefeller" is on that of Chicago, but the visitor acquires the information without any exertion on his part. It does not, however, serve to differentiate the University of Pennsylvania from other Philadelphia in-



HOWARD HOUSTON HALL.
The clubhouse of the students.

cent of organizations. They usually die or turn Greek in a few years. But in the University of Pennsylvania there are two literary societies which are eighty and ninety-six years old respectively, and still living, actually alive and working. They are the Zelosophic and the Philomathean. Their age could be told approximately by their names, for the same rule holds in this as in paleontology, the longer the name the older the specimen.

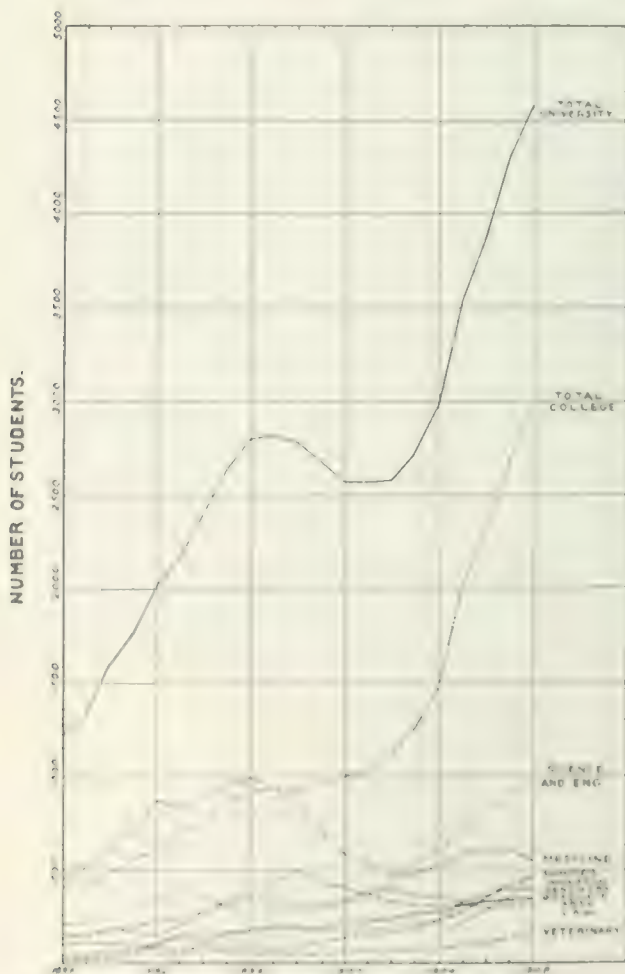
stitutions. The University, the Franklin Institute, the American Philosophical Society, the Public Library, Girard College, the Manual Training School and the *Saturday Evening Post*, all owe their origin in some sense to that fertile and practical brain. The question naturally arises what would there be at Philadelphia if Franklin had not been starved out of Boston?

The remarkable thing about Franklin's

ideas is their vitality and persistence. They are as hard to get rid of as sweet clover. If they are trampled into the mud by one generation they grow underground and sprout up in the next. The University of Pennsylvania is still raising crops from the old seeding and has not yet exhausted it. The germ of the University of Pennsylvania was a little pamphlet entitled "Proposals Relating to the Education of Youth in Pennsylvania, B. Franklin, Printer, 1740." The most revolutionary of his proposals and the one he had to fight for hardest was "teaching the English tongue grammatically and as a language." On the idea exprest in the phrase "as a language" he was most insistent. He says:

"Reading should be taught and pronouncing properly, distinctly, emphatically; not with an even tone which underdoes nor a theatrical tone which overdoes nature."

His specifications for a head master



STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1888-1908.

This material was obtained from the Bureau of Education, Circular of Information No. 2, Washington, D.C.

of the school, tho not including all the virtues now demanded of the college president, are strong on this point:

"That the rector be a man of good understanding, good morals, diligent and patient, learned in the languages and sciences and a correct pure speaker of the English tongue."

An Englishman visiting the institution in its early days notes with astonishment and admiration that "they have a professor whose sole business it is to teach boys their native tongue grammatically and instruct them in reading and pronouncing it with propriety."

But in this Franklin was too far in advance of his age to be immediately successful. The English department of his seminary was systematically neglected and narrowly escaped annihilation. Nowadays there are English professors everywhere, altho it may be doubted whether they are teaching their subject as Franklin would have them. The question may also be suggested whether our universities are not now overlooking the need of training in something as obvious and everyday as "the native tongue," while they are searching the universe for more recondite topics to teach. In eulogizing Franklin we should not neglect to imitate him in the open-eyed recognition of contemporary demands.

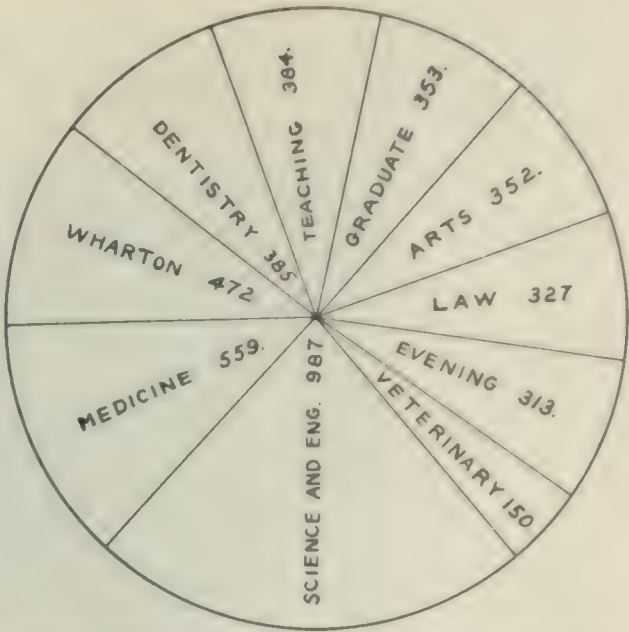
Altho Franklin was specially interested in the English School, yet he was not intolerant in the matter of languages. He advocated a differentiation of courses as follows:

"All intended for divinity shall be taught the Latin and Greek; for physics the Latin, Greek and French; for Law the Latin and French; merchants the French, German and Spanish."

The modern physician would substitute German for the Greek but some of our leading colleges would come nearer meeting the needs of the times if they adopted Franklin's system as it stands instead of their present requirements. They will probably begin to require Spanish of their commercial students about the time when instruction in Chinese becomes urgently needed.

Franklin regarded Latin and Greek "as the *chapeau bras* of modern literature"—the fashionable hat of the day, made to be carried and never to be worn. Public opinion in America has come to agree with him on the question of Greek

and it has been generally laid aside; but whether as the direct result of the sacrifice of Greek or from other causes, Latin is more popular than ever. It would probably be safe to say that there are now more persons in the world able to read Latin than there were in the age of Augustus. The number and proportion is increasing. In 1890 33.62 per cent. of the pupils in the public and private high schools of the country were studying



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1906

STUDENTS REGISTERED IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA FOR LAST TWENTY YEARS.

Years	88.	89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.	97.	98.	99.	00.	01.	02.	03.	04.	05.	06.	07.	08.	09.
School of Arts....	110	121	106	98	112	140	126	165	175	189	180	178	197	222	235	271	200	308	313	322	352	
Sci & Engineering	209	293	239	311	340	387	356	306	290	293	275	296	330	348	425	539	600	727	793	908	987	
Wharton	31	37	35	59	73	71	113	97	101	87	94	125	139	149	170	187	226	270	335	433	472	
Teaching .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	181	282	284	277	262	247	202	246	196	181	256	200	357	384	
Evening .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	154	227	223	253	
Other courses....	66	68	99	97	93	95	94	122	69	85	100	107	93	98	77	65	80	87	00	63	60	
Summer School..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	216	275	362	481	
Total College..	407	429	479	565	618	683	754	871	917	939	926	968	1006	1019	1113	1258	1190	2024	2302	2668	2989	
Graduate	31	43	53	73	117	154	161	172	161	155	158	172	168	179	192	201	213	298	316	336	353	
Medicine	458	506	609	703	871	841	897	940	907	953	854	701	584	556	475	472	546	592	592	605	559	
Law	156	149	178	187	220	236	279	313	358	360	320	312	347	386	339	322	303	322	297	303	327	
Dentistry	127	150	206	169	153	231	278	323	373	432	502	434	417	365	403	362	359	330	358	390	385	
Veterinary	58	64	70	76	92	78	78	61	50	48	50	46	60	78	62	82	70	105	110	131	150	
Duplications	15	16	16	9	16	43	51	48	45	52	20	10	9	10	6	5	15	113	121	154	193	
Total	1222	1325	1579	1764	2055	2180	2398	2632	2811	2834	2790	2673	2573	2573	2578	2692	2975	3558	3854	4279	4570	

Latin. In 1906 the percentage had risen to 50.17.³

Two of Franklin's educational ideas, that is, training for citizenship and for commercial pursuits, were slow in cropping out, but at length found embodiment in the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce and in the Evening School of Accounts and Finance. The primary purpose of James Wharton in endowing such a school was to free people from financial and political delusions and to promote honesty and economy in private and public affairs. A quotation from the document in which he set forth his plan in 1881 will show how Franklinian it is in style and spirit:

"The general tendency of instruction should be such as to inculcate and impress upon the students—

"(a) The immorality and practical inexpediency of seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than by earning it thru some sort of service to one's fellow men.

"(b) The necessity of system and accuracy in accounts, of thoroughness in whatever is undertaken and of strict fidelity in trusts.

"(c) Caution in contracting private debt directly or by indorsement, and in incurring obligations of any kind; punctuality in payment of debt and in performance of engagement.

"(d) The deep comfort and healthfulness of

³Report of Commissioner of Education, 1907, Vol. II, p. 1052. The figures for the various school studies may be obtained from the following table: 1890, 18.8 per cent.; 1906, 11.12 per cent. Foreign History, 1890, 20.83 per cent.; 1906, 15.43 per cent. Chemistry, 1890, 9.62 per cent.; 1906, 6.86 per cent.

pecuniary independence, whether the scale of affairs be small or great.

"(e) The necessity of vigorously punishing by legal penalties and by social exclusion those persons who commit frauds, betray trusts, or steal public funds, directly or indirectly. The fatal consequences to a community of any weak toleration of such offenses must be most distinctly pointed out and enforced.

"(f) The fundamental fact that the United States is a nation, composed of populations wedded together for life, with full power to enforce internal obedience, and not a loose bundle of incoherent communities living together temporarily, without other bond than the humor of the moment."

The presence of a large body of young men who have been imprest and inculcated with these principles ought to make Pennsylvania a model commonwealth.

The Wharton School being opened in 1883 was slightly antedated in part of its field by the establishment at Columbia in 1880, and at Michigan in 1881, of schools of social and political science. It has the honor, however, of founding the first

professorship in American history, held by John Bach McMaster. Here originated the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, when Edmund J. James, now president of the University of Illinois, was the Professor of Finance and Administration in the Wharton School, Professor Rowe, of the Wharton School, is now president of the Academy.

Mr. Wharton in specifying what should be taught in the school he founded also stated how he wanted it taught, in language which shows that he was aware of the common faults of college instruction:

"All the teaching must be clear, sharp and decisive, not languid or uncertain. The students must be taught and drilled, not lectured without care whether or not attention is paid. Any lazy or incompetent student must be dismissed."

This is easier said than done. In such few classes as I visited I did not detect any superiority over the work done elsewhere. The students in fact seemed less



THE MEDICAL LABORATORY

This is the front of the new buildings of the University. It was completed in 1904 at a cost of about \$700,000. The length is 327 feet and the width 192 feet. The interior is finished in white Italian marble.

orderly and attentive than usual tho showing their interest in the subjects by a readiness to question and argue. The

subjects which in most universities are called "snaps" or "cinches," such studies as geography, anthropology, sociology,



ENTRANCE TO A DORMITORY COURT.

evening students appeared more diligent and docile than the day students, probably because their opportunities cost them more personal sacrifice, perhaps also because they were tired by a day's office work. The chief difficulty the Wharton School has had to contend with is the diversity in the aims and preparation of its students. Some have entered the school because they were ambitious; some because they were not. In its earlier days especially it suffered from serving as a catch-all for those who could not keep up in the ordinary college course; and a man who cannot keep up in the ordinary college course is pretty slow. The Wharton entrance requirements are less than for the rest of the college, and there are many special or short course students. The regular four years' course of the Wharton School requires no physical or natural science and only one foreign language, and the prescribed work is necessarily composed chiefly of those

political economy, administration, English literature and the like. It is very unfortunate that these studies, which from their natural interest and great importance are specially adapted to form the core of a modernized humanistic education, make such slight demands upon the students' activities. A core needs to be stiff and tough. Of course any study can be made artificially laborious and time-consuming to any desired degree by loading it with extraneous drudgery, but it ought not to be necessary to resort to this common pedagogical trick. Sometimes the students see thru it. It remains to be seen whether the social sciences, as they become systematized, will develop some mode of training corresponding to laboratory work in the sciences, handicraft in the fine arts and translation in the languages. As now taught in our universities generally they require little more of the students than the ability to sit still in a chair for three-quarters of

an hour several times a week. This really is no trouble unless one has something else to do, for the lectures are often made exceedingly attractive by epigrams and illustrations. It is hard to suggest any way in which they could be improved in this respect; not impossible, however, for a story is told of a Western university where the professor of sociology had discarded the antiquated lantern slide system and introduced a moving picture apparatus, which showed slum life and settlement work with great vividness. At the close of the lecture he asked a favorite student loitering by his desk what he thought of the innovation. The student commended it with the moderation of manner and falling inflection characteristic of seniors, but added: "Say, Professor, couldn't you run in some illustrated songs to relieve the monotony?"

So far as I know the social science faculty of the University of Pennsylvania have not yet taken to moving pictures, tho I hope they will, for it is doubtless a legitimate and useful mode of conveying information. But so long as the lectures in these studies remain largely informational and the attitude of the students chiefly passive receptivity, the students will be sneered at by the men in engineering and medicine—and a certain fraction of them will deserve it. I have no reason to think that this fraction is larger in the Wharton School than elsewhere.

It is, of course, natural that the men in the old and established professions should regard with amused incredulity the efforts being made to create a new profession, or, rather, a group of new professions, for the University of Pennsylvania has recognized, more than other universities I believe, that to be practical the courses must be specialized. One of these professions is already emerging from the chaos and taking definite form in Pennsylvania. The State Board of Examiners of Public Accountants in 1907 raised their requirements much above those of any other State, virtually making a three years' course of study necessary for a certified public accountant, and the Evening School of Accounts and Finance is the only place in the State which gives the required instruction. The complete course in this school occupies four evenings a week for three years, and

the students who have completed it are said to be better equipped than those who have completed the two years' special course in the Wharton School because of their more advanced work and their office experience. There is no degree but a certificate of proficiency is given. Students under twenty-one are required to have a three year high school course for admission.

I have given a good deal of space to the Wharton and the Evening Schools because it is one of the most original and promising movements in the university. Taken together they include 725 students, more than any other department and twice as many as are in the College of Arts and Science. It is an attempt to meet two of the needs of modern life that many universities ignore; it gives systematic training in the technique of business and brings it within reach of the men who need it most, those already in business. The department is over-crowded and should soon have the new building which it has long been anxiously waiting. There are opportunities for unlimited expansion in various directions. By co-operation with the engineering schools it could develop courses combining finance and manufacturing which would be of great usefulness in Pennsylvania. The exceptionally large foreign contingent affords an opportunity to prepare young men to take advantage of the new openings for American trade with Latin America and the Orient. I was surprised to find that there seemed to be no connection between the Wharton School and the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, whose new buildings are close by. The City of Philadelphia could greatly increase its importance as a center of international commerce if it made a systematic effort to utilize the facilities of the university for that purpose. I got the impression, which may be altogether wrong, that the Wharton School in its effort to individualize itself had somewhat isolated itself. If so, it is unfortunate because both politics and finance ought to be kept in close touch with the things that they serve. I should think there would be danger lest the school should turn out men who had no higher aim than to become politicians or stock-brokers or both.

The centrifugal forces are strong in the College of Arts and Science. The tendency toward the disintegration of the old College, everywhere noticeable, has here full sway. Each group of allied studies organizes a school and then agitates for autonomy like a Balkan province. Nobody knows where it will all end. If they keep on splitting off pieces from the College of Arts there will be left only a flock of studies which nobody has any particular use for and a group of students who have no particular use for themselves. In some universities, Cornell, for instance, they are worrying about this a good deal. But nobody seems to worry in the University of Pennsylvania about anything.

Another indication, besides the Evening School of Accounts, that the university is aiming at a greater usefulness to the community is the opening of college courses for teachers and others whose time during the usual hours is occupied. The classes are held on afternoons and evenings and on Saturday forenoon. The admission requirements are the same as for regular College and the same baccalaureate degrees are given at the completion of the work which, however, may be strung out thru as many years as necessary. The range of courses so offered is limited but includes the fundamental studies in most departments, and a further opportunity is offered by the summer school which is growing rapidly in popularity. For most of the summer courses credit is now given and the master's degree may be attained by summer work alone. This will attract more advanced and serious students; and if the facilities keep pace with their demands the summer session may eventually prove as profitable an adjunct to the university as it is to Columbia and Chicago. Those universities, however, have strong educational departments which Pennsylvania yet lacks. But a good start has been made toward this by the introduction of some professional courses in pedagogy, and particularly the novel and interesting work being done by Prof. Lightner Witmer on the development of retarded children. I had a chance to see his "Psychological Clinic" in operation. It resembled a public dispensary. In the waiting room were teachers and parents with

open-mouthed, dull-eyed and logy children waiting for examination or treatment. Then in the amphitheater I saw children who a few months before had been equally unattractive and unpromising but now were doing sums on the blackboard and cutting up between times. Such was the transformation affected by a little surgery, some hygiene and a great deal of patience.

Thru the opening of the teachers' courses and the summer school, women now have a chance to enter most of the undergraduate departments of the College of Arts and Science and to obtain degrees. They are like special trains in a railroad system; they get a chance at the track whenever the regular schedule leaves it free. Still with a little ingenuity and inconvenience they can get about what they want. The graduate classes and degrees of the College are open to women on the same terms as men altho by a catalog fiction they are in a separate administrative department. There are several graduate scholarships provided for women, and special accommodations are to be made for them in the new graduate building. They form now about a fourth of the graduate school. The interlacing of courses and the elective system naturally bring women into an increasing number of classes and as the men discover what harmless and inoffensive creatures they really are the prejudice against them will gradually fade away. This consummation would be pleasing to the Founder.

There has been for twenty-five years one curious exception to the rule that women were excluded from the College. The Biological Course, a regular four-year course chiefly composed of botany and zoölogy, but with a rather wide range of election, has always been open to them. I was at first puzzled to see why the women should be allowed to study natural sciences but not literature, which most of them prefer. But on reflection I saw what the reason for the distinction must be. There is nothing immoral to be found in biology; but the classic literature of every language except the Chinese contains obscenities or passages offensive to a refined taste. If any such discrimination is to be made no better grounds for it could be found.



CLASS-DAY EXERCISES IN THE TRIANGLE.

In the exclusion of women from the Medical School another factor comes into play, which does not exist in the pure science, that is, the trades-union spirit or professional jealousy. This came out clearly in the conversations I had with medical students. When I inquired why they were so opposed to women students, they urged the objection often heard where coeducation has not been tried, that it would be embarrassing to attend clinics and lectures in the presence of the opposite sex. I appreciated the modesty and chivalry that prompted this reply, but I suggested that the presence of female nurses must be equally embarrassing. The answer was, "Oh, no. We don't mind the nurses. They are a sort of servants, you understand." I did.

It is hard to account for these local variations. Johns Hopkins Medical School, a few miles to the south, has women both as students and instructors. The Law School of the University of Pennsylvania admits women. There are usually two or three in attendance and some of them have made creditable records. On the other hand a Vassar graduate knocked in vain at the doors of the Harvard Law School last month. Some branches of the legal profession seem peculiarly adapted to feminine tastes and talents and it is likely that they will be largely given over to the women in the future. The fair sex also do well in some of the financial and commercial vocations so there is no reason why the Wharton School should be monopolized by the unfair sex.

No other university of these fourteen has so many handsome new buildings as

Pennsylvania. I do not know that all of the rest of them put together can match them. The Medical Laboratory Building is only excelled in splendor by the group of medical buildings at Harvard. The dormitories are only rivalled by those of Princeton. The Law Building has none in its class save Harvard's. The only thing to compare with the Engineering Building is the Mining Building of the University of California and that is not nearly so large and comprehensive. And as for the Veterinary Building no other comes into consideration. The University of Pennsylvania has better accommodations for its pigs than most universities have for their presidents.

Dark red brick with light limestone trimmings is the material of most of the buildings. In type they are varied but harmonious. The prevailing style of architecture is what I should call the English Collegiate. The reason I should call it so is because I have found that the most convenient term to use in talking about new university buildings anywhere. One is less liable to be contradicted when he says English Collegiate than anything else. Anyway I have put the pictures in so if I am wrong the reader will discover it and that will give him more pleasure than if I used the right word. I like to give pleasure.

One thing more remarkable about all these new buildings than their fine appearance is their adaptation to their purpose. They have been planned as well as designed. I do not know how much of the credit for this goes to Messrs. Cope & Stewardson, but somebody deserves a great deal of credit for not making the

professors and students work in buildings about as inconvenient and uncomfortable as medieval armor. There are fewer gargoyles on the outside of these buildings than some but there are more conveniences inside. They are well lighted and heated and ventilated; they are cleanly and incombustible.

There is a difference of opinion about the policy of putting so much money into buildings. When I have tried to excite the envy of professors in other institutions by praising these new buildings they have sometimes retorted "They need men more than marble down in Pennsylvania." That is true. The reputation of the University of Pennsylvania would have been much higher than it is if the authorities had adopted the policy of the early Johns Hopkins and got the greatest men to be found in America or abroad even if they had to be housed in garrets and cellars. But the criticism is probably unjust for it is not likely that they had the choice. All college presidents find it easier to get new buildings than to get professors to use them or janitors to clean them. Many a town has found it easier to get a library building than books.

So I rejoice that Pennsylvania has its splendid buildings. The money has not been wasted. It has been well spent, even tho it could have been better spent. And I do not agree with those who think them too fine for their purpose. To be sure the laboratory of mechanical engineering is not much like the shops the students later will have to work in or manage. They are more like those glorified shops we read of in socialistic utopias. But who knows but that some of these young men, finding that filth and noise and ugliness are not essential to industry and that it is quite possible for a workman, when his day's work is done, to step into the street looking as neat and decent as a bank clerk, may bring their own shops into a more utopian condition.

There are now twenty-six dormitory houses, arranged so as to form three quadrangles, one of which is a triangle, the entrance to the whole being thru a gateway under Memorial Tower, erected in honor of the sons of the university who served in our war with Spain. The individual houses are also constructed on

the single entry system, each opening on a quad and none of them containing more than fifty students who form a self-governing community, composed of men of various classes and schools. The principle is different from that of Yale, where the College are separated from the Science men and then segregated by classes. The discipline of the dormitories is in charge of a Parietal Committee composed of the proctors resident in the dormitories, and a board composed of one representative elected by the students of each house. The arrangement of the dormitory group about the courtyards gives the effect of cloistration which is traditionally regarded as conducive to the thinking of high thoughts, a seclusion all the more desirable since the university is in the midst of a great city and the campus is traversed by the traffic of the streets. The Triangle is the scene of the festivities of Alumni day. Last year, however, the loyal alumni did not enjoy themselves so much as usual because they were deprived of their spirits by the hard-hearted Parietal Committee which refused to suspend their rule against the introduction of intoxicants into the dormitories. There was much grumbling at the regulation and the Board of Directors of the Alumni Association made a formal protest and appeal to the trustees but in vain. The rule had been made because of certain unedifying spectacles presented here in former years; but according to the alumni they were not to blame for this but it was the undergraduates living in the dormitory who rashly attempting, later in the night, to follow the examples of their elders, quite surpassed them in conviviality.

I have already alluded to the influence of the dormitories in promoting, by this mixing of schools and classes, a social unity in the university that tends to compensate for its administrative disintegration. Such a force is especially needed because Pennsylvania has an extremely diversified student body. I do not know of any more so. Princeton and Yale, with their somewhat rigid courses and fixt habits, get a selected set of young men. The State universities are, of course, open to all comers, but the Western States do not have such a varied population as Pennsylvania. An ethnic

study of the student body would make a very interesting thesis for it would be hard to find elsewhere a population of such diversity of origin brought together at the same age under the influence of the same environment where a detailed and continuous record is kept of their physical and mental characteristics. There are representatives in the university of all the Old World races which have been drawn upon to work in Pennsylvania's mines and factories. The son of the capitalist and the son of his humblest laborer may be found in the same class room. There are boys from the mountains and boys from underground. Some of them have a lineage of scholars well known for two hundred years. Some have parents who cannot read. The students from the city are as diverse as those from the country. Some are well set up and well groomed young men and before their luxurious fraternity houses there are automobiles waiting to carry them from lunch to their classrooms, a few blocks away. Then, again, we see the street cars bringing pale-faced, stoop-shouldered young men who snatch ravenously at a scrap of learning and hurry away with it to unknown parts of the city. Some are interested only in the discovery of new methods of electrolysis; some are interested only in the discovery of new methods of ballet-dancing. Some care for nothing but cuneiform inscriptions; some care for nothing but teeth. There was a great fascination for me in simply watching the students. The University of Pennsylvania is a more interesting place to visit than Princeton for the same reason that a botanical garden is more interesting than a grove.

The presence of so many diverse elements in the university is an educational force in itself, provided it is taken in the right spirit as in general I think it is. There is a noticeable atmosphere of informality and congeniality about the place. I would say democracy but there are so many kinds of democracy, and every university boasts the purest brand. I might distinguish by saying that Princeton has the democracy of the club and Pennsylvania has the democracy of the street car.

Not but what the Pennsylvanians have their prejudices. There is, of course,

some snobbishness, family or financial. Anti-Semitism occasionally shows itself, particularly in connection with fraternities. There is, as I have said, some prejudice against women as students. The boy who sat next to me in the chemistry class, in which there were half a dozen rather mature ladies, said with a sneer that he did not see why a woman should want to study chemistry. I asked him why he was studying chemistry and he said it was because he had failed in it the year before. There is some aversion to foreigners and considerable antipathy to negroes. "They generally get run out sooner or later" I was informed by one of the students, but my informant told, but not without a certain unwilling respect in his tone, of one negro who was too smart to be got rid of and had reached the Senior class of the medical school: "I wish they had oral exams.," he added, "then the profs. could soak him."

Pennsylvania is the most cosmopolitan of American universities. It has more students by half from foreign countries than it has from New England. In 1909 there were 225 foreigners enrolled, about 5 per cent. of the whole.⁴ Among them are 20 from Australia and 15 from New Zealand, more than are to be found in all the other American universities. They are mostly in the Department of Dentistry, a fourth of whose students are foreign, including many from France and Holland. There are 38 students from South America, of whom Brazil furnishes the most, 15. Professor Rowe, on his recent trip thru South America, was welcomed in San Paolo, Brazil, by a U. of P. Alumni Club of eighteen members. In the number of Asiatic students, 31, Pennsylvania is surpassed by Yale, 42; Illinois, 39; Harvard, 43; Cornell, 50; Columbia, 42; California, 46.

There are six national clubs, Chinese, British, French, Japanese, Latin-American and Russian, and a cosmopolitan club besides. The students from different localities in the United States are similarly organized. There are about twenty-five State and as many more Pennsylvania county clubs among the undergraduates, many of them working in co-operation with the local alumni or-

⁴See report of Professor Tombo. *Science*, October 1, 1909.

ganizations at home for the greater glory of their Alma Mater. I doubt if any other university has so complete a system.

Our universities in general and the University of Pennsylvania in particular, seem to be trending toward the organization of the medieval universities where the student gilds took an important part in the government. The fraternities and these national, State, county and city clubs have more than a fanciful analogy to the "Nations" or Consiliariæ altho their aims are somewhat different. In 1200, when Germany was farther away from Italy than China is now from America, the Germans of the University of Bologna formed their national club

sities one wonders why these picturesque ceremonies are not revived with the others. It would be a pleasant sight to see the members of the Texas State Club, in cowboy costume and bearing the Lone Star banner, escorting one of their "Doctorandi" to College Hall for his examination and waiting on the steps outside to congratulate or console him. Perhaps something of this kind is what President Lowell meant when in his inaugural he spoke of the need of more honors to scholarship. Another worthy endeavor for these modern "Nations" would be "the extirpation of rancour and quarrels," even the official feuds of the classes, the bowl and poster



THE DENTAL CLINIC.

for "the conduct of funerals, the extirpation of rancour and quarrels, the attendance and escort of our Doctorandi to and from the place of examination" and other purposes, specified and unspecified. Nowadays when medieval pageantry is so popular in our univer-

fights in which the students are stripped naked or sent to the hospital, and the Sophomore raid on the Freshman banquet in which hundreds of dollars worth of furniture and pictures are destroyed, and other rough and vulgar displays of animal spirits.



THE ENGINEERING BUILDING.

This is the largest of the seventy buildings on the campus, having a total floor space of 128,000 square feet. It has a frontage of 300 feet and a depth of 100 feet, besides a wing of 50 feet. It cost \$8,000,000 and was dedicated in 1906. It is heated by direct steam, lighted by electricity and ventilated by electrically driven fans.

The University of Pennsylvania must have all of the fraternities that any university has and some of its own besides. Twenty-six national fraternities are represented here. Considering their power and wealth it is surprising to learn that they do not run college politics as they do in the Western universities. Music in various forms is one of the most popular of the student activities. There is a school of music somewhere about the institution but I did not find it. The students I talked with, tho active in glee club and operatic work, did not seem to know anything about it, so I judge it has little to do with inspiring and shaping the musical life of the university. The Mask and Wig Club get up annual comic operas in professional style and with more than the professional certainty of success. Last year this club turned over to the university \$40,000 of its surplus for the construction of a dormitory to be called by its name. This is a mani-

festation of the true spirit of college loyalty and ought to be imitated by other student activities which get more money than they can legitimately use. The architectural students are finding an opportunity for the exercise of their artistic talents in the production of old English dramas and spectacles. In debating the Pennsylvanians have shown remarkable ability. In the triangular league with Cornell and Columbia they have won both annual debates, the positive and the negative sides, seven times in the last eight years. Athletics, altho the most prominent of student activities, I have not discussed in these articles because the general public hears more about this side of university life than it does about all the other sides.

Owing partly to the influence of Franklin the University of Pennsylvania has been free from sectarian control, altho even he would doubtless wish to have more stress laid on instruction in

religion and morals than now exists. Pennsylvania, however, like Yale and Princeton, keeps up the custom of compulsory chapel for college students. The absence of a theological seminary has had one practical disadvantage which accounts in part for the fact that the University of Pennsylvania took but little part in the intellectual development of the West and had until recently a rather local clientele. The ministers in small places were the recruiting agents for the colleges. The presidents of most institutions established in the West were ministers. They naturally gave preference to the college they knew most about in the sending of students and the getting of professors, and in that way Yale and Harvard attained a dominant position in the new empire. The most interesting features of the Y. M. C. A. work in Pennsylvania is maintenance of a university settlement and a summer camp. The settlement has two large and well equipped buildings and an athletic field on the bank of the Schuylkill.

Some idea of the trend of graduate work may be gained from the distribution of students. The catalog of 1908-9 gives the number of students taking major work in the leading departments as follows: History, 33; English, 33; pedagogy, 25; chemistry, 24; Germanics, 23; classics, 22; physics, 22; political economy, 20; philosophy, 19. This is of course apart from the medical department, where a great deal of research work is done. An anonymous gift of \$200,000 has just been received for this purpose. The engineering department devotes itself strictly to undergraduate training, believing that it is not good policy to attempt to combine with it either research or extension work. The Wistar Institute of Anatomy and Biology is a semi-independent foundation devoted exclusively to research. It occupies a large building containing laboratories and museums, and offers facilities for investigation free of charge to qualified persons from any institution, thus serving as a sort of clearing house for biological research. The institute has assumed the publication of all the important independent periodicals in its field, *The Journal of Morphology*, *The Journal of Comparative Neurology* and

Psychology, *The American Journal of Anatomy*, *The Anatomical Record* and *The Journal of Experimental Zoology*.

The University of Pennsylvania has led in Assyriological research. The expeditions sent out under its auspices, and conducted by Dr. John P. Peters, Dr. Hilprecht and Dr. Haynes, have unearthed the ancient city of Nippur in southern Babylonia, and discovered thousands of tablets and other antiquities ranging from a period which Dr. Hilprecht once put as far back as 7000 B. C. Many of these objects are now displayed in the museum, and boxes of them are still in the cellar. A succession of noble volumes of several series are still appearing written by the general editor, Dr. Hilprecht, Dr. Clay, Dr. Radau and others, while a personal difference, such as ambitious and sometimes jealous scholars too frequently fall into, has thru the papers given the Nippur expeditions more public fame than has all the learned research. Nor must I fail to mention Professor Jastrow's various studies, particularly that in Babylonian religion now appearing in two large volumes in Berlin and in German. The Free Museum of Science and Art also contains a large store of other ethnological specimens, Alaskan, Egyptian, Nubian and Etruscan. No other university in the country has an archeological museum which will compare with this in richness and variety, and in some respects its only rivals are the Louvre and the British Museum. The completed building will cover nearly twelve acres, and cost about two millions and a quarter. The part now erected cost, including furnishings and equipment, \$389,000, of which the State provided \$150,000.

I must mention here two interesting investigations which the University had the honor of starting, but dropped before their point of greatest value had been reached. One was the photography of moving animals by Eadweard Muybridge. The University has 700 of his plates. These experiments revolutionized two arts, painting and drama. The artists said at first that they would pay no attention to them, that their own pictures correctly represented running horses as seen by the eye, that science can never dictate to art. Nevertheless,

they had to change their minds and their methods, and already the old-fashioned rocking-horse gallop seems as absurd to us as Egyptian statuary. The Muybridge photographs were also the starting point of the moving picture business. If the University of Pennsylvania had developed this idea it would have gained scientific fame and popular appreciation. Incidentally it would be in receipt of an income of several millions

William Pepper, Joseph Leidy, Horace Howard Furness and S. Weir Mitchell. They spent three years in investigating every medium who would consent to appear before them and found nothing but fraud. But it is not enough to expose one generation of mediums, for they crop up later with the same old tricks and some new ones. The commission expressly stated that their report was only preliminary, and asked to be allow-



HYDRAULIC LABORATORY.

In the Mechanical Department of the Engineering Building.

a year. I understand, of course, that a university holds to the principle of Agassiz and has "no time to make money." Still it has to have money, and is not it as honorable to earn it as to beg it?

The second investigation I have in mind is the Seybert Commission of 1881. This was appointed by the trustees to investigate modern spiritualism, the funds being furnished by the bequest of Henry Seybert for that purpose. The commission consisted of ten men, among them

ed to continue the investigation.⁶ They stopped only because they had run out of mediums. If the Seybert fund has not been otherwise used, would it not be in order for the trustees to appoint a new commission? Many people would be interested to see if they would make as short work of Mrs. Piper and Eusapia Palladino as they did of Dr. Slade.

The University of Pennsylvania pre-

⁶ *Professor's Report of the Commission Appointed by the University of Pennsylvania to Investigate Modern Spiritualism.* Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1887.

sents the same puzzle to me as the earth did to the ancients. I cannot see what supports it. How does it manage to do so much with such a small revenue? According to the report of the Carnegie Foundation it was sixth among American institutions in the number of students and eleventh in total income. Obviously the students must pay in tuition fees a larger part of the expense of instruction than in other institutions. This was shown in the table published in connection with my first article. I have been told that the real financial foundation of the University is a little memorandum book which Provost Harrison carries in his vest pocket when he makes his calls, and that if this fails him he puts his hand into another of his pockets and supplies the deficit. But what would become of the University if something should happen to that memorandum book? One of the most useful of Mr. Harrison's donations is that he gave in memory of his father, the George Leib Harrison Foundation. This now amounts to a million dollars and provides fellowships and scholarships to men of exceptional ability, assists professors in research work and otherwise promotes the higher interests of the University. The success of Provost Harrison in raising money will be best appreciated by the college presidents who have failed to accomplish it. But he has done more than raise money or give it, he has made good use of it for the development of the University in the ways I have indicated. He does not get credit for all he does because he is so quiet and unostentatious about it. "There goes our little provost," said a student on the campus to me in a tone that had in it something of affection and was not lacking in the essentials of respect. He had been sitting with the seniors as they sang in the twilight; he was going to a literary society, just strolling about, unobtrusively, informally, seeing things for himself. This is different from some presidents I had seen. Still nearer to the students, however, is the vice-provost, Edgar F. Smith, Professor of Chemistry, on whom devolves much of the administrative work of the University. I wish it were possible to get up a triangular intercollegiate contest between

Prof. Edgar F. Smith of Pennsylvania, Prof. Albert W. Smith of Cornell, and Prof. Thomas A. Clark of Illinois, to see which could name the most students at sight. Every one of them could name his thousands.

During Mr. Harrison's administration the bonds connecting the University and the State have been drawn more closely. In fact, the institution is already doing the work of a State university, only it does not get the pay for it. That is why it is not free to students. It could be made so if the State would appropriate for it a million dollars a year, such as is given by Western States not nearly so rich as Pennsylvania. The constitution of 1776 provided for "one or more universities" and it is time to put it into effect. The difficulty lies in the word "more," for there are several claimants for public support. But a good beginning is being made. The last Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$750,000 for the University of Pennsylvania for the biennium, tho the Governor scaled it down to \$480,000, distributed as follows: \$130,000 for general maintenance, \$130,000 for the veterinary school, \$200,000 for the university hospital, and \$20,000 for the library. The University has also received much assistance in various ways from the city and people of Philadelphia from its foundation to the present. The old families of Philadelphia have always taken great pride in it and given it hearty support, even in some cases going so far as to send their sons to it. The Philadelphia newspapers pay little attention to the University except to exploit some scandal in connection with it. One may read them for weeks and not hear of anything except the athletic field. The Boston papers fully appreciate the importance of Harvard. The Chicago papers use the campus as a happy hunting ground for scare heads of marvelous discoveries in science and religion. Either way is better than silence. People know more about the University of Chicago than they do about the University of Pennsylvania, even if what they know is not so. But those who do not yet know about the University of Pennsylvania will have to learn before long, for it is becoming an educational power in the land. It was raised thru the efforts of

Provost William Pepper from a local institution, in which many of the professors taught for the fun of the thing, into the position of a great national and international university. What progress it has made recently I have tried to indicate in the preceding pages. It has

gained more students in the last five years than Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, Chicago and California, all put together, and its advance in other respects, altho not commensurate with its growth in numbers, has been surprisingly great.

NEW YORK CITY.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—This is the eleventh of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of THE INDEPENDENT. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

1 Harvard University.....Jan. 7th, 1909	8 University of Minnesota....Aug. 5th, 1909
2 Yale University.....Feb. 4th, 1909	9 University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909
3 Princeton University.....March 4th, 1909	10 Cornell University.....Oct. 7th, 1909
4 Stanford University.....April 1st, 1909	11 University of Pennsylvania.Nov. 4th, 1909
5 University of California....May 6th, 1909	12 Johns Hopkins University...Dec. 2d, 1909
6 University of Michigan.....May 27, 1909	13 University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910
7 University of Wisconsin....July 1st, 1909	14 Columbia University.....Feb. 3d, 1910



Indictments Without Loopholes

BY OLIVER E. PAGAN

[As indictment expert of the United States Government, Mr. Pagan, who is special assistant to the Attorney-General, has written the legal accusations in all the important Federal prosecutions of the last six years. He has indicted trusts, land grafters, Governors, Senators and ordinary Congressmen. Before his time the first defense of Federal malefactors was to smash the indictment. Now the accused magnates generally take it for granted that the indictment is unassailable, altho Judge Holt has just thrown out the indictment charging conspiracy in the American Sugar Refining case, and the Government will appeal. In this article Mr. Pagan tells something of how he produces "burglarproof" indictments, and his article is a lesson in general rhetoric as well as in law.—EDITOR.]

SINCE the law is based on common sense and grammar, I try to use both in drawing an indictment. Before starting to write I make sure that a crime has been committed and that there is sufficient legal evidence. The crime must fit a statute. I keep the statute beside me as a guide when I begin to write out an outline in pencil, aiming to be as clear and short as possible. The pencil draft is typewritten; then it is worked over to attain further clarity, brevity and precision. The sentences are rearranged, the modifiers shifted so that there is no confusion or useless language.

The classics of English literature, especially the writings of old English jurists, give us a standard of accurate and economical expression. The modern tendency to slipshod language has infected the legal fraternity as well as other classes. An average attorney gets

tangled up in his own parts of speech. He falls a prey to indefiniteness, grandiloquence and inconsequence. When writing anything like an indictment he becomes self-conscious or intoxicated with the extent of his verbal resources, and produces a labyrinth of words. He even forgets his object.

While the courts will not invalidate an indictment for mere "surplusage" or verbosity—which is a heritage of the days when lawyers were paid for length rather than strength—the use of superfluities is usually accompanied by the graver fault of indefiniteness. A few "alleges" thrown into an indictment are enough to spoil it. "To wit," another uncertain expression, has ruined many a pleading. To say that a man stole "about \$1,000" won't do at all. We must state positively that he stole \$1,000. If the amount proves to be only \$900, that won't hurt the case. The indictment

must be positive, tho it is not necessary to prove all the details charged. The correctness of a stated time is immaterial, as long as it is within the statute of limitations—unless it is a case of burglary at night or something like that. One word misplaced in a sentence may change the entire legal effect. Take these two sentences: "He bought goods intending not to pay for them." "He bought goods not intending to pay for them." In the first case there is a positive statement and a crime charged; in the second example the statement is negative and does not charge a crime. "Whereas" is a bad expression, like "allege" and "to wit," but "said" and "aforesaid" are economical and good expressions.

Many pleaders can't omit telling how they are going to prove the charge. They fill an indictment with a history of the case and most of the evidence. This is just as needless as a prolix form of introduction often followed. In beginning an indictment I follow the simple old English form, "The jurors of Our Lady the Queen upon their oaths present," etc. I try to write indictments about half as long as the average presented in the courts. My lengthiest pleading, under the elaborate anti-trust law, is about 2,000 words. Logic and simplicity ought not to be misappreciated, but it is a plain fact that some jurists and attorneys hate to lose the red tape, and object to a document which says all the things necessary and then quits. The majority, however, are willing to concede the advantage of conciseness when this legal novelty is brought to their attention. Good punctuation is a detail not to be overlooked.

The importance of selecting the right statute for an indictment was illustrated in the case of ex-Senator Burton of Kansas, who had been unlawfully acting as a paid attorney in the Post-Office Department. A check had been mailed to him in payment of his services. Two indictments were brought and dismissed, because they were based on a double error, that a check was money and that a crime had been committed either at St. Louis, where the check was mailed or at Washington, where the check was received. When I wrote an indictment that

held water, I did not charge him with "receiving compensation," which was doubtful of proof, but stated that he "agreed to receive compensation," which was easily established. We may not succeed in making the punishment fit the crime, but it helps some to fit the right statute to the right defendant.

New laws, such as the Sherman Anti-Trust law, the Interstate Commerce law, the Pure Food law and the Immigration law, call for independent thought on the part of the pleaders who have to make written charges against violators of those laws. There is nothing in the old law which grew up in England, called the common law, to furnish precedents for such cases. When thus called upon to think, the majority of pleaders either fail to satisfy the fundamental rule of pleading, which requires them to state the facts in sufficient detail to enable the defendant, court and jury to understand what the charge is, or else they state so many immaterial facts that they get lost in a maze and entirely forget to state the facts essential to the charge. One of the earliest cases under the Sherman law, the "Knight case," decided by the Supreme Court of the United States against the Government, was a good example of wool-gathering. The pleader told a long story about the buying up or leasing of a sugar refinery, but neglected to state facts which would show how this would affect interstate commerce; and the court calmly refused to infer such facts to exist. It is an old rule that pleadings must not be "argumentation"; that is, the pleader must not state facts surrounding the main fact, and then expect the court to infer that he is charging the main fact. He must charge it directly, altho at the trial proof may be given indirectly or by circumstantial evidence.

The pleader should not always put all his eggs in one basket. That is, he should make the charge in various ways, under different counts, in order to meet the possible variances in the evidence as it is produced afterward at the trial, and also in order to hit the one of several theories of the law involved which the trial judge may have in his mind. An indictment was once drawn by a district attorney in the West against a young

Napoleon of finance who was selling worthless mine stock thru the mails. The indictment was built on a certain theory of facts, and the district attorney was afraid to go to trial for fear the defense might prove the facts to be different. When I was called in I drew another indictment, stating the facts several ways in several counts. Thus we had the defendant "coming and going," for if he objected to one count he ran the risk of admitting the charge in some other count. He was tried and convicted.

An indictment in a recent national bank case in New York was held to be defective on what might seem to be rather a fine point. The defendant was charged with making false entries in his books, and the pleader thought that since there are two sides in bookkeeping, debit and credit, he must mention both sides in one count, but the court held that this violated the rule against "duplication," because only one of the double entries might be false. Each false entry should have figured in a separate count. It is against the law to make "a false entry."

An example of the danger of too much descriptive detail in an indictment was given when a pleader said a man stole a white horse. It chanced to be a horse of another color, as the saying is, and the man escaped. If the pleader had written "horse" without qualification, leaving the determination of color to the trial, the thief would have gone to jail. A rule provides that when stolen property and the like is described in close detail, it must be proved according to the given detail. However, the forbidding of a riotous and incorrect imagination on the part of a pleader does not also prohibit a constructive use of facts. In the lottery case at Mobile, Ala., the Honduras company was circulating its last list of drawings, thinking to evade the law, which says that no advertisement of a lottery shall be circulated by mail or express. I drew an indictment charging that the last list was actually an advertisement—for it was intended to lure new customers into the game—and the promoters of the lottery were glad to avoid trial by paying \$300,000 in fines to the Government and promising to quit.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



To the Murderers of Ferrer

BY HARRY H. KEMP

Fools! think ye still to slay the Age-to-Be?

Seek, rather, to enchain the flowing wind,

Whose limits are the sky's, or strive to bind

The turbulent, vast bosom of the sea,

Than thus to grapple progress foolishly

Or stay the onward marches of the Mind!

Oh, kings and princes! Now, too late, ye find

That what He served was mightier than He!

Why wrestle with God's adamant-fronted laws?

When will ye see the vanity of pyres

And running noose and rifle? The Great Cause

Ye *cannot* hang with rope or burn with fires!

And, do ye what ye will, whither Cæsar's crown!

God's earthquake-tread must shake your empires down!

LAWRENCE, KAN.

The Assassination of Prince Ito

BY HENRY GEORGE, JR.

[Mr. Henry George, Jr., has just returned from an extended tour of investigation in the Orient for a representative American publication. His travels and his personal knowledge of conditions and men make him well fitted to write on this subject.—EDITOR.]

THE last time I saw Prince Ito was in the midst of a brilliant company in the banquet hall of the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo. It was at the close of last May, and the occasion was the first public dinner of the International Press Association of the Japanese capital. Besides all the leading members of the Japanese press, a number of distinguished foreign correspondents were

Count Okuma, Mr. Chirol, the foreign editor of the *London Times*, then on a brief visit to Japan; Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the *London*



PRINCE ITO,

Who was assassinated at Harbin on October 26.

present, and also front-rank men at the bar, in the army and in the world of politics. At the head table sat seven guests of honor. Chief of these was Ito. The others were two Japanese, two Englishmen and two Americans, to wit: The Premier, General Marquis Katsura;



THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

His illustrious reign has been largely due to Prince Ito.

Times, traveling with Chirol; ex-Vice-President Fairbanks and myself.

Prince Ito was the first of the honored guests to speak. Captain Brinkley, a cultured Englishman, who has grown gray-haired in Japan, and who is editor of the *Japan Mail*, made a fervid address of introduction. He gave a brief sketch of the truly wonderful career of the statesman and indicated Japan's immeasurable debt to him.

When Ito arose emotion almost mastered him, strange as it appeared in a stoical Japanese. His voice was low

and tremulous. He said, speaking in his native tongue, altho he commanded fluent English, that he felt restored to the peace and blessings of home and that now at last he hoped he was done with the stress of official life.

He had just a few days before returned from Korea and had formally resigned from his office of Resident General in that weak and unfortunate kingdom—a kingdom robbed into poverty

The argument appealed to every Japanese, but at that time Japan was scarcely out of the swaddling clothes of her new birth. Ito and the other advisers to the Crown feared such a bold policy at such a time. But later a war came with China over Korea and later yet a war with Russia, the Manchurian slice of China itself being an added cause of the latter conflict. So that, as a result of these two conflicts, Japan did, in 1905,



ITO ENTERING SEOUL
As Resident General of Korea

and impotence by its aristocracy, and for generations lying a lure to Russia, until Japan, in self defense, entered and established a protectorate.

Such a protectorate was what the great Japanese War Minister Saigo urged Japan to establish there in the seventies. "If Japan does not make Korea strong to resist the foreigner," urged Saigo, "Russia or some other power will seize that territory, and then Japan will not only find herself cut off from the continent of Asia, but in imminent danger of invasion and partitioning at the pleasure of the foreigner."

what Saigo urged her to do in the seventies.

And just as Ito had been the directing genius of the revolution of 1868, and subsequently drafted the instrument for a constitutional monarchy, and was the chief organizer of the new form of government, successively holding most of the principal offices of state, he was the logical man for the tremendous task of reorganizing Korea under Japan's protectorate. Japan gave her best mind to the work.

Ito entered upon this new labor as he had entered upon all the others—with

modesty. And he soon found himself confronted with two unforeseen and very serious difficulties. One was an influx of adventurous and unscrupulous Japanese, who undertook to carve out personal fortunes, not stopping at murder to accomplish their ends. The authorities in the Philippines have had similar difficulties with a similar kind of Americans. Such adventurers are known in the Far East as "beachcombers." Ito, in a public speech, gave notice that if they did not clear out and keep out of Korea he would handle them without gloves; and where they were actually caught in crime they were summarily punished.

This action called upon the Resident General the condemnation of those who had regarded Korea as a country to loot.

But a still more serious situation arose when the drum-head methods of the military staff under Ito came into collision with the more gentle methods of his civil staff. The one party was for stern, repressive measures against all manifestations of rebellion of the younger generation of Koreans, who, with the cry of "Korea for the Koreans," hoped to rouse the dormant nation to a sense of its degradation and to throw off the domination of Japan. The civil staff, on the other hand, was for conciliation with schools, hospitals, the general introduction of sanitation and such manifestations of Japan's good will.

The struggle between these two elements was long and obstinate, giving outward appearances of a policy full of erratic turns and even violent contradictions. But Ito's temperate intentions won in the end. The civil staff prevailed over the military; and when Ito laid down the Resident Generalship, it was with the conviction that the formative stage had been passed, and that the rule of Japan, whether as a protectorate or that of an integral part of the Japanese Empire, would thereafter be along the lines of peaceful up-building and development.

But in accomplishing this, Ito did not kill the military discontent with "soft" rule in the Hermit Kingdom nor quell the Korean patriotism that could see no justice short of freedom from Japanese and every other domination. However, when he turned his back upon Seoul and came home to Tokyo, to hand back his creden-

tials and pronounce his task done, it was with a deep sigh of personal relief.

This was the reason of his emotion as he stood up in that brilliant company at the Tokyo banquet. He had had most to do with bringing his native land out of the darkness of feudalism into the light of modern civilization; and now at the sunset of his life—he was seventy-two as he stood there—he had shaped the course which should raise another country out of the dust of ages—a country as large as France, but with a small population—a population for the most part reduced to helplessness by the monstrous exactions of a crystallized privileged class. Now, it seemed to him, he could rest for the remainder of his days in comparative ease.

But the thing was not to be. A new difficulty confronted Japan—a difficulty so serious and requiring such delicacy in the handling that the nation's First Man must undertake its settlement.

As a result of the war with Russia, that part of the South Manchurian Railroad running from Changchun south to Dairen (Dalny) and Port Arthur was acknowledged by Russia, in the Portsmouth treaty, to be the property of Japan. It was part of the line built by the Russian Government as an artery of the great Trans-Siberian Railroad running between Moscow and Vladivostok. The juncture point was Harbin in North Manchuria. After the Japanese had come into possession of that part of this branch reaching from Changchun down to Port Arthur, there still remained—and it remains today—in the hands of the Russians the short piece running from Harbin to Changchun. This was commercially valueless to the Russian system, since all thru business that can be diverted is, by special inducements, drawn over the Vladivostok route to and from the ocean; so that the Changchun piece is really an encumbrance. Therefore, it was natural that the Russian Government should desire to sell it.

But to whom should it be sold?

That was a matter fraught with the utmost importance to Japan. Not so much on commercial or transportation as upon political grounds. For her position in Manchuria is beset with the utmost difficulties. Chinese patriotism regards

her military occupation with suspicion, even if that occupation be only the protection of the South Manchurian road, and to last only for the remainder of the term of the railroad lease, which is fourteen years more, and this only in place of the Russians, who originally obtained the concession and the lease.

But still more serious is the jealousy of competing merchants of other nations who feel—not with justification—that the Japanese Government is making conditions and will continue to make conditions more favorable for its own merchants and manufacturers there than for those of other peoples. And back of

to the concessions wrung from China by Russia. The question has been and is: How get into Manchuria?

The purchase of the bit of Russian railroad between Harbin and Changchun looked like a possible beginning. Thru the Far East it is commonly said that Mr. Harriman looked upon this bit of railroad as the nucleus of a Harriman Trans-Asiatic-trans-European system. At any rate, it appears certain that Russia was willing to sell it either to a banking syndicate of foreigners, in which the Japanese were not included, or else to the Chinese Government, with the tacit understanding that it was then immedi-



RAILROAD STATION AT HARBIN,
Where the transaction of Prince Ito took place.

these bona fide manufacturers and merchants who demand the "open door" for trade, are the banking combinations and the syndicates that reach out everywhere for railroad and franchise privileges—the men who, under the guise of furthering "trade," go in to exploit countries.

Both of these classes of outsiders—Europeans and Americans—have gazed with increasing jealousy upon Japan's occupation of Korea and her falling heir

ately to be transferred to the syndicate.

Such a syndicate owning this piece of railroad, carrying with such ownership the right of military protection, would raise up against Japan the very dangers that drove her into the war with Russia. Therefore, political necessity urged her to buy the road in question, and no less a man than Ito was adequate for the handling of the matter.

Therefore the Japanese Government

invited a conference with the Russian Government, and Ito and the Russian Minister of Finance, M. Kokovsoff, arranged to meet, not at Tokyo, nor at St Petersburg, but at the compromise point of Harbin—the point on the Trans-Siberian line, where the piece of Russian road in question branched off and ran down to the Japanese line at Changchun.

And there on the afternoon of October 26, with the sun shining, and a throng of Japanese officials and obscurer men about, and with the Russian Minister and his attendants a few steps away, the great Ito fell, the victim of a young Korean who shot from among the crowd three times. He fell with a smile and words of greeting to the Russian Minister on his lips; fell at the feet of his country's policy which, if compelled by Japan's feeling of self-defense, yet crossed the rights of the Koreans to be free, if only to lie and groan under the heartless and brutalizing despotism that had sucked the life-blood of that people for ages.

And now at his bier all Japan will mourn. For not only is he the First Man of the nation—he is the Spirit of the Nation incarnate. He is the Meiji era—the era of "enlightenment." He is the new Nippon—the Nippon that began with the fear of conquest and dismemberment by the foreign nations that were even then partitioning other parts of Asia. He represented the new Nippon that felt its first thrill as the young Mikado issued from the palace seclusion of his imperial ancestors at Kyoto, and at the urging of the young Ito and others of the new learning, gave forth the proclamation abolishing the Shogunate, or army leadership, and promised constitutional government, general education and all the conditions of the most enlightened peoples of the world.

Ito, born in 1838, the sole child of a petty clansman of Choshu, had got the seeds of this foreign learning into him very early, and had, while yet quite young, staked his life on it, and against the strict prohibition of the Shogun, determined to go abroad in quest of it. With the youthful Inouye and two others, all three of whom, like himself, afterward came to high distinction, he

cluded the Shogun's guards and got on board an English vessel, and sailed to England.

He and the others returned only when news came that the allied fleet proposed to bombard Shimonoseki, at the entrance of the Inland Sea. To them, it seemed as if the partitioning of Japan was about to commence. They hurried back to their country and threw themselves into the turbulent events that ensued.

Out of those events, in which they were most potent, Ito and Inouye emerged great figures, both holding successively the highest positions of State and being largely the molders of the new institutions. They, with Yamagata, Oyama, Matsukata and a few others, became the chief personal advisers to the really wise Emperor, and by common consent received the unofficial and honorary title of "Elder Statesmen," who have no constitutional place, but who are as real in the councils of the nation as the constitutional Ministers themselves.

Through all the turbulence of his stormy life—a life of home dissensions and foreign wars and rumors of wars; a life of struggling to lift and shape and inspire the nation in the highest ways—Ito cherished the sweetest affection for his boyhood friend, Inouye (now Marquis and full of age and honors). And having no son himself, he adopted as his male heir the son of the brother of this friend Inouye, so that the name of "Ito" might be carried on and a son be left to do homage to his ashes.

And while all the nation, from its august head down, will now do reverence to those ashes, the whole world may take notice of one shining fact. Ito, who had had every opportunity a man could have to become rich, died poor. The house he owned at Omori was given to him by the Emperor. His ways of living, like his personal bearing, were of the simplest. He was one of the great men of the earth, and like most great men, was too much engaged with the master matters to think of the pomp and pride of things. All who met him in his day will remember the gentle, modest bearing, and in the annals of Japan, down to the uttermost posterity, will shine the name of Ito the Great.

Errors of Peace Advocates

BY AMOS S. HERSHEY, Ph.D.

PROFESSOR OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY.

THE peace movement of our day has gathered such momentum that it seems urgent to call attention to some of the excesses committed in its name.

One of these is the demand that our text-books on history be emasculated in the interest of peace. It is probably true that many of these texts devote too much space to narratives of war and descriptions of battle at the expense of the arts of peace and the progress of civilization. But the fact remains that our children take more interest in these narratives than in what are often to them dry details regarding art, science and inventions. For instance, it is doubtful whether interesting descriptions of social life and customs of Colonial days are more stimulating or valuable as a means of developing character or imagination than the stories of heroism and sacrifice contained in the annals of our Revolutionary or Civil War. It is also doubtful whether the New Testament appeals as strongly to the imagination of the child as the Old Testament, or whether the stories told by Homer or Plutarch are less soul-stirring or ennobling than the account of Penn's treatment of the Indians or the narratives contained in the "Lives of the Saints."

Moreover, our leading authorities on child study tell us that the child repeats in his imaginative life the general experience of the race; and it seems to follow that some concession should be made to these tastes and inclinations. Furthermore, it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether the imaginative cravings of the healthy normal boy, who is both a hunter and a fighter by instinct and inheritance, should be left wholly unsatisfied in any sound pedagogical scheme. Likewise, the average girl shares in these memory experiences of the race as an interested onlooker, if not as an actual participant; and her rôle in history as the nurse and worshipper of the warrior cannot be wholly ignored.

But there is a weightier reason for refusing to allow our text-books to be expurgated by the extreme peace advocates or non-resistants. They do not seem to have an adequate appreciation of the importance of war as a factor in the history of civilization. They apparently fail to realize that from Marathon to Mukden nearly all questions of political or racial freedom and dominance have been decided on the battlefield.

It is true that the coming reign of perpetual peace, as predicted by seers like Micah, Isaiah and Jesus, and advocated by great thinkers like Penn and Kant, is one of the noblest ideals of the race. It is not as visionary and impossible of ultimate realization as many imagine, but it is a vision of the *future*, and history is a record of the *past* experiences of the race.

In looking backward into the past as far and clearly as he can, the student of history with trained vision sees progress and co-operation; but he also sees that life is a continuous and relentless struggle with its environment, and that *human* life is largely a struggle between more or less hostile groups resulting in the survival of the fittest—*i. e.*, those best fitted to survive under given conditions. Beginning with the family, whether in its matriarchal or patriarchal form, he sees it ever widening into the gens or clan, the clan into the phratry or curia and tribe, the tribe into the city and city-state. In the case of Rome, *c. g.*, he sees the city-state expanding into a great empire, and by the exercise of a marvelous statecraft and the use of a superior military formation and discipline gradually swallowing up all the rest.

He may then survey the gradual breaking up of this empire and the formation of new groups held loosely together by a system of land ownership based on a military tenure known as feudalism. He sees the feudal barons of the Middle Ages engaged in desperate

struggles with each other—struggles which result in the survival and dominance of the strongest and most unscrupulous, like the Normans in England, the Capets in France, the Hapsburgs in Austria, the Hohenzollerns in Brandenburg, and the Romanoffs in Russia.

There gradually emerges the states system of modern Europe based on the doctrine of absolute territorial sovereignty and legal equality of sovereign states. In a few instances, like Holland and Switzerland, the ideas of confederation or voluntary union and democracy prevailed over those of annexation and conquest, and in England a series of happy accidents led to the development of representative and cabinet government. These have since proved to be the leaven that has leavened the whole lump.

Since the seventeenth century the struggle between these large competing groups or states has continued, and is still going on, altho the groups themselves have been largely transformed by modern industrial and socialistic ideas.

In the economic field a similar process is actually going on under our very eyes. It has for some time been predicted by a few theorists like Marx and Engels that the practice of unregulated struggle or competition between modern business and industrial enterprises must inevitably result in the destruction of the weaker and the survival of the stronger, the better organized and the more unscrupulous.

This brings us to another criticism of a certain type or school of peace advocates. They refuse to face the world as it really is and has been, or they take refuge in a one-sided view of the evolutionary process. They will not see that we still live in the midst of constant peril and warfare; that we are confronted on all sides by possible external as well as internal foes; and that life is still a struggle in which those best adapted to their environment survive and flourish.

Of course there is a brighter side to the history of civilization than the one outlined above. Alongside of hostility and struggle there has been co-operation and voluntary association. There has been enormous and cumulative progress

in the arts and sciences, more especially during the past few centuries. But we can no more afford to ignore one side of the shield than the other.

The problem of peace is related directly to attitudes between national groups or states rather than to standards within any particular group. At the present stage of our still very imperfect civilization it is primarily a question of national interest or expediency rather than one to be determined by any particularistic point of view or system of personal or individualistic ethics.

Now if we look abroad upon the world as actually constituted into political or national groups, we find that it is virtually organized into a loose and inchoate confederacy of forty-five supposedly sovereign states representing various degrees of political, economic and social development. Eight of these are great Powers, of which several are world empires, with colonies and dependencies under varying degrees of dependence ranging from complete subjection to almost complete independence.

These forty-five sovereign states are in legal theory equal and independent, but some of them, like Cuba and Montenegro, are so in appearance only. Others are united by political alliances into larger but more or less uncertain and shifting groups. The most important of them are well equipped with the most destructive weapons devised by inventive genius, and modern Europe is virtually an armed camp. These sovereigns profess and practise an imperfect code of international ethics and certain rules of diplomatic etiquette, which are based partly on principles of justice and partly on considerations of policy or expediency and self-interest. One and all, they recognize war as a legitimate means of settling serious disputes among themselves. There is a growing sentiment and practice in favor of arbitration and even of making such arbitration compulsory in certain cases. The recent Hague Conference declared in favor of obligatory arbitration *in principle*, but was unable to agree upon its application in more than one class of cases, viz., claims arising from contractual debts. This is an important step in advance and somewhat lessens the danger of war, especial-

ly between Europe and the United States, but it only tends to diminish the many possible causes of war by one.

Another common error of peace advocates is the view that arbitration is the sole and sovereign preventive of war. Diplomacy has prevented, as it has caused, many a war. In the daily intercourse of nations, it is constantly at work healing wounds, adjusting claims, arranging compromise, and preventing friction. And recent experience during the Russo-Japanese War has shown that there are also great possibilities in mediation and commissions of inquiry.

Arbitration is no longer an experiment. During the past century there have been several hundred successful applications of this treatment, with practically no failures. The time has come when it is criminal as well as absurd for nations to appeal to arms to settle mere boundary disputes, to collect pecuniary claims, or even to secure reparation for breaches of treaty or violations of international law. Experience has shown that such questions are capable of judicial determination and should be settled by arbitration.

But there are, unfortunately, theoretical as well as practical limits to arbitration, for there are higher and more vital ideals than even those of peace. Such are the ideals of nationality, humanity and justice. Prince Bismarck and Count Cavour found in war a means for the realization of German and Italian unity, and the United States went to the rescue of Cuba in the interest of humanity. President Roosevelt has repeatedly called attention to the fact that there may be a conflict between the ideal of peace and that of justice.

Moreover, there are questions affecting the very life and growth of a nation, questions affecting its sense of dignity, honor and conscience or moral worth, questions affecting the welfare of the race and the future of civilization which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to submit to arbitration, at least at the present stage of civilization and political development. The United States will never consent to arbitrate any question endangering the existence of the Monroe Doctrine; neither Russia

nor Japan could probably be induced to delegate to the Hague tribunal the settlement of their commercial and political rivalries in the Far East. It does not follow that such questions must needs be decided by the arbitrament of the God of Battles, but they are, under existing conditions, not proper subjects for judicial arbitration.

There seem, however, to be questions whose Gordian knot can never be cut except by the sword. How, for example, would it have been possible to drive General Weyler out of starving and dying Cuba except at the point of the bayonet? How could the independence of the Dutch or American republics or the unity of modern Germany or Italy have been accomplished except at the cost of war?

Another source of error on the part of many peace advocates is the confusion of symptoms and causes of war. Modern navies and standing armies are to be classed as a symptom which reveals diseased or abnormal conditions of international relations rather than as a *casus belli*. Indeed, under present conditions, it is a question whether they are not also to be considered in the light of a preventive; for it cannot be denied that with all the cruel and crushing weight with which they rest upon modern industry and civilization, modern armaments have actually preserved the peace in Europe for a generation. Whether this peace may not have been purchased at too dear a price is another question.

The causes for war are various and manifold.* They have their root in human nature, in the passions, appetites, aversions and ambitions of mankind; and in the economic, political and social conditions under which men seek for the means of existence and enjoyment. On the one hand, we have to reckon with certain human factors, such as hunger, greed, national jealousy, racial aversion, love of glory or national vanity, and a desire to gratify these passions; and, on the other hand man is often confronted with conditions in his physical, political and so-

*The writer has made an attempt at a classification of causes in an article in *The Reader for September, 1907*, pp. 340-341. Certain passages of that article have been reproduced in this article.

cial environment which make it difficult to gratify these desires without a resort to violence. At any rate, the temptation to use force, under certain conditions, seems at times to be well-nigh irresistible. Until human nature is radically changed or social and political conditions are vastly improved, we shall probably continue to hear of wars and rumors of war.

A more or less extended study of the causes of war has convinced the writer that the most potent and prolific cause, even of modern wars, is the old passion for aggression and conquest. In recent times this passion assumes the form of commercial imperialism or a desire for economic supremacy, and nations with this virus in their blood are constantly seeking new fields for colonial expansion and commercial exploitation. Hence follow national rivalries and jealousies which may lead to war. If religious and dynastic wars are a thing of the past, recent contact between Orientals and Occidentals seems to indicate that there is danger of a recrudescence of racial antipathies which, if they continue to grow, may furnish us with a new *casus belli* to which it will be extremely difficult to apply the principle of arbitration.

Here, then, is a promising field for the labors of the pacifists. Beyond urging the settlement of disputes by arbitration and a limitation or armaments, let them address themselves to the task of softening the racial antipathies and bringing about a better understanding between the nations; devise ways and means for checking the aggressive spirit of modern commercial imperialism; secure a limitation or abolition of the right of conquest—a right at present clearly recognized by international law; try to persuade the nations to refrain from violating each other's territorial entity and sovereignty and to content themselves with

the exploitation and development of their own resources; and substitute, if possible, other nobler and less vulgar ideals for the ideal in statesmanship of mere commercial success and material prosperity.

But the most promising field for our activities as peace advocates lies in the international organization of the world on a federal basis, thus eventually insuring the permanent reign of peace and the establishment of universal order. Such an organization would not wholly eliminate the possibility of insurrection and civil war, and an international police power composed of small navies and slight standing armies might still be necessary in order to maintain the peace, repress violence and suppress insurrection. This is the way pointed out by the system of periodical peace conferences, to the ever-increasing prestige and extended scope of which we may look forward with confidence. It is the way of federation or voluntary union—the path followed with such beneficent results by the United States, Holland, Switzerland, Canada and Australia. The alternative is a continuance of the present struggle between the nations, which must inevitably result in the survival of the strongest and most unscrupulous—in the ultimate establishment of a world empire with a *pax Romana*.

The federation of the world is often regarded as a mere vision of the poets and a dream of philosophers. But it may be observed that in the Hague Tribunal or Court of Arbitration, we actually have, albeit in rudimentary form, a World Judiciary; in the system of periodical Hague conferences we have at least the rude beginnings of a World Legislature; and in the Administrative Council and International Bureau at The Hague we may in time discover the germ of a World Executive.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.



The Increase of Divorce

BY SAMUEL W. DIKE, LL.D.

[Dr. Dike has devoted his attention for many years to the problems of marriage and divorce, and is president of the National League for the Protection of the Family.—EDITOR.]

WE are now able, as we never have been before, to study the movement of divorces in foreign countries. No attention was given by Americans to the divorce statistics of Europe until Woolsey made a beginning forty years ago. But even when he published a revised edition of his work in 1881 he was able to give data for only three or four European countries and a half-dozen of our own States. Bodio of Italy and Bertillon of France, in their little pamphlets two or three years later, added somewhat to our knowledge of the movement in European countries. But none of these students was able to give data sufficient to show any general movement. A House of Lords report in Great Britain later added a very little to these sources.

But in 1889 the great report of the Department of Labor at Washington, made by Carroll D. Wright, put an entirely new face on the subject. This report, in a volume of 1,074 pages, gave a summary of the marriage and divorce laws of all the United States and of seventeen European countries and the statistics for the twenty years 1867-1886 so far as possible. This report brought out pretty clearly—what had been suspected and predicted by now and then one—that there was a great movement in respect to divorce that was affecting not only all parts of the United States, but nearly if not quite all Europe.

The recent issue of Part I of the Report of the Census Office bringing the report of 1889 down to the end of 1900 and extending the investigation to other European countries as well as to Algeria in Africa, Japan and Formosa in Asia, and to Australia and New Zealand, and incorporating in its pages the material parts of the old report, enables us to take a still wider view of the movement as well as to see its outlines for forty years in many countries and in some for a far longer time. For these two reports of the United States have

carefully gathered up not only the official figures the Government has collected, but added whatever other sources can supply. With slight exceptions it is a complete record of all that is known statistically on the subject. The report of 1889 was said on good authority to have attracted more attention and to have brought more credit to the Department of Labor than any work it had then or even since done. The fuller material and the more complete analysis made of the material cannot fail to make the present work, in two volumes, of far more value than the earlier one has been.

The one fundamental fact established by this last report is that divorces are increasing everywhere thruout the world so far as we have figures, except in Japan, where for a special reason, as we shall see later, they are decreasing.

A few countries give figures for forty years or more. Taking first those for forty years only we have the following for Europe: Belgium in the forty years increased her divorces from 130 to 618 in a year, England and Wales from 130 to 670, Scotland from 32 to 202, Ireland from 1 to 6, France from 2,181 to 13,098, Baden in Germany from 19 to 270, Bavaria from 270 to 746, Hesse from 28 to 183, Saxony from 396 to 1,470, Württemberg from 94 to 259. The Netherlands increased from 133 to 995, and Sweden from 1867 to 1905 increased from 128 to 448. For shorter periods other figures are now given. Austria increased divorces and separations from 748 in 1882 to 2,309 in 1906. Hungary increased from 910 in 1876 to 3,638 in 1905—that is, in twenty years. In Bulgaria the increase from 1887 to 1900 was small, being from 204 to 292. In Denmark, which next to Switzerland, has the highest divorce rate in Europe, the increase was also relatively small, being from 479 in 1891 to 589 in 1906. In the German Empire as a whole there were 3,942 divorces in 1881 and 12,180 in 1906. Italy, which has no divorce,

granted 723 separations in 1867 and 867 in 1904. Rumania increased her divorces from 276 in 1871 to 1,800 in 1904. Finland in thirty years from 1875 to 1905 increased from 55 to 153 in 1905. Poland from 163 in 1867 to 345 in 1886. Russia outside of these two last granted 1,066 in 1867 and 1,385 in 1886. Russia has not furnished statistics for the last twenty years. Servia granted 297 in 1887 and 426 in 1904. Switzerland, having the highest divorce rate in Europe, about 1 divorce to 20 marriages in 1906, granted 1,102 in 1876 and 1,343 in 1906. Norway has made the greatest increase in proportion to numbers of any country in Europe, having gone from 33 in 1870 to 366, or eleven times as many, in 1906.

In foreign countries outside of Europe we now have statistics for a few. Canada granted 4 divorces in 1868 and 42 in 1906. The Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand granted 74 in 1887 and 465 in 1905. From the Far East we have the statistics of Japan and Formosa. Japan had 110,859 divorces in 1887 and 60,179 in 1905. The ratio of divorces to marriages was 1 to 3 in 1887 and 1 to 5 in 1905. The remarkable decrease is explained largely, if not wholly, by the fact that divorce in Japan, which formerly was entirely within the control of the families concerned, except in case of disagreement, became the subject of the

regulation of public law in 1898, since which time the number has been a little over half what it had been. In Formosa, now under Japan, there were 860 divorces in 1898 and 4,939 in 1906. But the figures for the earlier date are probably wide of the mark, evidently being those reported from the imperfect returns of the first year of collection. In the later years there was 1 divorce to 6 marriages. From Africa we have data only from Algeria, since it has been under French rule, which leaves the Mussulmans and Jews to their own systems of marriage and divorce. There were among all classes 12,405 divorces in 1881 and 14,735 in 1905. Among the Jews in Algeria there was 1 divorce to 18 marriages, among Europeans 1 to 29, and among the Mussulmans 1 to 3. It is noticeable that the ratio for the years reported among the Jews of Poland was 1 to 4.

As a whole, divorces have nearly doubled in Europe in the last twenty years. In the United States, notwithstanding the high rate already attained they have increased well toward threefold or from 25,535 in 1886 to 72,062 in 1906. There were 9,937 in 1867 in the United States. It is clear that there is a world-wide social movement that for good or for evil is affecting the most fundamental of social institutions.

AUBURNDALE, MASS.



The Better Part

BY HORACE MERRIMAN HAYDN

'Twere sweet to win the plaudits of the crowd,
To do, or say, or write the thing unique.
Yet more, to hear within my soul—not loud,
But clear as silvery chime—Thee, Master,
speak:

"Thou hast wrought well thy work. 'Tis mine
To recompense thee. Dost repine?"

'Twere sweet to have possessions large in
store,

With unchecked hand to succor human need.
Yet if that joy Thou dost refuse to pour
Into my cup, I scan Thy life and read
That Thou didst give to man no gold,
No gold, but only love unfold.

'Twere sweet to turn the erring heart to Thee.
Yea, Master, sweeter than thou might be
side.

Wilt Thou not grant me some such then to
see,

Whom I have brought in Thy dear cross to
hide?

I bid me "Peace." Can I yet know
The harvest? Mine in faith to sow.

Fain would I cleave, Lord, to this better part.
Here would my restless spirit rest content.
Help me to still the tumult in my heart.

That in Thy calm each new day may be
spent,

Until, beyond all mist of tears,
I read the meaning of the years.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Literature

Around the Globe

WITH all the interesting spots of this earth discovered and explored, it would seem as if the literature of travel must gradually and ere long become but as an oft-told tale, were it not that rediscovery may prove more interesting than discovery itself, and that no two pairs of eyes ever yet saw alike, or went forth to look at the same things from the same viewpoint. He who goes to find the Italy

of the Renaissance will have a different tale to tell from his whose preoccupation is with Roman remains, and the lover of German medievalism will not speak of the new empire which alone another will see clearly, and comprehendingly describe. The aspect of the earth is changing every day, as it has been changing since history—and travel—began. One can still journey with the Bible, Herodotus or Mandeville, or—Mark Twain:



"RAM" IN THE LIME LIGHT
From Bayne's "A Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel" (Chicago)

one can follow the ejaculatory itinerary of the schoolma'am; one can pin his faith to Baedeker. The results depend, not

and keep the courts where Jamshyd gloried and drank deep.

New realms of travel are being made



MURIAHIE AND MEN DESCENDING A DESERT DEFILE
From Furlong's "Gateway to the Sahara" (Scribner's)

upon the tour, but upon the tourist. The familiar haunts of Nature will be centers of civilization tomorrow; London Bridge is awaiting its traveler from New Zealand to sketch from its broken arches the ruins of St. Paul's; the lion and the liz-

accessible to us; the world grows ever larger, because the perfection of our means of transportation is ever making it smaller. We shall "trip" to the ends of the earth—even unto the poles—in the footsteps of the discoverers and the

pioneers, then, these resources exhausted, we shall return to the places nearer home, grown new and strange and interesting again, worth rediscovering because long neglected. The automobile has carried us back to the days of the

*French Provinces*¹ demonstrates that even France still holds unknown delights as great as those praised a hundred times, and in places as accessible as they. We thought ourselves perfectly familiar with the beauties and picturesqueness of

the French chateau, did we not? Well, Mr. Peixotto has rediscovered others, famous once, forgotten now — Vaux-le-Vicomte, Courances, and Fleury-en-Bière—all three of them easily reached, in the neighborhood of Fontainebleau. Here is a suggestion capable of infinite expansion, but there are others in this book, which is one long imitation, extended with contagious enthusiasm, to go wandering by autoboot and autocar, around Paris and away from it; and, after the felicitous manner of modern travel writers, Mr. Peixotto does not forget, in his enthusiasm, to be practical in his rôle as guide. His drawings are a delight, of course.

The cradle of modern civilization, the seat of its prehistory, from the pillars of Hercules to Bible lands, is having its season of rediscovery. Whether the great Powers in Morocco, or Mr. Hichens in the Sahara, are responsible for our reawakened



LANDING AT CHAMPERICO.

From Walter's "Guatemala and Her People of Today." (Doubt & Co.)

stage-coach, plus certain modern advantages; what the aeroplane will do for us remains still to be seen.

A rediscoverer in familiar places is Mr. Ernest Peixotto. His *Through the*

French Provinces. By Ernest Peixotto. Illustrations by the Author. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. \$2.50 net.

interest in Northern Africa, it were hard to decide. Suffice it to say that Mr. Charles Wellington Furlong is in the nick of time with his *Gateway of the Sahara*,² a book on Tripoli and

The Gateway of the Sahara. By Charles Wellington Furlong. Illustrated by the Author. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. \$2.50 net.

Tripolitania, the most truly African part of Barbary, which, a work of travel today, will be but a mysterious, picturesque reminiscence tomorrow, when civilization shall have done its inevitable work. The book has local color, it is excellently written, the mixed population, its strange ways and methods of thought, as they reveal themselves to the

tomorrow the foreign legions of France? Yes, Mr. Furlong is just in time. Like Mr. Peixotto, he is his own illustrator, and, again like him, as handy with brush and pencil as with his pen.

What may well be described as a tour of discovery, so far as the means of locomotion is concerned, is Mrs. Frances Kinsley Hutchinson's *Motoring in the*



Copyright, 1900, by Fleming H. Revell Company.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS IN PEARL-FRINGED ROBES.

From Headland's "Court Life in China."

unbeliever, receiving as much attention as the country itself. The Romans swept down upon it and crushed the power of Carthage; barbarians from north and south succeeded them; then came the Crusaders, Charles V, the navy of the young republic far across the sea;

Balkans," a book that is likely to convert new roads into well-beaten paths. Dalmatia, Montenegro, Herzegovina, Bosnia—here again are regions which modern civilization is about to invade, to make

MOTURING IN THE BALKANS. By Frances Kinsley Hutchinson. Illustrated. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co. 8vo. \$2.75 net.

them over after its own image, which is not, so far as the tourist is concerned, one of infinite variety. The book furnishes good reading, there is so cheerful a holiday atmosphere in its pages. It demonstrates, also, that this magnificent trip can be made without the dangers one has come to connect with travel in the Balkans. It all depends upon the traveler, his tact and attitude.

Mr. Norman Duncan, journeying far from Labrador, has taken the Bible as his guide in *Going Down from Jerusalem*,⁴ a book that has all the charm of a first visit paid by an observant, highly impressionable traveler to an unknown country. It is not only nature that has impressed him there, its warm beauty, the peace of its star-studded nights, the parching heats of its deserts, but the human nature of its denizens, their *Weltanschauung*, formulated entirely by their religion, the peace it gives, and also the baffling lack of concord in them between practice and precept.

Mr. S. G. Bayne evidently was determined to take a good mental rest when he started on the trip which has produced *A Fantasy of Mediterranean Travel*,⁵ and he has unmistakably carried out the determination. His text is of the most casual, superficial character, but his illustrations are excellent.

While *Court Life in China*⁶ is not strictly speaking a book of travel, it may well find a place here. Its author, Mr. Isaac Taylor Headland, husband of the physician of the late Dowager Empress's family, devotes nearly one-half of his pages to the life, character and reign of one of the great women rulers of history, a woman whom the West will probably never learn to judge with the impartiality that is her due, since it can never make the viewpoint of the Orient its own. The rise of this middle-class Manchu girl to absolute power in the oldest and numerically the greatest of empires must ever remain a romance of the East to us, far stranger than any invented by its tellers of stories. Mr. Headland testifies anew to the influence

she acquired over all who came in contact with her; he also talks pointedly of the injustice and double-dealing and violence that went to the formation of her conception of the Foreign Devils. The Emperor Kuang-Hsü is next discussed, so are the Chinese statesmen. In the writing of his studies of court life, and of the private and social life of the ladies of the upper classes the author has had the full benefit of his wife's exceptionally close knowledge and experience.

The good work of making us better acquainted with our fellow-Americans to the south of us goes on apace. The latest contribution to that knowledge, which still remains scant, is Mr. Nevin O. Winter's *Guatemala and Her People of Today*,⁷ with chapters on the neighboring republic of Honduras and British Honduras. As in his earlier book on Mexico, the author combines the practical with the historical and picturesque: our possible share in the making of the Guatemala of tomorrow is of as much interest to him as the country and the people, their civilization, manners and customs of today. It may not be amiss to register in this place a protest. Much was said and written during the recent Hudson-Fulton celebration regarding the scant display of the British flag in this city, but the total neglect of the national colors of our two American sister republics who sent representatives—Mexico and the Argentine—was passed over unnoticed. Again, much enthusiasm was bestowed upon the martial bearing of the British and German sailors and marines, but not one word of praise was given to one of the finest bodies of men in the foreign ranks of the military parade—the Argentinians.

An autumn season without a book or two by Miss Esther Singleton would seem incomplete, indeed. This time she gives us *Famous Cathedrals Described by Great Writers*,⁸ ranging from Moscow and St. Petersburg all the way across Europe to Dublin and Burgos. This is, we believe, her twenty-second "famous writers" book. They have their uses, and deserve their popularity.

⁴ *GOING DOWN FROM JERUSALEM. By Norman Duncan. Illustrated by Emerson Harris. HART & BROS. LTD. 8vo. net.*
⁵ *A FANTASY OF MEDITERRANEAN TRAVEL. By S. G. Bayne. Illustrated. Houghton & Co. 8vo. \$1.50 net.*
⁶ *COURT LIFE IN CHINA. By Isaac Taylor Headland. Illustrated. Fleming H. Revell Co. 8vo. \$1.50 net.*

⁷ *GUATEMALA AND HER PEOPLE OF TODAY. By Nevin O. Winter. Illustrated. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 8vo. \$1.50 net.*

⁸ *FAMOUS CATHEDRALS DESCRIBED BY GREAT WRITERS. Collected and Edited by Esther Singleton. Illustrated. D. D. Mead & Co. 8vo. \$1.60 net.*

Literary Notes

....We have received too late for review in our Educational Number the following books from Silver, Burdett & Co.: Howe's *Elements of Descriptive Astronomy*; Barry's *Hygiene of the Schoolroom*; Conn and Budington's *Advanced Physiology and Hygiene*; Sprague's *Macbeth*; Book II of the *New Century Geographical Series* and Book III of the *Progressive Road to Reading Series*.

....E. Byrne Hackett has resigned from the Baker & Taylor Company, publishers and booksellers, of this city, and will assume the management of the Yale University Press. Among the early publications of the Yale University Press will be the addresses delivered by the British Ambassador, James Bryce, in the Page Lecture Series and a controversial book entitled "The True Makers of Prophecy," by Canon Hensley Henson, who while in this country some months ago spoke before the graduating class at West Point.

....Mr. Dana Estes, M. A., is the editor of a new series of little volumes, *Noble Thought Books*, the writer chosen to open it being (it was almost unavoidable) Marcus Aurelius, while the second volume is entitled *The Noble Thoughts of John Ruskin*. The introductions furnished by the editor are, in the main, historical and biographical. There appears to be an inexhaustible market for publications of this kind, every season bringing the old favorites in some new and handsome form. The present edition is bound in green leather, and of a format easy to slip into a coat pocket. (Dana Estes, \$1.50.)

....A thoroly revised and enlarged edition of Mrs. Harriet Earhart Monroe's *Washington: Its Sights and Insights*, first published six years ago, makes available again an informing, well-written guide to the national capital. The author is briefly historical whenever necessary, which is, of course, quite often, but the chief interest of the book lies in its information on the current state of the various government departments, the number of their employees, the work done by them, etc., an occasional anecdote (not always laudatory of the things that be in our politics, even under civil service rules) leavening the record. The illustrations are all new. (Funk & Wagnalls, 1 net.)

....The veteran musical commentator, Mr. George P. Upton, whose "Standard Operas" and "Standard Concert Guide" have won a multitude of appreciative friends among music lovers, has now supplemented those worthy and useful handbooks by the publication of a volume devoted to concise and untechnical analyses of the lesser works in the modern concert repertory—overtures, suites, symphonic poems, rhapsodies, fantasias, etc.—which he entitles *Standard Concert Repertory* (McClurg, \$1.75). The book includes all the important compositions in those kinds currently performed, and marked by the author's thoroughness and painstaking care in compilation; is, in short, a useful and handy book of reference.

Pebbles

MR. LINGERLONG. I had a queer adventure this afternoon—

Miss de Muir (with a swift glance at the clock)—You mean yesterday afternoon, I presume.—*Chicago Tribune*.

COLLEGE STUDENT—Roses are red, violets are blue, Send me ten dollars and I'll think of you.

Loving Father—Some roses are red; others are pink, Enclosed find ten dollars, I don't think.

DR. C. H. PARKHURST, the eloquent New York clergyman, at a banquet of a religious club, said of charity:

"Too many of us, perhaps, misinterpret the meaning of charity as a certain deacon misinterpreted a Scriptural text.

"This deacon, a pillar of the Western church, entered in his journal:

"The Scripture asserts that 'if a man take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also.' Today, having caught my hostler stealing my potatoes, I have given him the sack.'"

AN INSURANCE COURTSHIP.

They both lived in a fourth-class country town, without fire protection, but love laughs at such obstacles as this. He had made up his mind to ask the fatal question which he felt would either make or mar him, and to that purpose walked slowly up the steps of the two-story frame dwelling with no exposures within sixty feet. Only the day before he had gained the good will of her father by obtaining a 15 per cent. reduction in his rate on account of the new metal roof which had been placed on the paternal home.

As he touched the electric bell (installed according to the rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters) his heart swelled to the bursting point.

"Let it burst," he murmured. "Have I not life insurance to the amount of \$5,000?"

The object of his affections was radiant in an Empire gown of pale pink, bought at Jones & Smith's fire sale at a reduced price. He could wait no longer.

"Beloved," he exclaimed, "for three weary years I have endured the life of a local agent, all for your sake. For three years I have cut rates, stole and perjured myself, and tonight I make application for your heart for a term which will never expire. Your love is all the commission I desire. I have furnished five rooms of a small brick flat, gravel roof, parapet walls, insured for three times as much as it is worth, and if you will be mine I shall be as happy—almost as happy—as the day I beat that non-union agent out of a \$10,000 risk. Nothing earth can give will ever equal that bliss. Have no fear. The moral hazard of the risk you take is perfectly good, the rate adequate, and—and—" But she was the daughter of an insurance commissioner and could not long withstand such technical wooing, so with a happy sigh she fell into his arms.

"You will always be fully protected," he whispered.

That night he received a telegram stating that he had been appointed special agent. Well! Well!—*Rough Notes*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Prince Ito's Unfinished Task

THE assassination of Prince Ito in the Russian railroad station at Harbin means more to Japan than the loss of one of the greatest of her Elder Statesmen. All of that unique group of men who raised a medieval kingdom to the rank of a world Power in a single generation must soon depart. But this is a calamity like the death of a general on the field of battle in the midst of a campaign. It is like the killing of Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen. For it is a mistake to suppose that the Peace of Portsmouth put an end to the Russo-Japanese War. It has been going on ever since and never more actively than now. No armies are marching and no navies are sinking, otherwise the tactics are much the same. As before, railroads are the chief weapons of offense and defense, and, as before, it is the financial interests that control the campaign. The prize is Manchuria, one of the richest regions of the temperate zone open for exploitation by modern commerce. The industrial pioneers of all nations, including our own, are looking with longing eyes toward this inviting field.

If the reader will refer to a map he

will see at a glance the general lines of the Japanese strategy. There is Korea, looking like a wedge driven into the Asiatic continent. Japan is the mallet doing the driving. But the point of the wedge is blunt. That, however, can be remedied. If the reader will lay his ruler on the northeastern point of Korea and draw a line to the west, then lay it on the northwestern point of Korea and draw a line to the north he will sharpen the wedge and drive it into the heart of Manchuria. This is what the Japanese are doing with the two railroads which China has with great reluctance agreed to let them build.

Of one of these railroads the world has heard much. It runs from Antung on the Yalu River, which forms the northwestern boundary of Korea, to Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. It was rushed thru during the war to convey troops into the interior. By the treaty of Peking, concluded in early September, Japan obtained the right to "reconstruct" this railroad, making it standard gage and in part following a new route.

But the same treaty provided for the construction of another railroad to the north of this, "as a joint enterprise" of Japan and China. This was something of a surprise, for the general public had no suspicion of this project, altho in fact two links of the proposed railroad had already been constructed. Very unobtrusively the Japanese had developed the port of Chyonjin, which is on the Tumen River in the northeastern corner of Korea, near the Russian frontier, and not far from Vladivostok. From here a temporary railroad had been constructed running into the interior as far as Hoiryong. This is on the boundary of China and just beyond it is the Province of Chien-Tao. Japan therefore laid claim to this province on the ground that it was part of ancient Korea, but finally consented to relinquish this shadowy title on condition of receiving the very substantial compensation of open trading points in the province and the right of way thru it to Kilin (Kirin), which is already connected with Chan-chun on the Mukden-Harbin Railroad. It was for a time something of a wonder why Japan should be so desperately anxious to get

Chien-tao, an insignificant mountainous district scarcely worth policing.

One more glance at the map to see what will be split off when this wedge is driven in. Obviously the splinter is Russia's Far East, including her only Pacific port, Vladivostok. In other words, the Japanese forces have stolen a march over the enemy and turned his flank. Hence this excitement and alarm. Already the St. Petersburg papers not only regard Vladivostok as threatened, but speak of the necessity of abandoning Khabarovsk, on the Amur River, as the seat of government of the eastern province, and removing the administration to Chita, a retreat of a thousand miles. But Manchuria will not be profitable to Russia if St. Petersburg is to be its only seaport. That is why Prince Ito was asked to meet the Russian Minister of Finance at Harbin, but before he could grasp his hand he was struck down by the bullets of the assassin.

What effect this disaster will have upon the situation remains to be seen. The Japanese in Manchuria have three foes to fight—the Russians, the Chinese and the Koreans, not counting the more or less active opposition of the commercial Powers. The publication of the Pekin treaty forbidding the Chinese to construct railroads paralleling the Japanese lines, and permitting the Japanese to construct railroads paralleling the Russian lines, aroused the latent patriotism of the Chinese, and a boycott of Japanese goods has been started similar to that of a year ago. In this movement, as before, the Autonomic Association of Canton and the Chinese students in Japan are among the chief agitators. Various Chinese chambers of commerce in Manchuria have declared their intention of neither hiring Japanese nor buying from them, and the campaign is being carried on by the electioneering methods familiar to us here, by circulars, post cards, dodgers and posters.

The Koreans employ more violent measures. The liberty which they did not raise a hand to defend, now it is lost seems a very precious thing, worthy the vain sacrifice of many lives. The murderer of Ito came from Vladivostok, and this has been used by Korean hands as the base for raids on the Japanese in

Northern Korea. Southern Korea has never been completely pacified, and of late the insurrection has been increasing. The country is overrun with bands like those which used to infest Macedonia, ostensibly inspired by patriotic motives, but raising funds by blackmailing and kidnaping. The Japanese troops are kept busy chasing them and with little avail, for when hard pressed they disappear among the peaceful population. A month ago the Japanese authorities announced that it would be necessary to increase the number of police stations in Korea from 339 to 480, and the assassination has again fanned the fires of insurrection. With the Russian papers threatening war, with the Chinese merchants boycotting things Japanese, with the Koreans shooting and burning, and with Europe and America clamoring for the open door in Manchuria, the Japanese lot is not a happy one.



The New York Customs Frauds

AT the recent trial, in New York, of Antonio Musica and his son, Philip, for defrauding the Government by conspiring with dishonest employees at the Custom House to avoid the payment of lawful duties, three of the Government's weighers testified that they had been engaged in this conspiracy. They freely and coolly admitted on the witness stand, apparently with no compunctions of conscience, that for years they had assisted importers to commit such frauds, sharing with them the profits of the criminal transactions. They also testified that the Collector of the Port, Mr. Loeb, had not only promised immunity to them, in return for these sworn confessions of guilt, but had also undertaken to retain them in the customs service of the United States. At the conclusion of the trial Judge Holt, before whom this testimony had been given, expressed his emphatic disapproval of that part of the agreement which provided for the retention of these men as employees in the Custom House. "It is not only discreditable to the Government," said he, "but it is also an injustice to the honest men of the same class in the service to compel them to continue to act in company with men who confess that they have committed crimes in the dis-

charge of public duty and are unfit to be trusted."

We are confident that Judge Holt's opinion is that of a vast majority of the American people. It is sometimes necessary, as he said, to promise immunity in order that the evidence of accomplices may be obtained, but this agreement went far beyond immunity from prosecution. These men, who by their own admission had been doing such foul work a long time (one of them for at least eight years), were to be retained, with their names on the payroll. It may be noted that Judge Holt afterward, while in no way modifying his just criticism of this part of the agreement with the confessing witnesses, commended the "sincere and resolute efforts" of the Collector to stamp out corruption in the service and bring violators of the law to punishment. It is true that Mr. Loeb has set out vigorously to purify the customs service at New York, which was sorely in need of purification. But in promising to keep these rascals at work he blundered.

We have read the statement in which he seeks to defend himself. "Without their testimony," he says, "a conviction could not have been obtained. They knew perfectly well that if they should be discharged and should then testify that they had taken bribes, it would be practically impossible for them to procure employment elsewhere and their families might starve." This is not a sufficient excuse. It seems to us that it must have been possible to obtain their testimony by a promise of immunity alone. If good detective work had brought them to the point where they were inclined to confess in order that they might avoid imprisonment, it was unnecessary to add the extraordinary reward of continued employment. It has been asserted repeatedly, without contradiction, that this agreement was approved by Secretary MacVeagh long before it was disclosed in court. We are not ready to believe this. As a merchant, Mr. MacVeagh has employed a large number of men. We do not think he could be induced to show such extraordinary favor to three rascals who had been robbing him for years. As for the difficulties which the corrupt weighers would

encounter in seeking employment elsewhere, such annoyance and hardship would be light punishment in comparison with the years in prison which they deserve.

There are many indications, in the sworn testimony and in other evidence, of persistent and wholesale corruption in the customs service at New York. There is reason to believe that some importers have solicited corrupt action for their own benefit, that others have been blackmailed, that employees in some instances have extorted bribes, and in others have been invited to take them. This corruption on the part of employees is partly a legacy from the days when appointments were rewards for political work. Many of those placed in the service under the old conditions had been unfitted for honest work by their connection with "practical politics."

We notice that, in all the excuses given for the favorable treatment of the guilty weighers, there is an assertion or an assumption that it was almost impossible for the Government to bring to light the corruption, the existence of which for years past is admitted, and to secure the punishment of the guilty. Now, we do not believe that the unearthing of this corruption would have successfully defied the efforts of skillful detectives, and we suspect that few if any detectives of ability have been used. It is known that the frauds have caused a loss of millions in revenue. One company has paid back more than \$2,000,000 that was stolen. One employee is said to have enabled importers to take \$1,000,000 by fraud. With one-tenth of the money that has been lost the Government could have paid for detective service that, in our opinion, would have upset the schemes of the conspirators and placed a considerable number of them in the penitentiary.

Whenever a crime highly profitable to corrupt importers is brought to light, the full penalty provided by law should be exacted. When the Sugar Trust paid between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 to the Treasury on account of frauds in weighing, a much larger sum was justly due under the law, and should have been recovered.

Suffragists and Suffragets

We have learned to make a sharp distinction between the two, suffragists and suffragets. The one employ, to carry conviction, the arguments of persuasion and peace, the other those of violence and war. The suffragists use the methods of modern civilization; the suffragets those of discarded barbarism. The suffragists have won their fight, in their own legitimate way, over large portions of the Christian world; the suffragets have not yet, in their short career, won a single victory, nor have they gained anything beyond hostility, disgust and lawful arrest. The suffragists keep within the limits of the law in whose making they have no part except by silent consent; while the suffragets resist and flout all law, because they were not consulted in the making of it, no matter how necessary and beneficial.

We do not believe that the sanity of American women will be overcome by the example of the violence of their English sisters. Mrs. Pankhurst is here talking to our women, but she finds them suffragists, not suffragets. She does not urge or devise the methods of violence by which the English suffragets attempt to compel the attention of the masculine voters. Mrs. Catt and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont do not assault the Mayor or Governor; they do not scream from the gallery of the legislative hall, or smash windows of hostile officials; they hire a hall, they send to their own big meeting delegates from every assembly district in the city, make vigorous speeches in their own meetings, and pass sensible resolutions. This gets columns of attention, even in the midst of a hot municipal campaign, and no little respect. It is a way that helps their cause in this land of feminine sanity; and we notice that Mrs. Pankhurst herself, in her campaign here for her cause, invited here from England to help female suffrage, does not venture to approve the methods which at the Bermondsey by-election sent women to smash a masculine ballot box and destroy the ballots. Really, the British way of courting imprisonment and then starving themselves to death, after the example of Russian patriots, may influence and convince British members of Parliament, but it is not to be safely ventured on in this

country. It will not work. It is too ludicrous. Our women have some sense of the incongruous.

In England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales women can now vote in all elections except for members of Parliament. This right has been achieved without violence. The same limited right of suffrage is granted in Denmark, Sweden and Iceland, while all rights of suffrage are given to women in Norway, Finland, Australia and New Zealand, and in four of the United States. All these rights have been peacefully secured; men have been converted to the sense of justice and have yielded them to argument, not to force. To attempt violence is simply ridiculous, almost amusing. Violence is not a woman's weapon. Men could sweep women into the sea, but they don't want to. What Australia and Colorado have given, the rest of our States will give, with a fair degree of patience; and the resolutions passed at the crowded meeting of women in Carnegie Hall were as sensible and just as they were peaceable.

Robert Browning and William Watson

BROWNING's poem which everybody knows, "Just for a handful of silver he left us," is said to have been directed against Wordsworth after he had received the honor of Poet Laureate, and had forgotten the high hopes of liberty which had inspired his sonnets at the time of the French Revolution. That was a magnificent poem, full of disappointment and regret more than of indignation, sternly condemnatory, but without a trace of vindictiveness, filled with a high passion for liberty, and closing with ultimate forgiveness. It is a model for righteous rebuke, severe but poetic.

Such is not the shorter poem by William Watson, included in his last volume and protected from republication by copyright. It is directed definitely against an unnamed woman, a woman still living, and is nothing more than versified abuse, whether justified or not we do not know. We are told that she is a woman of the highest position below royalty, and that everybody in England knows who she is, altho they do not print her name. We in this country are not supposed to know.

She might be the Premier's wife for all we are told or know. Indeed, one wonders whether there is no political venom in the poem quite as bitter as anything that exudes from the woman's tongue. The poem is entitled "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," and she is described as having a "hungering eye" and "venomed fangs" "malignant lipped," one who "sneers at the just," "blackens goodness in the grave" and whose position gives her the opportunity to do all sorts of vicious mischief.

This is not legitimate poetry; it is bilingsgate, simply rimed abuse. Let any one compare it with Browning's "Lost Leader," and he will see that Browning's is the expression of lofty sorrow that has not lost sympathy, but which must speak for justice and liberty, while this flings against a woman the bitterness of personal or political animosity. Like Browning, William Watson did not get the poetical recognition from his Sovereign or his Sovereign's Minister which he may have thought he deserved, but in Browning's lines there is no sense of disappointed vengeance. It is the purpose of Watson's poem to damn the woman described in all her social and public relations. That is not manly. • If she has influence such that her hands

"Can touch the springs
That move who knows what men or things,"
or kings, then let the responsible men in office be condemned, and not the woman behind them, no matter what venom is in her tongue.

And it is not poetic; it is baldly prosaic, with no touch of imagination, no ray of beauty. It has force enough, but a tetrametric succession of sledge-hammer blows does not constitute poetry. Violence is prosaic and requires special illuminative radiance to make it at all poetic. The publishers thought the poem ought not to have been included in the volume, and so think we.



Anemia and Physical Reform

THE announcement that Mr. John D. Rockefeller has given \$1,000,000 for the crusade against the hookworm and the anemia caused by it in this country means almost beyond doubt that in the next decade this parasite will cease to be a serious factor in mortality or morbid-

ity in the United States itself or in any of its territories. In spite of its ravages the worm is quite easy to eradicate, and prophylaxis of the disease is a comparatively simple matter. It was ignorance of its presence and lack of information with regard to the symptoms caused by it and its mode of ingress into the human system that has encouraged its spread. As it is, it seems probable that the successful crusade against this parasite will represent the second great benefit that has been conferred on us in the sphere of medicine by the Spanish-American War and the problems which it created. The American occupation of Cuba forced American enterprise and science to seek out and demonstrate just how yellow fever was carried and so bring about its eradication. The American occupation of Porto Rico led to the discovery that so-called tropical anemia, supposed so often to be due to a combination of the unwholesomeness of the climate and the effect of past malaria, was really due to the presence of minute parasites. These were the so-called hookworms, familiar enough in certain parts of Europe and in Egypt, but supposed to be non-existent in this country. The knowledge of the disease gained from Porto Rico soon enabled American experts to recognize the presence of the same parasite in our Southern States, and to the utter surprise of Southern physicians it was found that their worst anemias were due to this cause.

Some idea of the ravages that can be worked by apparently so trivial an agent the hookworm is only from one-fourth to about one-half an inch in length—may be gathered from the fact that in Porto Rico in 1903, in a total of 23,500 deaths, over 5,700 were from anemia and practically all of these the consequence of the presence of the hookworm in the intestines of the patients. The farther the investigations have been made in the South the greater has been found to be the extent of territory over which the worm exists and also the greater number of patients affected by it. The worm does not occur above the Potomac to any extent, for it finds the Southern climate much more suitable to it, so that it flourishes best only in tropical and subtropical regions. There is no danger of its ever becoming a national

affection, and yet it has done much to injure vitality at the South, and has been not only the cause of many deaths, but has been productive of an apathy and a lack of ambition in a great many people. It is no wonder that this should be so, for when thousands of little worms are fastened to the intestinal walls, sucking the very life blood of the patient, and occasionally migrating from one portion of the intestines to another, but always leaving a little bleeding spot from which, for a time, at least, blood oozes, it is scarcely to be expected that the victim will have much energy for anything in life.

The affection itself is extremely interesting, for it is one of the oldest diseases that we now seem to be able to trace definitely in the history of the race. It exists very commonly in Egypt and, indeed, for a long time the peculiar anemia which it causes was spoken of as Egyptian chlorosis. Dr. Sandwith, the English physician who has made a special study of Egyptian diseases during his long residence there, states that the descriptions of old Egyptian writers make it very clear that this parasite must have been present in Egypt 4,000 years ago. It was there that the existence of the parasite was first demonstrated about the middle of the nineteenth century, and it was supposed to be strictly limited in its habitat to this part of the world. One of the medical surprises of the time was to find that it existed among the workers in the St. Gothard Tunnel. Then came the further discovery that this so-called tropical or Egyptian anemia was very common in miners, brick-workers, tunnel workers, and, indeed, in many of the trades in which workmen were engaged in the handling of soil. We have had the same experience in this country since the discovery of the existence of the parasite in the Southern States. For instance, in the mines of Pennsylvania the disease has been found to exist, tho fortunately not to any serious extent. There is no guarantee, however, against its spread, for in recent years it has increased very much among the miners of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Haldane and Boycott showed that it was quite common in the mines of Cornwall in England.

In spite of the definite tendency of the

worm to become diffused, as is demonstrated by the history we have given, it is a comparatively easy parasite to deal with. We have a different form of it in this country to that which is described in the Old World, ours being at least once and a half as long and probably, therefore, more serious in its effect, but experience has shown that the parasite can be eradicated rather easily. It used to be thought that it found its way into the human intestines thru the digestive tract alone. The habits of workers in tunnels and mines make it rather easy for the eggs of the parasites in their intestines to be transferred to their co-workers thru food and water. Not long ago it was shown, however, by Loos, that the parasites might be hatched from the egg outside the body and that the embryo worms then attach themselves to the skin, gradually bore thru it, find their way into the veins, are carried to the lungs thru the right side of the heart, from here escape from the pulmonary vessels into the air spaces, pass up the bronchi and trachea to the pharynx and then are swallowed with the food and find a lodgment in the upper part of the small intestines. This is such a remarkable migration that only that it is confirmed by the observations of another distinguished expert, Chaudinn, it would be almost incredible.

There is no doubt now that many hitherto inexplicable skin diseases of tropical regions and of miners and tunnel workers must be explained by the presence of this parasite on its way thru the skin. Allen Smith has suggested that the so-called "ground-itch" of the tropics and Haldane thinks that the curious skin eruption called "the bunches" in Cornish miners are produced by the worm in the skin. Once the worm finds its way to the intestines it maintains itself there for years. The liability to reinfection is very great. If the worms are once removed, however, the patient proceeds to get better, provided, of course, the blood degeneration consequent upon daily losses for years and the patient's general condition permit of reintegration. A simple antiseptic thymol kills the worms most effectually and then they are swept out of the digestive tract by the use of some such purgative as salts. This treat-

ment may have to be repeated several times so as to effectually eradicate all of the worms, but in the milder cases it practically works a miracle. In a very short time the patients are new men and women, and, above all, the children lose their pallor and lack-luster look and become energetic individuals.

What is needed, then, is a spread of the knowledge of how the parasite gains entrance, first thru the digestive tract of those who are careless with regard to cleanliness in eating and drinking, and secondly thru the skin of those who go barefooted and fail to wash their feet and hands regularly. None of these precautions are difficult to secure, even in populations that are quite uneducated, and all that is needed is a definite crusade of information and encouragement, and we shall soon be rid of one of the serious paralyzing factors in the life of the Southern people. It will probably mean as much or more for "the poor whites" of the South than would the foundation of several universities. It is a great bit of philanthropy properly directed and well applied.



The Second Battle of Salamis

THE first Battle of Salamis, in 480 B. C., demonstrated the greatness of Greece. The second Battle of Salamis proves its decadence. In those days the valor of the Greeks made King Xerxes start from his throne. Now, when Greek meets Greek all the world laughs. They cannot even hit each other; only the hospital. A military dictatorship is no new thing in Greece. Many times in its history has some strong man made himself a tyrant, sometimes to the benefit of the people he ruled. The disgrace of the present situation lies not, therefore, in the practical suspension of free government, but in the fact that these tyrants of today are not strong men but weak, inefficient, quarrelsome, cowardly braggarts. We all saw what they were a few years ago in their war with Turkey, where they showed a rare combination of bluster and incompetence. Now they are trying to force another war, loading the country with taxes to create a new army and navy. Of course, they know that the Young Turks would like nothing better than to march to Athens, but they know,

too, that the Powers would again intervene to stop it because of the reverence of the world for the former inhabitants of the country.

There is one group of men even more despicable than the Greek officers and that is the group of Greek politicians they have under their thumbs. This new Battle of Salamis was a mutiny against mutineers. That is why it failed. If it had been a mutiny against the Government it would have succeeded. It did before. The Government not only pardoned the leaders in the military mutiny of a few months ago, but at their dictation it dismissed from the army the two officers who remained loyal to it. They require universal military training but with this exception, that the princes, one or more of whom in the natural order may be expected to command the army and navy, are to be deprived of the opportunity of military training.

The legislative procedure in Athens now is as follows: The bills are drawn up by the Military League, all sorts of bills revolutionizing the judiciary, imposing an income tax, making appropriations, etc. Then Colonel Zorgas takes them over to the Prime Minister's and orders them passed without amendment within twenty-four hours by the Chamber of Deputies. And they are passed. One day the Chamber passed twenty-three of these bills in an hour's session. But this did not suit the gentlemen of the Military League. They sent word to the Prime Minister that the passage of bills so swiftly and silently did not look well. It implied disrespect to the League, a sort of *lèse majesté*. Hereafter, they directed, the bills were to be discussed, not rejected or amended, but just discussed according to parliamentary custom. The Deputies complied, and the later bills from the headquarters of the Military League were duly discussed, altho it is reported that the debate was "in a minor key."

The truth of it is, Greece is a spoiled child. She has been coddled by the Powers and saved from the consequences of her own folly until she has lost the power of standing alone. From the time of Marco Bozzaris and Bryon she has been sympathized with, admired and petted without giving any sufficient reason for such favor. And now she is preparing

or war against one of the most warlike nations of Europe, when she is too poor to support her own Government. Russia, France and Great Britain have to drop into the hat \$20,000 apiece every year to keep up the salary of the King.



General Howard The death of Major-General Howard, in his seventy-ninth year, ends the roster of those who commanded an army during the Civil War; General Sickles, who still survives, commanded a corps. At West Point General Howard was fourth in his class, and his military career was distinguished and successful, except in the Battle of Chancellorsville, where, thru no fault of his, he failed to hold his position; but this was richly redeemed at Gettysburg. It was at Fair Oaks that he received the wound that cost him his right arm, but in two months he was again in the field. For a while he commanded the Army of the Tennessee, and dealt General Hood a crushing blow; and in General Sherman's march to the sea he commanded the right wing. After the war he had charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, was president of Howard University, named after him, and later of Lincoln University. What distinguished General Howard from other military officers was his positive religious activity. It appeared in his military career, for he found no conflict between the profession of the soldier and the religious life. He had no idea of settling down, when relieved of military duty, to a life of honored ease, but was always busy in some service for the people, particularly religious or educational. Possibly the pain from his amputated arm, from which he was never free, and of which few knew, accounted in part for his almost restless activity, altho it did not interfere with his persistent cheerfulness. His devotion to the interests of the negro race was constant, and his last years were given to the establishment of an institution for the education of the mountain whites. Doubtless his frank religiousness was the occasion of much chaffing while he was in active service, but Generals Grant and Sherman put the fullest confidence in him. He died suddenly of heart disease

the week after speaking at the American Missionary Association at Burlington, Vt., and the day after he had lectured on "Abraham Lincoln" in Canada. His is the record not only of a distinguished military career, but, what is better, of a useful life.



Anti Clericalism in Italy

Advices by mail emphasize the popular indignation at the recent execution of Prof. Francesco Ferrer by the Spanish military authorities. It evoked a remarkable exhibition of popular anti-clerical feeling in Italy and France. Enormous indignation meetings were held in Milan, Florence and Rome. In Milan, a correspondent writes us, the number of participating remonstrants is reported to have numbered more than fifty thousand. Work was entirely suspended in many cities for one or two days, even the shops and restaurants being closed. Everywhere in Florence the barred shutters bore a placard with the significant declaration, "Closed on account of international mourning" (*Chiuso per lutto internazionale*). Whether rightly or wrongly, the Italian press, in editorials glowing with indignation, attributes the travesty of justice, to which Ferrer fell a victim, to the machinations of the Jesuits and the hatred of the Roman Catholic authorities in Spain. For Professor Ferrer, as founder and director of his famous "Modern School," was an outspoken opponent of Spanish ecclesiasticism. By a legal procedure which nearly all the leading journals of Europe characterize as a blot upon civilization, the guilt of having abetted anarchistic plots was fixt on Ferrer. But Europe persists in regarding this as a mere pretext, under cover of which medievalism has struck a blow at modernism. This conviction has given to the pro-Ferrer meetings in Italy a surprisingly strong anti-clerical character. Naturally the socialistic press and organizations, representing primarily the working people, have taken the lead in these demonstrations. Anarchistic agitators also are trying to make capital out of the situation. But when entire cities participate in such them as of purely factional origin. It is undeniable that the laboring classes in Italy consider the Roman Catholic hier-

archy hostile to their plans for industrial and social betterment. Hence in many places priests were beaten and churches set on fire, while Ferrer was proclaimed another Giordano Bruno. In Florence the authorities yielded to the popular demand that Archbishopric street be rebaptized with the name of Francesco Ferrer. Unless a change of popular feeling ensues Italy must speedily become the scene of a new anti-clerical movement.



When we regret and condemn the execution of Professor Ferrer in Spain, we do not thereby approve his schools or his teachings, and we presume he took part in the Barcelona insurrection. The principles he taught in his schools were simply anarchistic, hostile to government and to the Christian religion, and wholly to be condemned. Here are some of the principles inculcated in Ferrer's schools, and which were engraved on tablets for the scholars to learn:

"The cause of all the injustices suffered by men, whether privileged or disinterested, is found in the belief in a supernatural Being, and in the relations between men established by religion.

"The flag is a rag of various colors attached to a staff, the symbol of tyranny and misery.

"Property has been acquired by spoliation and theft, under the designations of industry and commerce.

"All evils, all sufferings, all injustices are due to that stupid and brutal thing called Fatherland."



We are not surprised, and we are pleased, that the Southern Presbyterians are so much bothered by criticisms from other bodies about the "elect infant" clause in the Westminster Confession, that the presbyteries are now voting on the proposal to amend it. As it now reads it says: "Elect infants dying in infancy are regenerated and saved by Christ thru the Spirit"; which pretty plainly intimates that there are non-elect infants who are not saved, which was a common belief two hundred years ago. The amendment proposed by the Southern Presbyterians turns the words about and reads, "All infants dying in infancy are elect, and regenerated and saved by Christ thru the Spirit." That straightens it out, but it would be better to throw overboard the entire obsolete Confession.

Three deaths by football on Saturday, and others seriously wounded, are an argument against football as it is played, but not against football. Any strenuous business or amusement has its dangers, whether football, or baseball, or canoeing, or motoring, or hunting, or aeronautics, but they are not to be given up; simply to be made as safe as possible in a world full of dangers and where people will take risks. Certainly football involves more physical exposure than bridge or poker, but we would rather see our college boys devoted to football than to bridge or poker. Doubtless the game ought to be opened up or soccer take its place, but football is a good, manly game and will continue.



We have not many such noble men left as John S. Kennedy. Few are those who begrudge millions to men like him. He was a modest man, who made no noise over what he gave away, over a million to the Presbyterian Hospital in this city and many tens or hundreds of thousands for various universities, colleges and city museums. His wealth came to him legitimately and was used in accordance with the altruistic principles which his religion inculcated. He began life a poor boy and ended it at eighty one of the richest and most honored citizens of this city. Even Constantinople and Robert College, of whose board of trustees he was president, will mourn his death.



Thomas M. Mulry, president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, says he has been for over thirty years conversant with conditions in every section of the city, and that Mr. Turner's story in *McClure's* is "most outrageously false," and that this is "one of the cleanest cities in the world." It is a strict rule of the St. Vincent de Paul conferences to help only reputable people. Possibly the Good Shepherd Sisters of East Ninetieth street could tell quite a different story.



It is authoritatively announced that Herbert Gladstone will accept the peerage which his father repeatedly refused. Both are right. The Grand Old Man did not need a title to make him distinguished.

INSURANCE

The Limitation of Life Insurance

THERE has been a growing conviction on the part of well-informed underwriters that the limitations placed upon life insurance were not only burdensome but unjust. Darwin P. Kingsley has thus placed himself on record and he has recently secured the co-operation of L. G. Fouse, president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, who holds that while a check on extravagance is always desirable, nevertheless limitation may be and has been carried too far. It was desirable that New York and other States should limit the expense account of life insurance companies. But when the laws of New York and other States go a step further and limit the surplus and other conditions closely allied with solvency, Mr. Fouse cannot but strongly condemn these. Many billions of dollars are underwritten for the benefit of dependents of producers. Taxation of insurance companies is so easy that it has grown and is constantly growing. And yet life insurance is an institution that does much to ameliorate the condition of the human family. It is likewise a greater distribution of wealth than has ever before been devised. Insurance also does much for the improvement of economic and social conditions. The modern trend toward extravagance, not only on the part of the individual but also on the part of the State, should be curbed and then the unjust burdens laid upon life insurance could easily be modified or repealed. Competition could be relied upon to regulate the accumulation of surplus funds if the laws require, as they should, a full and complete accounting for the information of policyholders and the public and do not permit the making of contracts that are in the interest of gambling rather than in the interest of protection. The proper province of legislation lies with principles rather than with details. Another limitation that has been severely criticised is that limiting the new business which may be written in any one year by any one company to \$150,000,000.

Life insurance contracts are not for a year; many of them are for more than a generation, and some of them extend to

two generations. If eagerness to excel in volume of business should at any time be at the expense of permanency and properly serving the patrons of the companies, then there should be some regulative restriction or forms of legal limitation, so that the insured may for all time be properly protected. Life insurance payments, by reason of the payment of renewal premiums, are cumulative, and keep on increasing from year to year, with a corresponding increase in the burden and responsibility of investing the funds. Such increase should be so regulated as to prevent men from attempting to control or monopolize, not only the business of life insurance, but, thru the large accumulations, other businesses and even governments. This is a matter serious enough to call for reflection on the part of the thoughtful.

The legal limitation as to volume should never prevent a company from making good the decrement, or in fact from making a slight increase of business, even tho it should have a billion or more insurance in force, and there is much doubt whether there should be any limitation or restriction on any company until it has approximately a billion of insurance in force.

If a company has such a volume of business on its books, the attention of its managers should be directed in the main to serving its policyholders efficiently and economically, rather than to increasing the volume of insurance in force.



THE Association of Life Insurance Presidents is considering a proposition presented by President Dryden, of the Prudential, looking toward the appointment of a commission of experts having national reputation. The purpose will be to study exhaustively the matter of the taxation of life insurance companies and to report upon the findings of the commission. At a meeting held in this city on October 8 the subject was referred to a committee composed as follows, viz: Paul Morton, president of the Equitable; Sylvester C. Dunham, of the Travelers; Vice-President Ward, of the Prudential, and Manager Cox.

Financial

Steel Corporation's Quarter

At the meeting of the Steel Corporation's directors, on the 26th ult., it was shown that the quarter's net earnings had been \$38,246,907, an increase of nearly \$9,000,000 over those of the June quarter. The recent advance is indicated below:

End of Quarter.	Net Earnings.	Unfilled Orders, Tons.
Sept. 30, 1909.....	\$38,246,907	4,790,833
June, 30	29,320,491	4,057,939
March 31	22,921,268	3,542,595
Dec. 31, 1908.....	26,225,485	3,603,527
Sept. 30	27,100,274	3,421,977
June 30	20,265,756	3,313,876
March 31	18,220,005	3,765,343

Following the panic, the earnings fell to \$18,000,000 in the first quarter of 1908, from \$32,500,000, \$43,800,000 and \$45,500,000 in the three quarters immediately preceding. Some expected, last week, a larger increase of the tonnage of unfilled orders. In explanation it is pointed out the company, with an enlarged plant, can dispose of orders more promptly now than it could in past years. It is noticeable that appropriations from earnings for additions to property, construction, etc., were resumed, the sum thus deducted, \$10,000,000, being the first appropriation of the kind since \$6,000,000 was set aside in the last quarter of 1907.

The dividend on the common stock was placed upon a 4 per cent. basis. This appears to have been expected by some who have promoted the extraordinary speculative movement in the shares. At the close on Saturday, the price on the Stock Exchange was 90½, showing a net gain of 3½ for the week. Trading in these shares still leads the market. Last week it was 29 per cent. of the total, and for the last four weeks it has been 32½ per cent., or 6,300,000 shares.

Trade and Production

TRADE reports continue to be highly favorable. The demand generally is strong and broad. Manufacturers' order books are filled. The pig iron output in October even exceeded September's unprecedented quantity. Steel mills are

breaking records. October's railway gross earnings show an increase of more than 10 per cent. Railroad companies are making heavy purchases. The New York Central placed orders last week for \$25,000,000 worth of locomotives and cars, and is about to buy \$4,600,000 worth of rails. It intends to spend \$60,000,000 next year in reducing grades, straightening curves and laying additional tracks. President Brown says:

"The expansion of traffic of all sorts within the past few months has been marvelous. The improvements we are going to make are absolutely necessary to meet the demands of business. My latest reports show that every car and engine in the system is in active use."

The price of cotton has been raised to about 15 cents, the highest figures in thirty years except for a time during the Sully movement in 1904. Mills all over the world are reducing output by shortening time. In this country, about 50 per cent. of the mills in New England will be doing this by the middle of November, but in Fall River and New Bedford the manufacturers, whose recent annual reports show good profits, are not inclined to take part in the movement. In Georgia 150 mills have decided to reduce time by 25 per cent. for two months, and a majority of the South Carolina mills will cut their time to five days a week.

....In 1904, when the deposits of the Girard National Bank, of Philadelphia, passed the \$25,000,000 mark, a dinner was given to celebrate the event, and it was proposed that there should be a similar dinner for each successive addition of \$5,000,000. Circumstances prevented such a celebration when \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 were reached, but the passing of the \$40,000,000 mark was duly recognized last week at an elaborate dinner given by Morris L. Clothier at the Union League to the bank's officers and directors.

....From Savannah, last week, 3,000 tons of steel rails were exported by the Alabama branch of the Steel Corporation to buyers in Argentina, where they had been sold in competition with the rails of European mills.

The Independent

DL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1909 No. 3180

Survey of the World

President Taft Leaving New Orleans early on the morning of the 1st, the President stopped for several hours in Jackson, Miss. In an address there he spoke of the importance of agriculture. Farming should become a scientific profession:

If I were advising a young man in this country as to his future profession I should tell him that there was probably greater opportunity for real reward in assiduity, industry, attention to business and scientific investigation in the profession of agriculture than in any other profession this country affords.

Your State has the tradition that most of our great men were both lawyers and farmers. I am not altogether certain that that combination makes for good agriculture. I am sure that some of the distinguished members of your bar find, or did find that before you set up everything of that sort, that a glass of milk was about as expensive as a glass of champagne.

But the tendency toward the country and country life is a tendency that we ought to encourage. It tends toward sane, philosophical and quiet consideration of the problems of life. It takes out that nervous exhaustion of energy; it takes out the gambling spirit; it takes out of the life of the citizen that hurry and restlessness that carries men quickly to their graves, and it makes for the happiness of individuals and families far more than any trade or profession that brings you into the great maelstrom of city life."

There was much to be done in the way of educating laborers. The negroes, he said, "may grow to be good citizens and useful to the community by acquiring education, as they have acquired it in the past." At a banquet that evening, he warmly praised Secretary Dickinson, whom he had chosen for the Cabinet because he desired to show by an example the truth of his declaration that he was anxious to bring the South closer to the Government at Washington. He ended:

"One of your great heroes of Mississippi is Jefferson Davis, and I am glad that the Administration at Washington has wiped out the evidence of that extreme partisan bitterness at Cabin John Bridge, and that his name is restored there as Secretary of War. I am glad because I know and can testify from my experience in the South that the same joy that they experience at that act on the part of the Administration is the joy of a common country and loyalty to a common flag."

At Columbus, Miss., speaking to the girls of the Industrial Institute and College, he advised them not to be in a hurry to marry. He wished that every woman in the world was so situated that she need not think it necessary to marry if she did not want to. The best legacy that could be left to a young man was a good education and a good character, developed by training in a family to good moral standards. The same was true of young women:

"I am glad that I shall not have any property to leave to my boys, of whom I have two, but only a good character and a pride in themselves and a good education, but for my daughter I am going to scrape together as much as I can give her and as good an education as I can, so that she may follow the lesson that I have sought to teach her, that she may marry only whom she chooses to marry and not because of circumstances. I think the most important education that we have is the education which I am glad to say, is now being accepted, the industrial education that puts young men and young women in a position whereby they can by their own efforts work themselves into independence. I congratulate these young women on the opportunity which this great institution affords them to carve out their future and their own happiness."

"We have not given the women a fair show. We have not opened all the avenues to livelihood that they are quite as well able to fill as we, and in certain respects better able than we. I am not a rabid suffragist. The truth is I am not in favor of suffrage for women until I can be convinced that all the women desire it. When they desire it, I am in favor of giving

it to them, and when they desire it, they will get it, too."

Columbus is the birthplace of Secretary Dickinson. There the President held a reception at the old home of the Confederate General, Stephen D. Lee. Speaking in the public square, he expressed regret that he could not have met General Lee, because the latter's kindly and gentle influence represented the spirit which he would invoke on the part of every Southerner:

"My friends, one cannot come before a Southern audience, being a Northern man, without having a memory of that which is past, and he cannot come in the capacity in which I have come, as your President, without thanking God that the past is over, not that we are attacking what the past is, but that we have passed through that awful trial on both sides that certified to the world the fiber of our natures and the strength of our American people, in order to show to the world that we were equal to any of them as a world Power.

"Now you Southern people are an emotional people. We have some emotions in the North, too, but if there is any difference, your hearts expand more easily and you are more sensitive, possibly than we are. In order to understand the Southern people (especially with respect to issues of the war and what grew out of it), in order to understand their present position, one must know that your hearts and emotions are broad enough to entertain entire loyalty to the issues of the past which you fought so nobly to sustain, and entire loyalty to our present Government, for which you would be willing to lay down your lives if occasion required it. Now, that is what I know the Southern nature to be, and that is why I come and appeal to you, if appeal is necessary (and I don't believe it is), to uphold the hands of an Administration that is not seeking your votes, but is asking your support and sympathy during an Administration already begun."

In other addresses he expressed his desire to bring the Southern States "closer to all the other States." It was not that he wanted to make the Southern people Republicans, he repeatedly said, but that he desired they should feel that they were "as near the heart of the central Government as any other people in the Union." In one of his speeches at Jackson he told how the late Justice Lamar had befriended and encouraged him when, as Solicitor-General, he felt chilled by the attitude of the Supreme Court. Justice Lamar (a Mississippian) had taken pains to compliment him and had expressed a desire to walk home with him from the court chamber because, the Justice said, "When I look at you I cannot help thinking of my dearest friend,

Grover Cleveland." The President remained for twenty hours in Birmingham, Ala., where he reviewed the largest parade ever seen in the city. He repeated there the substance of some of his earlier addresses and spoke earnestly of his attitude toward the South:

"I would not have the South give up a single one of her noble traditions. I would not have her abate a single bit of the deep pride she feels in all her great heroes that represented her in that awful struggle between the North and South; but I would have the whole country know, as I believe the South is growing herself to know, that it is possible to preserve all those traditions intact and have a warm and deeply loyal love of the old flag to which she has come back, and to know that the North respects her for those traditions she preserves, and does not ask her to discard one; but only wishes to unite with her in the benefits of a common cause, and of a sympathy and association between the people of the two sections that will certainly lead us on to a greater and greater future."

"God bless you!" cried an old man in the audience; "We all love you!" As he left a luncheon party, there were a line of Confederate veterans on one side and a line of Union veterans on the other. He shook hands with them, alternately. Said one of the Confederates: "You have captured the Secessionists, the Ku-Klux, and the cranky Democrats, all of them." At Macon, Ga., there was a general holiday. The President passed under an arch made of \$50,000 worth of cotton bales. In an address he reminded the people that while he should recommend many measures, Congress would be responsible if they should be rejected. Sometimes, he said, a man's head swelled a bit with his momentary authority, and he began to think that a good deal of the constitutional limitation of the President's power might well have been omitted. But our forefathers had built well, and he was not in favor of changing the Constitution whenever he ran against the sharp edge of some restriction. The best way to get rid of a legal limitation that really interfered with progress or reform was to arouse the people to the need of change, and then to change the law, and not rely upon the Executive himself to ignore the statutes and follow a law unto himself because it was supposed to be the law of higher morality. In Savannah there was a grand reception. During his

speech at a banquet there were cries of "second term" and "four years more." Rear Admiral Sperry had spoken of the navy. The President said he agreed with him that there had been "no act of the wonderfully useful and inspiring Administration of Theodore Roosevelt to which we are more indebted than the sending of the sixteen battleships around the world." At the banquet in Charleston, Senator Tillman sat near him, this being the first Presidential entertainment for many years at which he had been present. The Senator also traveled several hours the following day with Mr. Taft, as his invited guest. But he declined to attend the banquet at Columbia, holding that the city should not have required him to pay \$10 for a seat. The President arrived on the evening of the 6th at Augusta, which was his temporary home for two months after his election. All reports agree in saying that he has been received in the South with marked expressions of respect and esteem.



The Elections The most interesting results of the State elections on the 2d inst. may be summarized as follows: In Maryland, the Constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise negroes was rejected. Rhode Island re-elected Governor Pothier by an increased plurality and adopted amendments improving the apportionment of legislators and giving the Governor the veto power. In Massachusetts, Governor Draper was re-elected, but the Republican majority was reduced from 60,000 to 8,000, owing to the new tariff and to the Governor's veto of an eight-hour bill. To disapproval of the new tariff is also ascribed the reduction of the Republican majority in Nebraska from 24,000 to about 1,000. In Kentucky the Democrats made large gains and will have two-thirds of the Legislature. In New York, several Republican legislators who opposed Governor Hughes's plan for direct primary action were unseated and the majorities of others were reduced. There were important municipal elections. In San Francisco, Charles M. Fickert was elected District-Attorney over Francis J. Heney, the famous prosecutor, by 10,200, and P. H. McCarthy,

candidate of the Union Labor party, was chosen Mayor by a plurality of 9,834. The successful movement is hostile to further prosecution in the bribery cases. In Philadelphia the reformers failed to elect D. C. Gibboney District-Attorney. Samuel P. Rotan was re-elected by 43,000. Boston voted to accept a new form of government, providing for a Mayor and nine Councilmen, to be nominated on petition and at large, and subject to recall after two years' service. Mt. Vernon, N. Y., voted for the commission form, with provision for recall. In Cleveland, Mayor Johnson, now in his fourth term, was defeated by Herman C. Baehr, whose plurality was about 4,000. A settlement of the traction controversy will be made, in accordance with Judge Taylor's plan, before the expiration of Mayor Johnson's term. In Salt Lake, the American, or Anti-Mormon, party was again successful. New York elected William J. Gaynor Mayor, but nearly all the other Tammany candidates were defeated by nominees of the Fusionists, who will control the powerful Board of Estimate and Apportionment. A majority of these are Anti-Tammany Democrats identified with reform. The vote for Mayor was as follows: Gaynor (Tammany Democrat), 250,678; Bannard (Republican and Fusion), 177,662; Hearst (Independent Democrat), 153,843. Supporters of Bannard and Hearst united in voting for the Fusion nominees below the head of the ticket. The results of the elections, and the issues involved, are considered in our editorial pages.



A Banker's Great Bequests The estate of the late John Stewart Kennedy, banker, who died in New York on October 31, in his eightieth year, is valued at about \$60,000,000. When his will was filed last week it became known that he had left nearly \$30,000,000 to religious, charitable and educational institutions. "Having been greatly prospered," he said, "in the business which I carried on for more than thirty years in this, my adopted country," he desired to leave some expression of his sympathy with these institutions. A majority of the public bequests are named below:

Board of Foreign Missions of the Presby-

terian Church, \$2,250,000; Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, \$2,250,000; Presbyterian Church Erection Fund, \$2,250,000; Presbyterian Hospital in New York, \$2,250,000; New York Public Library, \$2,250,000; Metropolitan Museum of Art, \$2,250,000; Columbia University, \$2,250,000; Church Extension Committee of the New York Presbytery, \$1,500,000; Robert College, Constantinople, \$1,500,000; University of the City of New York, \$750,000; American Bible Society, \$750,000; Presbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges, \$750,000; Charity Organization Society, of New York, for its School of Philanthropy, in addition to an endowment of \$250,000 already given, \$750,000; United Charities corporation, \$1,500,000; University of Glasgow, \$100,000; Tuskegee Institute, \$100,000; Yale University, \$100,000; Amherst College, \$100,000; Williams College, \$100,000; Dartmouth College, \$100,000; Bowdoin College, \$100,000; Hamilton College, \$100,000; Hampton Institute, \$100,000; Lafayette College, Oberlin College, Wellesley College, Barnard College, Teachers' College, Elnira College for Women, Northfield Seminary, Mount Hermon Boys' School, Berea College, and Anatolia College, Turkey, each \$50,000; Lake Forest University, Center College, and the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, each \$25,000; American School at Smyrna, Cooper Union, National Academy of Design, New York City Mission and Tract Society, and St. Andrews' Society, each \$20,000; Presbyterian Board of Relief, \$40,000; New York Infirmary for Women and Children, \$25,000; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, Presbyterian Missions for Freedmen, Bible House at Constantinople, New York Bible Society, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York Orthopaedic Dispensary, Fordham Home for Incurables, New York Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, Charity Organization Society, Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, Children's Aid Society, State Charities Aid Association, Presbyterian Hospital Alumnae Association, each \$10,000.

Mr. Kennedy made many large gifts during his life. Among these were \$1,000,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital, \$400,000 to make a home for that hospital's nurses, and \$500,000 to Columbia University.

The Philippines and Hawaii At the general election in the Philippines on the 2d, the Nationalists were again successful. They have sixty members of the new Assembly, the Progressists fifteen, and the Independents five. The number of Nationalist Governors of provinces was increased by four. In Manila, Dominador Gomez was again elected to the Assembly. He was excluded two years ago, the courts

having decided that he was not a citizen. The Nationalist party has advocated immediate independence. There was little interest in the election, and a light vote was cast.—James F. Smith, Governor-General, now on leave of absence, has resigned, and W. Cameron Forbes, of Massachusetts, recently acting-Governor-General, has been appointed in his place. The resignation was accepted with regret. General Smith went to the islands in 1898, as a soldier. He has been Collector of Customs, Governor of Negros, Judge of the Supreme Court, member of the Commission, and (since 1906) Governor-General.—Cholera has appeared in Cebu, and it is feared that the disease will spread thru that island.—Several hundred thousand cigars recently imported from Manila and received at New York have been sent back to the Philippines. The Government decided that the old high tariff duty must be paid because the transportation of these cigars had not been direct. They had been carried to Canton and there transferred from one steamship to another. If they had come directly from the islands, they would have been admitted free of duty.—The assertions of several medical experts that many persons held at the Hawaiian leper settlement of Molokai were not lepers are shown to have been true by the results of careful examinations recently made by a special commission of physicians and bacteriologists, in accordance with an act of the Legislature. Of the first one hundred so examined, fifty were found to be free of leprous taint. There are 875 in the settlement, and all will be examined. Many residents of Honolulu who have relatives at Molokai now hope that these will be released.

Cuba and Porto Rico At the opening of the session of Cuba's Congress last week, President Gomez congratulated the people upon the unprecedented crop of sugar, recommended that a tariff with maximum and minimum rates be enacted, pointed to a decrease of the death rate, urged that construction of railways be encouraged by subsidies, and asked that immigration be promoted by legislation. He has issued

a decree requiring all corporations to register at the office of the Department of Commerce, giving such information as the Department may call for. Their books will be subject to official inspection.—The resignations of Justo Garcia Velez, Secretary of State, and Dr. Duque, Secretary of Sanitation, have been accepted. Dr. Duque challenged Secretary Velez to fight a duel. A court of honor decided that a duel was required and it took place. Each of the two Cabinet officers fired four shots and neither of them was hurt.—When letters from this country ordering tickets of the Cuban lottery, or asking for information about the drawings, are received in Havana, they are forwarded to the Post Office Department at Washington. If they contain money, this is returned to the senders, with a statement that the transmission of lottery tickets or circulars in the mails is forbidden by United States law. On the other hand, when our Government learns of the reception here of lottery circulars from persons in Havana, it gives the information to the Cuban officers who have charge of the lottery.—The new Governor of Porto Rico, Col. George R. Colton, was inaugurated on the 6th. Complete self-government under the flag of the United States, he said in his address, would eventually be gained by the people of the island. Every permanent resident who desired to become an American citizen should be entitled to do so. He asserted that under an act of Congress three years old any Porto Rican could acquire American citizenship.

The Budget Passed

The finance bill, which has been hotly discussed in the House of Commons and in

the country at large ever since its introduction by the Government on April 20, was passed on its third reading in the House on November 4 by a vote of 370 to 149. The Nationalists abstained from voting, but only two Liberals joined them in this. In the House of Lords the debate will begin on November 22, when the bill comes up for its second reading. It is thought likely that the Lords, encouraged by the Unionist victory in the recent Bermondsey election, will refuse to consider the bill and so force an election. The

budget bill has been much modified and extended in the course of its discussion in the House of Commons. It originally filled with its schedules sixty-two folio pages of print; now it takes up more than a hundred. The most important section is that relating to the taxation of land values, which originally consisted of twenty-eight clauses but has been extended to forty-two. It provides four kinds of new taxes: (1) Duty on increment value; (2) reversion duty; (3) duty on undeveloped land; (4) duty on minerals. The duty on increment value is a tax of 20 per cent. levied on any increase in the "site value" of land accruing after last April. It is to be paid whenever the land is sold or let on lease (for more than fourteen years), and whenever it changes hands by death. In the case of corporations, which do not die, the duty is to be paid periodically every fifteen years, beginning with 1914, instead of on transfer thru death of the owner. If there is no increase or a decrease nothing is due. After the first payment duty is only charged on the increment since the previous payment. "Site value" equals "total value" minus any buildings, machinery, or other structures, growing timber, fruit trees, fruit bushes, and other things growing. And "total value" equals "gross value" minus depreciation due to any fixt charges, public rights of way, rights of common, or any agreement restricting the use of land. The following are exempt from the increment tax: 1. Agricultural land, so long as it has no higher value than its value for agricultural purposes. Land for sporting and allied purposes is classed as agricultural land, except where its value for such purposes exceeds the agricultural value. 2. Small houses occupied by their owners for twelve months previous to the collection of the duty and not exceeding £40 a year in London, £20 in any other town of 50,000 inhabitants, £16 elsewhere. 3. Agricultural holdings of not more than 50 acres and £75 annual value, occupied and cultivated by their owners for twelve months. 4. Land held by any corporate or incorporate body for the purpose of games or recreation without view to profit. 5. Crown lands. 6. Buildings used for separate tenements or flats.

The Cook-Peary Controversy

The Committee of Research appointed by the National Geographical Society of Washington, after an examination of the evidence presented by Commander Robert E. Peary, unanimously decided that he had reached the North Pole April 6, 1909. The Committee had before it his original journal of records and observations together with all his instruments and apparatus. His notebook showed the latitude and longitude for each day of the journey and the details of the observations. The record was supported by the corroborative evidence of the leaders of the four who accompanied him on the greater part of his dash to the pole, the last being Captain Bartlett, who was sent back from latitude 87 degrees, 40 minutes. The Board of Managers recognizing this as the greatest geographical achievement that the society could have an opportunity to honor, voted that a special medal be awarded to Commander Peary. Capt. C. A. Bartlett was also voted a medal in view of "the able seamanship, pertinacious effort and able management displayed during the Peary Arctic expeditions." The following action was taken by the board in regard to the claims of Dr. Cook:

"Resolved, That the question of whether or not any one reached the North Pole prior to 1909 be referred to the committee on research, with instructions to recommend to the board of managers a sub-committee of experts who shall have authority to send for papers or make such journeys as may be necessary to inspect original records, and that this action of the society be communicated at once to those who may have evidence of importance."

The membership of the Board of the National Geographical Society is the following: President, Willis L. Moore; vice-president, Henry Gannett; secretary, O. P. Austin; treasurer, John Joy Edson; editor, Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, Admiral C. H. Chester, C. J. Bell, Rudolph Kauffmann, Brig.-Gen. John M. Wilson, retired; Dr. T. L. MacDonald, Prof. J. Howard Gore, H. F. Blount, David Fairchild and F. V. Coville. The president of the society telegraphed to the University of Copenhagen stating that the committee which had access to the original records of Commander Peary is about to visit Copenhagen and requested the university to

grant them the courtesy of being present at the official examination of Dr. Cook's papers. This request was resented and the Consistory of the University unanimously voted to decline the offered assistance, taking it for granted that the data and records after their examination would be placed at the disposal of other scientific institutions. They thought it improper to give preference to the American over any other geographical society and unfair to admit to their councils those who had already taken the side of Commander Peary and express their skepticism of Dr. Cook in the strongest terms. Rear-Admiral Colby M. Chester, who is a member of the sub-committee which examined the records of Commander Peary and was appointed to assist the University of Copenhagen in passing upon the claims of Dr. Cook, denounced Dr. Cook as a fakir in a speech before the University Club of Washington. He is reported to have said that Dr. Cook admitted to him two years ago that the picture of the summit of Mount McKinley was a trick photograph made by draping some canvas over a table. He expressed the opinion that Dr. Cook never got closer than 564 miles to the North Pole. According to his published report he saw the midnight sun for the first time, whereas he should have seen it as early as April 1, if his latitude had been what he claimed. Dr. Cook attempted to explain this by stating that the sun had for many days been obscured by clouds, but this is contradicted by his own narrative, in which he states that the weather was clear enough to make frequent nautical observations between April 3 and April 7. Accepting Dr. Cook's observations, they indicate, according to Admiral Chester, that he was going southward instead of northward.

The School Question in France

Now that the French ecclesiasties are freed from their connection with the State, they are entering upon an open and active political movement for the defense of the parochial schools and repeal of legislation antagonistic to the interests of the Church. At the congress of Catholics held in Toulouse under the presidency of Archbishop Marcy, resolutions were

adopted declaring the right of the Church to hold property, including monasteries and convents, and demanding the restitution of the property forfeited under the separation law. The aim of the new movement was most clearly expressed by Archbishop Cabrieres, of Montpellier, when he said: "We must become political as well as religious leaders, like the bishops in other countries." In the campaign of 1910 efforts will be made all over France to secure the election of candidates obliged to support the interests of the Church and to prevent any further aggressions on the part of the Government. The execution of Ferrer, whose name is associated with an extreme type of secular schools, has stimulated the movement against the clerical control of education in both France and Italy. The radicals of strong anti-clerical tendencies, under the leadership of ex-Premier Combes, are rejecting the enactment of laws abolishing all private and religious schools, and compelling all the children in the country to attend the national schools. Between these opposing parties the Premier, M. Briand, is endeavoring to keep the Government in a moderate and fair position. In an address at the opening of the new building of the League of Education, he said:

"The public schools are the hope of the future security of France, and if their enemies succeed in undermining the schools it is the Republic itself which will be weakened. The Government will strive to obtain adequate laws, but the support and defense of the people will be most efficacious."

France, he declared, will never obey orders from the outside, and Catholic France does not view religion as an instrument of political propaganda, and will never permit the overthrow of public institutions by force. The Government is expected to intervene for the protection of the schoolmasters who are being prosecuted by the Committees of Catholic Parents which are being formed throughout France. A bill is being prepared which will make the Government instead of the individual teacher the defendant in all such cases. *The Temps*, which is a semi-official organ, strongly opposes the aim of the Combistes, holding that France is a free country and every creed has the right to provide for its adherents

the kind of religious education it deems proper, and that such prohibitive legislation would be the institution of a policy as oppressive as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The financial difficulty also will prevent the State monopolizing education. There are at present 1,122,375 children attending the private schools and to provide for them would cost some \$80,000,000 and the annual expenditure of \$15,000,000 for salaries and maintenance.—President Fallières in his address on the dedication of the Education Building, expressed his personal conviction of a strong desire to see equality established between the sexes. The laws should be the same for both, and women ought to be on an equality with men in social life.—Premier Briand has come out in opposition to a change in the electoral law introducing proportional representation as in Belgium. It would, he thought, result in the enactment of laws which would be ineffective because they did not command the sympathy and support of the public as a whole. Since the Socialists under M. Jaures have made a strong point of electoral reform of this kind, the opposition taken by M. Briand will still further alienate his supporters on the Left.



Lieutenant Tibaldos, who **Foreign Notes** led the recent mutiny in the Greek navy, and escaped after the surrender of the revolting flotilla at Salamis, was arrested at midnight on the Kephisia road. He and his companion, Lieutenant Demoulis, were disguised in citizens' clothes. It was the desire of the Government that Tibaldos be charged only with a political crime, but the senior naval officers join with the Military League in demanding capital punishment for the mutineers. Some of the minor officers engaged in the mutiny have been reinstated, but their men treat them with contempt and refuse to obey them.—King Manuel of Portugal is a guest of King Alfonso of Spain for the week. Later he will go to England. The train bearing the King of Portugal was, for his greater safety, switched to a local station near the palace and all the people, including newspaper reporters, were excluded from the platform.

A Bond Issue for Reclamation

BY WILLIAM E. BORAH

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA

THE arid lands are, when water is artificially applied, the richest and most productive lands in the whole region of the West. They produce almost everything grown in the temperate zone, they produce abundantly and as yet show no sign of speedy impoverishment. It is estimated by those who have studied the subject and are qualified to speak that when the Reclamation Service shall have completed its work, twenty-five million acres of these arid lands will have been reduced to cultivation; divided into forty-acre units we have 625,000 new homes. Estimating five members to each family we have 3,125,000 people prospering where the desert shortly reigned supreme. We should add to this also the thousands who constitute the inhabitants of the new towns springing up in connection with and depending upon the success of these reclamation projects. When you take into consideration the richness of the soil, the healthfulness of the climate, the boundless empire of wealth thus created and realize all this is in the end to be accomplished without one dollar of cost to the Government, you begin to grasp the incalculable worth of the work which the Government is now doing thru the Reclamation Service. It is the wisest, most beneficent and most permanent work in which statecraft can engage. It would seem to require some temerity to stand in the way of its speedy completion.

The reclamation law provided for the reclamation of arid lands by making use for that purpose of the funds realized from the sale of the public lands in the arid States. The cost of such reclaiming was to be charged to the lands reclaimed, and those settling upon the arid lands must pay in full such charges before acquiring title to their lands. The public land fund, in other words, became a revolving fund, depleted with the expenditures as made, augmented as the title passed to the settlers.

A great many projects have been be-

gun and are now in course of construction. Settlers have gone upon the lands and are awaiting the application of water to their lands to begin raising crops and repaying the Government charges. Under the homestead law they cannot leave their lands without forfeiting their entry, and under the laws of nature they cannot stay very long where they are without water, without forfeiting their existence. The income from the sale of public lands available for this work is only about \$9,000,000 per annum, a sum wholly insufficient to complete this work within any reasonable time. Unless it is completed within a reasonable time many settlers must forfeit their entry, their time and money already expended, and lose their opportunity of securing a home. The Government remains out of the money expended that much longer. The simple question presented is, Shall the Government, without expense to itself, proceed to complete these works with all reasonable dispatch?

The President, after passing thru the great arid region and understanding well the situation, declared in favor of a bond issue with which to raise funds for the completion of the work now in the course of construction. This seems wise and just. The bonds are to be paid out of the public land fund, which in the end must be met wholly by the settlers. The lands bear the burden. The settlers are willing and anxious to have this done, the Government is out nothing, but, on the other hand, must be greatly benefited by speedy action. It is merely loaning the credit of the Government for the speedy completion of this work without any expense whatever, when the matter shall have been closed up, to the Government.

The question of sending more men to farm, of attaching more citizens to the soil, of finding room for more homes, is not only a question of immediate import touching the welfare of those homesteaders who have gone upon these lands

good faith, but it is a question nationwide and entering profoundly into the economic situation now confronting us. The hegira of the last thirty years from the farm to the city is beginning to have effect upon the whole economic life of this nation. Things will only be better when the face of the American citizen turns from the crowded and congested conditions of the city to a more extensive home life on the farm.

There is another side to this question also. More American farmers are crossing the border this fall into Canada than ever before. One of our great newspapers estimates that seventy thousand farmers will go to Canada to live this

fall and will take with them seventy million dollars in cash and effects. We can ill afford to lose these people, among the very best of our citizenship, and the wealth which they take with them both in dollars and in muscle and brain. It is the duty of this Government to meet this great principle of conservation not in a theoretical way, but in a practical way, and this is an instance where the wisdom of Congress may well be tested upon this subject. If inducement can be held out to help persuade the farmer to remain here and develop our great natural resources and utilize our agricultural lands we should do so.

BOISE, IDAHO.



The Unattractiveness of American Men

BY AMANDA SAEPE QUAESITA

[Of many letters called out by the article in our issue of October 28, by "An Unwilling Celibate," we select the following for publication by a woman of high character and position, for whom we vouch.—EDITOR.]

HAVE read the article on "Why Educated Women Do Not Marry," in the October 28 issue of THE INDEPENDENT, with the interest which every one must share who belongs to the class of unmarried and educated spinners therein discussed. I sympathize wholly with the irritation felt by that writer, at the criticism of our manner of life, and agree with her that the fault is not ours. My experience has, however, been different from hers, for from accidents of propinquity or whatever reason, I have been asked in marriage a normal number of times, in most cases by men whom I liked and who were eligible enough. And yet they were in every sense absolutely out of the question when considered as possible husbands. I, like the writer of the article, am a college graduate, with a doctor's degree from a large university. I have known many men, and have been genuinely fond of them as comrades in work and recreation. I think I have been more intimate with men in some respects than with women, for in my branch of work I have often found them more companion-

able intellectually than women. But one does not marry for the sake of intellectual discussion. One can have that without marriage, and as a *suitor* the American of my acquaintance is a distinct failure! He does the main thing; he proposes (at least in my case he has done so), but with no marked courage, romance or charm; and unless a woman is very anxious to marry in the abstract, there is little temptation to fall in with his wishes.

To illustrate my point more clearly, let me describe my courtship experiences frankly. I recall five occasions when the question has been put to me by men whom, in a certain fashion, I liked. The only one who *made love* to me in any strict sense was an interesting but impossible foreigner, who tried to persuade me that when he had become a diplomat we could rule in a foreign salon together! I heard of him later as a bank clerk, and have since lost track of him entirely.

Two others were college professors, interesting after a fashion, but with no social experience, absolutely without

accomplishments in any but their own subjects, and both prone to monologs in conversation which sent me into a doze. It may be asked why I liked them at all, and why they should, without encouragement, have asked me to marry them. I do not know, for certainly I am no coquet, but I venture as an explanation that in the first place they wished to marry some one; in the second place, they found me an eligible person in looks, family, behavior and domestic economies; and thirdly, they mistook my genuine interest in their professional activities for a sentimental leaning toward them as possible husbands.

Even then, if they had stuck to their point and shown a certain recklessness in overcoming resistance, I am sure they would have gained my respect, even tho not my affection. As it was, the lady-like submissiveness with which they took their dismissal, and the briskness with which they began to court the next girl on the list excited nothing but amusement.

The other two were professional men, college-bred, and one had a further record of scholarship behind him. But each in his separate fashion was quite out of the game from the start. I will pass over details of plainness of face and meanness of stature, for, after all, those are secondary matters. The main difficulty was, that in every possible respect I was their superior, conceited as that may sound. They said this themselves, and they were quite right. I was more accomplished, more traveled, more socially experienced, more versatile; and their enjoyment of my company consisted largely in sitting back to listen to my words, with a fascination not unmixt with terror! I advanced the conversational topics; I invented the games; I sang the songs; I read the books and reported their contents; and while I protested that I did not also propose and tried to prevent them from so doing, I decided the question of matrimony as I had decided every other, and they made no further appeal, knowing that it would be useless. I liked these men, too, and like them still. They were nice brothers, who could be easily managed. But at the editorial in *The Independent* remarked, "Men marry, after all, for

love." I add, So do women. And the timorous affection of even a lovable man who dances to her piping is not warranted to win a woman of spirit. Uneducated women will admire these men, because to them they seem remarkable. They do not seem remarkable to a woman who is as much or more enlightened than they, and such a woman will not marry a man unless he is at least her equal, and seems to her *more* than her equal.

All this may seem like the egotistic affectation of a vain woman, if I do not hasten to modify what has gone before. The criticisms here made against men are distinctly aimed at *American* men. As Mrs. Anna Rogers pointed out in her essay in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "Some Faults of American Men," and as Professor Münsterberg had said before her, in his chapter on Women in "American Traits," the American men are not culturally on a level with the women. They do not play, sing, paint, keep abreast of literature, or have an intelligent interest in social matters. They leave it all to their sisters; and while I do think they try conscientiously to get married, they spend little attention on the problem of making themselves attractive to a cultured, active and independent woman.

She is ahead of them. She knows it and they know it, and when she asks them candidly to name one good reason why she *should* marry them, they curl up like a sheet of paper in a blaze!

Not so the European. Every woman who has lived in Europe feels the striking difference between the two types of masculinity. The American men may seem more moral and perhaps more wholesome, but undeniably more dull. The Frenchman, the Italian, the Austrian, are so much more entertaining, and while their proposals are conspicuously infrequent without a knowledge of the bank book, as entertainers they could make an American man open his eyes. They do not lie back and smoke, and expect the woman to amuse them. But they find her a comfortable chair and play Chopin to her, they invite her to take tea in charming corners, they plan moonlight walks and sunset rides, etc., etc. They feel the obligation to be

teresting, and I must say that they succeed in a fashion that makes the average American man seem like a dull, awkward boy in comparison. Part of this foreign notion of a man's place in society may be based on artificiality of manners, or deceptive advances, or what you like. But part of it is the honest conviction that women are to be courted with care and attention, that the woman is worth the candle, and that rejection or indifference on her part means for them not collapse, but battle. They have too much respect for themselves to be as indifferent as the average American man to matters of art, society, or in fact anything but the one profession or pursuit by which they earn their living.

If the good-hearted, companionable, honest American man would wake up, use his wits, straighten his necktie, improve his manners, become informed on things in general, try seriously not to marry, but to make himself marriageable, and above all, get over his terrified admiration of the nimbler sex, cultivate his capacity to contradict her, and even bully her now and then—he would get what he wanted in wives as he has done in every other department of life.

Meanwhile, the woman who has taken her education more seriously will like him, will play with him and will work with him, but she has too much romance left in her to marry where she cannot wholly respect, or to substitute for love a liking not unmingled with contempt.



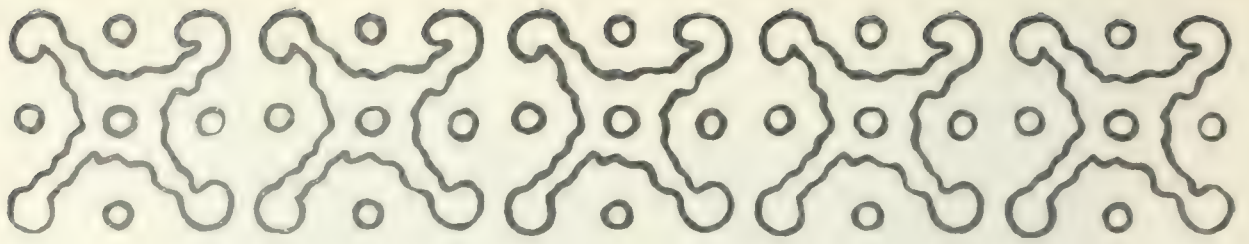
To My Mother

BY SARAH NOBLE IVES

THE autumn airs stir gently over France,
 Dropping with scarce a rustle the brown leaves
 On the warm bosom of their mother Earth,
 And laughing softly o'er the heads of those
 Who toil and sing among her laden vines.
 There Summer finds the world too sweet to leave,
 And, hesitating, lingers to caress
 Her ruddy sister, as she rests amid
 Her harvests, rich with latent rain and sun.
 Wooed by these still, bright days, the chestnut trees
 Feel in their aged limbs the sap of youth
 Stirring again, and in the flush of joy
 Crown their bare heads with garlands of the spring.

So would I wish the autumn of thy days,
 When thou art sitting near the close of life,
 Waiting the last long silence; when thy sheaves,
 And the rich fruits of all thy patient love,
 Freighted with seeds for future ripening
 Are heaped around thee—mayst thou feel the spring
 Of youth within thee, and with holy joy,
 Crown the fair circle of thy years with flowers.

NEW YORK CITY.



An Interview with Prince Ito

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

LOOKING back upon nearly a year of strenuous journalistic labor in the Far East I see that the hardest and at the same time most interesting work I had centered in the capital of ancient Chosun, where more than three thousand years of national existence seemed to be coming to an end for poor old Korea. To "see both sides and get all the facts" meant persisting, patient, discriminating investigation, some conclusions of which were published in *THE INDEPENDENT* of April 25, 1907. The Japanese side of the case was easy to get, from official quarters; the Korean version was put forth, sometimes with more feeling than exactness, by practically all the foreigners in Seoul with whom I talked. But official Koreans, especially those willing to be quoted, were hard to reach.

The King himself, I was told on every side, would be glad to talk with an American newspaper representative, but he was a prisoner in his own palace, and access to him could only be had thru the American adviser to the Japanese (and, ostensibly, to the Korean King), Durham White Stevens, or thru Marquis Ito himself. From what I had learned of the King I had become convinced that he was a weak, crafty and cowardly plotter, whose word was worth no more than that of the meanest palace eunuch. So the point to be established, as of more importance than aught this wobbly scion of an ancient royal line might say, was whether or not he was actually a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese, or whether he was a free agent.

Thus it came about that I was brought into personal relationship with the powerful Prince Ito and the brilliant D. W. Stevens, both of whom have since been laid low, remote from the scene of our

conference in Korea's capital, by defenders of that same ruler whose power they thought they had effectually broken. Misguided Korean "patriotism" slew Stevens in San Francisco and Ito in Manchuria, and set the flames of revolt to burning with temporary brightness in Korea; and perhaps—time will tell—thwarted Japan's patient purposes in Manchuria.

Repeatedly I had gone to the ever-gracious and charming and brilliant Stevens for the Japanese side of the story that I was uncovering day by day. He had, with admirable skill and tact, refused my request to see the King, whom he mockingly called "my imperial master"; and he hinted that the King was really not in a state mentally to be seen. But Stevens agreed to arrange an interview with Prince Ito, the Japanese Resident-General, to talk over the general Korean situation. On the afternoon of November 16, 1906, about half-past four o'clock, he called for me at the "Astor House Hotel," and suggested that we walk to the Residency-General. Jinrikishas are unsocial vehicles, and Stevens evidently wanted to talk; so our rickshaws followed us as we threaded our way thru the native streets up the hill toward Prince Ito's home and office. My companion, apparently to prepare me for the interview, dwelt on the difficulty of the Japanese task in taking over the suzerainty of Korea. He admitted that there had been serious friction between the army and the civil power, the former standing always for the most vigorous measures, and for a contemptuous disregard of Korean rights. This was one of the most serious of the Resident-General's difficulties. He said that there had been many outrages perpetrated upon Koreans by the inimi-

grants, who were of the lowest class of Japanese; but that Prince Ito was sincerely doing his best to remedy these difficulties. He digressed to pay his compliments to the foreigners who espoused Korea's cause, declaring that the foremost of these was "afflicted with congenital inaccuracy." The *Seoul News*, he asserted, was maintained by the Household Department of the Korean Government, and other "agitators" were paid out of the same purse.

Especially striking to me was Stevens's almost plaintive plea for consideration for Ito, who, he said, was growing old and showing it, and who was seriously troubled by ill health. By this time we had arrived at the Residency, without being challenged by the Japanese guards at the gate. Three Japanese functionaries, in a combination of European evening dress and brass buttons, ushered us into the large parlor; the house had formerly been the Japanese legation.

Prince Ito came down promptly. He was smaller and less pompous than I had expected to find him, and not so venerable. Although sixty-nine years of age, his goatee and mustache were not very gray. His general plumpness and comparative youthfulness seemed at variance with his reported frailty. He wore a simple black uniform, with less gold lace on it than that of the sergeant at the gate. On his breast were two decorations, sunbursts, each the size of an after-dinner saucer. One had what seemed to be a ruby the size of a quarter of a dollar in the center, the rays being white enamel, with gold edges, the whole being green at the circumference. The other decoration was similar, except that it had the conventional Korean symbol in the center. Stevens told me that one was the first-class Order of Chrysanthemum and the other the first-class Order of the Cherry Blossom. With the familiar quick, jerky bows of the Japanese, Prince Ito greeted us, shaking hands cordially. While the common places of greeting were being exchanged, he offered cigars and cigarets from a silver box in the center of the table. European tea was soon served, and, later, as darkness drew on, a servant brought in two large silver candleabra—after which the electric lights

were turned out. While Prince Ito adopted European usages in his official life, and wore European clothes, I was informed by Stevens that he did most of his work in a Japanese house, and wearing the more comfortable Japanese garb. All the while he talked, Prince Ito smoked vigorously. He addressed his remarks to me; and I had the feeling that Stevens felt a trifle left out of the interview, especially as he manifestly wanted to steer the Resident General on to thicker ice, at one or two points. I had to give close heed to Prince Ito, for his English was broken. He confessed to weariness, in response to my inquiries concerning his health, for he had spent five hours with the Korean cabinet that day, "giving them a moral lecture."

When, early in the conversation, I asked, "What of Korea?" he settled back in his chair and began to talk. Thenceforth the interview became a discourse. For nearly an hour Prince Ito held forth, without a single interrogation from me. He pointed out the magnitude of the question. Then he took up the cry for annexation, which he said was being raised in Japan. To this he was opposed. Annexation would be both costly and difficult. Korea was not a barbarous nation; she had had a history of three thousand years. One thousand years of this had been a period of corruption, without any reform. In this time she had been unable to administer herself. Thus came about China's suzerainty.

By this time I saw that my distinguished host was talking less to me than to himself; the statesman had laid aside his official cares, as he was wont to doff his European clothes, and was simply an old man indulging in pleasurable reminiscences. He recalled the war with China over Korea, and cited many incidents of those stirring days. Then there followed naturally the involved story, uninteresting to a Westerner unless expanded, of Russian intrigue in Korea, subsequent to that war. There crept a note of bitterness against Russia into his voice, as he told how this Power had repeatedly thwarted Japan which had to wait until her day should come. "Japan would have settled the Boxer troubles alone, as representative of the Powers,

but Russia objected. "We had the force all ready and at hand." So there ensued the tedious delays in the relief of Peking.

"Japan wants merely to help Korea to govern herself. If Korea proves faithful to Japan, Japan will respect her sovereignty. If not"—and here the strong head was defiantly tossed—"Japan will conquer her." Then followed an elaborate discussion of the treaty then supposedly in negotiation between Japan and Korea: he spoke of it as an already accomplished fact. "Russia objects, but"—and again that spirited toss of the head—"we do not care what Russia thinks. We shall go ahead."

When given an opening I asked, "Will Japan colonize Korea?" This question he dodged, pointing out that the Japanese do not like to go to a very hot or a very cold climate. He spoke of his own well-known aversion to cold weather, and his practice of spending his winters in Japan. Little did he dream that a cold-weather journey into Manchuria,

when he would rather be in the more salubrious climate of Japan, would be the tragic end of his career.

Night had fully come, and the great statesman's interest in his own monolog having subsided, I arose to go, dropping casually the question—which was the real object of my visit, to place responsibility for the Emperor's seclusion upon the highest Japanese authority—"May I have an interview with the Emperor?" At once the little black eyes snapped, and I seemed to see the *raconteur* of entertaining stories transformed before my vision into the alert, careful statesman. He parried my question by another, as to why I wanted to see the Korean ruler; thought he couldn't allow it; hemmed and hawed, and was helped out by Stevens. At length, seeing that he had accepted too much responsibility for the Korean Emperor's actions, he finally said he would ask his Majesty and let me know later. I have not yet heard the answer!

SWARTHMORE, PA.



The Great Musical Uplift

BY HENRY T. FINCK

FREDERICK STOCK, the eminent Chicago conductor and successor of Theodore Thomas, recently called attention to the great wave—"a real tidal wave"—of music which is sweeping over the United States. Tidal wave is hardly too strong a word for this movement. From New York to San Francisco, from Atlanta to Los Angeles, from Boston to Seattle, from New Orleans to Minneapolis—you may follow any degree of latitude or longitude and come across cities and towns of all sizes in which music flourishes as never before.

Among the cities which have orchestras of their own and orchestras are expensive luxuries—are, besides Boston and New York, which have had them for generations, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Washington, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle. Some of these are heard in a number of cities on

monthly or annual tours, so that hardly any sizable town fails to get its share of orchestral music.

These numerous concerts provide abundant employment for soloists who are coming to us across the ocean in ever-increasing numbers, and who also give recitals of their own, as a matter of course. Were it not that concert-giving involves a great deal of fatiguing travel and the eating of many voice-injuring meals in poor hotels, it is likely that most of the leading operatic stars would forsake their calling and take to the concert hall entirely; for the demand for them at present is extraordinary, and even the highest-priced singers can make more on tours of their own than at the Metropolitan and the Manhattan Opera Houses, which pay salaries that all the world marvels at. Madame Schumann-Heink has already practically given up the opera for concerts; so has Madame Sembrich; and one could hardly blame

Miss Geraldine Farrar if she followed their example, for she has sung on her recent tour with Madame Samaroff to record audiences. In Chicago her Auditorium concert drew a sixteen thousand dollar audience, of which \$10,000 was given to the German Hospital. Such a thing is unheard of since the days of Jenny Lind and her first concert in New York.

It might be said that curiosity has as much to do with such extraordinary successes as a love of music; and there is some truth in this. But on this point there is a widely current misconception. The public flocks to hear the famous singers and players, and stays away when minor artists come to play good music. Pessimists thereat exclaim: "See! It is not the music they want to hear, but the famous prima donna, pianist and violinist." These censors forget one thing. They forget that it takes a great artist to interpret the best music adequately. The minor singers and players may be well-trained musicians, honestly devoted to their profession, but they cannot enter into the inner spirit of the music they render, they lack magnetism, they miss fire. That's what makes them minor artists.

The new musical activity thruout the country comes to a focus in the oldest centers, particularly Boston and New York. Boston used to be the hub, musically as otherwise, and a strenuous effort is being made this year to recover the lost supremacy. The wonderful symphony orchestra will no longer enjoy a monopoly. There is to be another orchestra of one hundred men whose specialty will be modern French music, and a third orchestra of eighty-six players has been engaged for the new opera house. This million-dollar institution marks the advent of a new spirit to the New England metropolis. Instead of depending on New York for a few weeks of opera once a year, Boston has now a company of its own which will be active several months. It is affiliated with our own Metropolitan, and there will be some interchange of singers. The operas will be sung in Italian and French, but in the spring a few weeks of German opera will be supplied by the Metropolitan Company. Mr. Hammer-

stein, also, will try to duplicate his success of last spring.

Much as will be offered in Boston—and similar stories might be told of several other cities—it dwindles into insignificance when compared with New York's coming tidal wave of music. Hammerstein opens this week with five operatic performances at the Manhattan. Next week he will have seven, including two of French opéra comique—"La Fille de Madame Angot" and "La Mascotte." Next week, also, the other company will open its doors for six performances in the Metropolitan and two in the New Theater. Thenceforth, for five months, there will be at least sixteen operatic performances in New York every week.

These performances will be given with the aid of the greatest singers in the world, as usual, and more of them than ever before. The galaxy of stars is dazzling. The fixed stars at the Metropolitan will be Farrar, Fremstad, Gadski, Destinn, Homer, to whom Nordica will again be added, and Caruso, Burrian, Jörn, Anthes, Goritz, Reiss, Soomer, Amato. Then there are new-comers—Delna, Slezak, Clément, Mettschik, Lipkowska, Jadjlower, of some of whom great things are expected. Hammerstein's constellation includes Tetrzini, Garden, Trentini, Gerville-Reache, Cavalieri, Dalmores, Zenatello, Constantino, Dufranne, Sammarco, and, greatest of all, Maurice Renaud.

Besides the standard operas that we have always with us there will be, if promises are kept, no fewer than twenty-one never before heard in New York. A few years ago everybody would have laughed at such a prospectus; but since Hammerstein proved that operatic novelties can be made to pay, a new stimulus has been given to such enterprise, and the composers are rejoicing. Not content with existing works the owner of the Manhattan has commissioned two American composers, Victor Herbert and Reginald de Koven, to write English operas for him. That of Victor Herbert is expected to be ready by February. He informed me the other day that two acts of it are completed. Herbert is best known as a writer of operettas, but he has composed some excellent serious orchestral works also, and

there is no reason why he should not succeed in grand opera. He is our Johann Strauss, and I believe he could be the American Richard Strauss, too, for he has the gift of melody, as well as great command of orchestral resources.

Richard Strauss's "Elektra" is to be the principle novelty at the Manhattan, where it is not likely, however, to create as much of a sensation as the same composer's "Salome" did last year. At the Metropolitan, the most promising novelty will be Humperdinck's "Children of the King," a work of different caliber. Strauss seeks to astonish his hearers, Humperdinck to move his; both succeed.

Until a few years ago the opera nights were Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, with a Saturday matinée. That left two weekdays, at any rate, free for the concert-givers. Now the Tuesdays and Thursdays are also pre-empted by the operas. It is owing to this that concerts began this year several weeks sooner than usual, and that the Sunday-concert habit is growing fast.

Notwithstanding the increase in the number of operatic evenings, our leading orchestral concern, the Philharmonic, is to give nearly double its usual number of concerts in Carnegie Hall, besides five in the Brooklyn Academy; thirty-nine in all. Whether so many will pay, is not the main question in the minds of those responsible for the change of policy in this venerable institution. The object is to make it an aggregation of players second to none in the world, and it is practically a new orchestra, the old wood having been eliminated and the vacancies filled with the best players obtainable here or abroad. The fact that Gustav Mahler is the conductor ensures interesting readings at all events. Even at the Metropolitan Opera House, where he was hampered by insufficient opportunity to rehearse and impress his individual conceptions on the players and singers, he achieved results that astonished and delighted his audiences. With a first-class orchestra at his command for as many rehearsals as he chooses, he will be able to do wonders. One detail is that the players not only respect but also like him, which is a very important thing. He lets them go when they are tired, and thus has taught them to

concentrate their attention and do as much work in two hours as they might otherwise accomplish in four.

Inasmuch as Saturday evening has always been, for reasons unknown, a poor night for attracting audiences either to the opera (even at popular prices) or to concerts, the Saturday evening Philharmonic performances have been given up and transferred to Thursday evening, so that the Friday afternoon concerts will now follow the evening performance. Sunday afternoons are to be utilized by historic and Beethoven cycles.

The increased activity of the Philharmonic will not prevent the New York Symphony Society from giving about as many concerts (including a Berlioz cycle) as usual; nor will the Boston Symphony, the Russian Symphony, the People's Symphony and the Volpe Orchestras subside in the least. While there is nothing particularly uplifting in the mere quantity of entertainments, the quality of most of the offerings, including chamber concerts, is so high as to distinctly argue progress.

Of the prominent soloists to be heard this season several, including Johanna Gadski, Fritz Kreisler and Dr. Wüllner, have already been heard, repeating their former triumphs. Louise Homer has joined her colleagues in becoming a lied-singer in addition to being an operatic star, making her début in a recital of songs composed by her husband, Sidney Homer. Another contralto, Tilly Koenen, of Holland, has sung successfully at Carnegie Hall, proving again, as Schumann-Heink did long ago, that all the honors are not for the sopranos. We shall also hear Yolanda Mërö, Pepito Arriola, Busoni, Elman, Maud Powell, Sembrich and many other singers and players. One of the most eminent of Russian composers, Sergei Rachmaninoff, comes to play his own works, among them, no doubt, the prelude which made him famous, and lovers of "In a Persian Garden" and other song cycles will have an opportunity to welcome their composer, Liza Lehmann, whose presence will once more raise the question: "Can women compose?" They are trying hard enough, beyond all doubt; indeed, the publishers say there are now more women who compose than men.

To Sidney Lanier

BY CLIFFORD LANIER

THOU magic breather of the silver flute!
Arion skillful of our later time!
Enchanting men by thine enchanted lute,
And driving to thy yoke of lusty rhyme.
Wild sea-shapes strange, and deepest mysteries
In that all boundless ocean of thine art:
Who, coming to thy called consistories,
Straight do thy bidding and espouse thy part,
So that thou buoyest high upon the wave
To heavens sweet, in Fame's proud glories drest!
Behold! Already thy tamed coursers lave
Their shining figures in Fame's port of rest,
And thou wave-beaten bard, in kingly form,
Art promontoried high above all storm.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.



Academic Ceremonial

BY RAYMOND MACDONALD ALDEN

[The writer holds a professorship of English Literature and Rhetoric in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University.—EDITOR.]

A RECENT editorial note in THE INDEPENDENT, to the effect that a straw hat was in every way more becoming to President Taft than the academic toggery with which he was invested at the Yale commencement, has been recalled by the elaborate ceremonial connected with the inauguration of President Lowell at Cambridge; and both occasions have served to emphasize the fact that of late years there has been a kind of renaissance of ceremonial—some would call it ritual—in the American universities. It may be worth while to ask why this has occurred, and whether there is any justification for it.

American democracy has always tended, on the whole, to be indifferent to ceremonial observances and ceremonial costume, outside of military display and the ritual of certain secret societies; and our colleges formerly reflected this attitude. In a few of the oldest, to be sure, from early times certain traditions were maintained, such as, at Harvard commencements, the imposing presence of the Governor of the Commonwealth and his military staff, and the requirement that all speakers should wear full "evening" dress—broad daylight tho it were.

But for the most part such academic occasions were graced only by the observances and the clothes that marked any other "dressed up" affair, and the flowers, ribbons and white dresses of the graduates of young ladies' seminaries rather eclipsed in grandeur the college commencements of their more soberly garbed brothers.

But not so today. The sterner sex, in this one connection at least, has asserted its right to beautiful and significant clothing; and no body of women outside the Orient is likely to furnish a more brilliant display than the gathering of officials, faculties and students at university functions almost anywhere in America. Silken robes, gold-tasseled caps, hoods lined with crimson, orange or blue, and bordered with purple and yellow velvet—these verily make the air rainbow-hued. In one of the large universities it was also the custom, a few years ago, for professors to appear thus nobly clad at the "faculty teas" held at intervals in the university library building, whither all the best society of the city was bidden. At such occasions it was a striking sensation, to a masculine novice, not only to find his "silks and fine

array" the object of curious and flattering comment on the part of the other sex, but to feel, as he walked among them, that his natural angularities were concealed, that his skirts rustled like theirs, and that his movements took on graces hitherto quite unknown. These graces, however, soon vanished when it became a question of getting up and down stairs. If this costume were really maintained for other than brief occasions, who knows but important spiritual results might flow therefrom? For a well-known divine has confessed that, when he once occupied the pulpit of a brother preacher in a church where the clergyman was always gowned, he himself found the unfamiliar costume quite altering the tone of his sermon, softening its intellectual angularities as his flowing sleeves softened those of his elbows, and gently forcing both gesture and style into more urbane and conciliatory forms.

The academic costume of the American college is an inheritance from the English universities, but an inheritance which was allowed to lapse for a long time, and is now being reclaimed—with modifications. In some respects we are doing it more quietly than they do in the mother country; certainly we have nothing comparable to the gowns of the Cambridge doctors of divinity, of scarlet body with trimmings of pink—a combination rarely seen elsewhere outside of particularly riotous geranium beds. On the other hand, with our desire for a rational and complete system, we have developed a many-colored variety of significant details of academic costume which is quite unknown across the sea. This present system dates only from 1894, when there met at New York an "Intercollegiate Commission," consisting of representatives of Columbia, Princeton, Yale and New York universities, to discuss the matter of academic ceremonial. In the following year the commission presented its report, embodying a scheme of costume which had been drawn up in consultation with Mr. Gardner C. Leonard, the leading American expert on the subject, and this was adopted by formal statute of Columbia University (President Seth Low having been a member of the commission), followed by other institutions very soon.

At present the same plan is in use in some two hundred colleges, and a permanent bureau has been organized, chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, for keeping the necessary records, distinguishing official colors, and deciding new questions of what may be called academic heraldry.

The intercollegiate scheme of costume was based, so far as seemed practicable, on historic usage, its chief point being the ancient division of scholars into bachelors, masters and doctors, with a corresponding series of gowns, distinguished chiefly by the shape of the sleeves. At Oxford and Cambridge one may still see these three types, with local modifications; on the Continent they have largely died out, with the abandonment of university convocations and commencements. The hoods are lined with the colors of the university conferring the degree, and are bordered with a color symbolic of the faculty in which the degree is taken; white for arts and letters, blue for philosophy, yellow for science, purple for law, scarlet for theology and green for medicine. Of these colors the white and the scarlet are perhaps the only ones having traditional warrant (the white is a modification of the fur border on the bachelors' hoods of Oxford and Cambridge); the others are in part arbitrary, tho suggested very generally by associations either historic or imaginative, which may or may not seem happily significant to the investigator. The extraordinary range and complexity of modern university courses are brought out by the fact that it has been found necessary to extend the color scheme devised for the various schools or faculties, until there are now fifteen of them officially recognized by the Intercollegiate Bureau. One may imagine the horror of the old-time scholar at finding graduates in dentistry, commerce and forestry donning academic symbols theoretically on the same level as those of the "artes humaniores." (Surely the forestry graduates should wear "Lincoln green"—but this had already been usurped by the medical men; they are therefore decked in russet brown.)

So much for the historical explanation of this development. But what of the real inner reasons for it? Has it any

justification other than as an innocent attempt to add something of color and form to the prevailingly sober life of the scholar?

It is to be explained in part as an element in the growing sense of solidarity among our colleges. Founded under various auspices, often in the days and by the agency of sectarian conflict, these were formerly isolated in spirit and often exhibited jealous rivalries with one another. No one was quite sure, moreover, whether their degrees meant the same thing; and students beginning their career in one institution commonly continued it there, in marked contrast to such academic migration as was familiar in Germany. But the last generation has seen a marked change in all these respects. Academic rivalry and suspicion have happily decayed; various important efforts have been made to set definite standards of university work, the most notable being the formation of the Association of American Universities and the activities of the Trustees of the Carnegie Fund for the Advancement of Teaching; and migration from one institution to another is not only tolerated, but encouraged by all wide-awake faculties. Coupled with this solidarity of our own colleges has come a closer connection between them and their fellows of the Old World; the work and the degrees of the former are now fairly well recognized by the latter, and at any celebration commemorating such an event as the birth of a university—like recent ones at Aberdeen and Leipzig—on the one side, or Yale and Princeton on the other—representatives of the sister institutions of both continents are present. On such occasions Latin is still the common language of international scholarship, and the congratulatory letters are in that language, whether they be from the University of Copenhagen, of Padua, or of Texas. In like manner, one may say, academic costume is another international and interacademic language. When Ambassador Bryce made the Charter Day Address last year at the University of California, his gown and hood were familiar to the local community because of their kinship with those worn by the California faculty on all similar occasions, and the sense that he was a son of

Oxford was blended with the sense that he and they alike were members of the world-wide society of scholars. And every graduate who dons a white-bordered master's hood, and puts his hands into the slitted medieval sleeves of a master's gown, has the same thing brought home to him by the same academic language. It is quite true that both these international languages are now of sentimental rather than practical utility, for there are few delegates who do not find French or English a more ready medium of exchange than Latin, and the derby hat is doubtless in wider circulation between England and America than the mortar-board. But all languages are used for other purposes than merely to make one's self understood.

This brings me to the second explanation to be suggested—the revival of symbolism which in our time is showing itself in many directions. The Middle Ages were filled with symbolism, in the form of allegory, and the usages of church, college and state, as developed at that time, were saturated with it as truly as were poetry and art. Then it died away, as men increasingly discriminated between the concrete and the spiritual, between the idea and its shadow. We shall probably never regain the taste for a view of the world which deliberately blurs the lines between the sign and the thing signified, nor the desire to spend much time and labor in realizing objectively the symbolic life—as they still did, for example, when Sir Philip Sidney and three other young noblemen spent two whole days in storming an allegorical "Fortress of Perfect Beauty," in honor of the Virgin Queen. Nevertheless, symbolism has been returning, with a difference. Now, when we use it, we know what we are doing; we admit the distinction between substance and shadow, yet want them both, for the same reason that Bacon said we want poetry, "To give satisfaction to the mind in those points wherein the nature of things doth deny it." Now, youth is naturally full of the love of these unuseful, significant things, but in our time is a little ashamed of admitting it; and I take it that some very deep wisdom has been wrought into the present movement for making the academic life both

beautiful and symbolic, as it was in the past, at the same time that its increasing utility is encouraged.

Some of the universities of the Middle and Western States, founded at a time when educational tradition was weakened and utilitarianism was very strong, began with this symbolic element left out of account. Their atmosphere and their public occasions were very much those of a business college, which is a place where one goes for a definite kind of instruction, and leaves when he has got it, as he would go to and leave a department store. They conferred degrees, to be sure, but that was because these appendages, in themselves absurd, have an actual commercial value. Already these institutions have changed their tone and methods. In part their own students have forced it upon them. These young people have hungered for an *alma mater*—which a business college is not. They have made songs, and set them to tunes sung by colleges centuries old, despite the fact that they might have had better ones made to order. They have insisted on developing "traditions." Nothing is at once more humorous and more serious than the solemnity with which the students of a young Western institution will make themselves believe that some observance of theirs—it may be nothing more than a night-shirt parade—is a tradition, and has the sanctity of untold generations behind it. And in some cases they have actually adopted resolutions asking the faculty to join them in wearing academic costume on commencement day. In the particular case I have in mind, the engineering students refused to join with the rest, for to them the university is still more a business college than to the others, and they are not greatly concerned with the links that bind it to the past. So the differences between these newer institutions and the older, between Eastern and Western, have begun to fade, and as the older have become more progressively useful, the younger have grown more cognizant of the value of a past. The University of Chicago, tho' founded very late, did not have to undergo this experience, for its first president realized from the outset the importance of an atmosphere, and it has been universally remarked

with what extraordinary success he developed one, despite very unfavorable conditions, the use of academic ceremonial being one of the conspicuous means to that end.

Those who object to this tendency do so either on the ground that it is irrational or that it is undemocratic. As to the first objection, my own position will already have appeared. It is wholly irrational, and all the better for being so. The point may be made clearer by an incident. At a recent discussion of an educational subject before a club of university men, one of the members based his remarks on an imaginary sketch of a natural system of education such as would be devised by a wise man who had been miraculously deprived of all memories and prejudices born of history or inheritance, and, of course, he had no difficulty in proving that the system would be very different from that actually existing. But a later speaker commented thus:

"The imaginary wise man, constructing his educational system without the aid of either prejudice or history, would certainly not be likely to take into account such a fact as this—that in the first year of my college life the academic influences that affected me most strongly were, as I now recall them, the dark Gothic stalls in the university chapel and some stained-glass windows bearing inscriptions commemorative of early graduates."

Nothing could be more irrational; but so are most actual experiences, and if we cut out the Gothic stalls or the gowns and hoods we should also cut out such things as degrees, awarding only certificates of proficiency in the several subjects studied—and do a hundred other things which I leave to the rationalist to work out. Of course, there are two types of mind to reckon with here, and each will strive to be consistent after its kind. If I were to venture, without disrespect, to make a personal application, I might say, since THE INDEPENDENT has expressed the wish to see straw hats and light summer suits worn on academic occasions in the month of June (and equally comfortable overcoats, no doubt, when the weather is cold), that nothing else could be expected of a periodical which will use the spelling "thru" in a poem. But I hasten to avoid the implication, and to point out that an enthusiastic spelling reformer need not

be an anti-ceremonialist. For the old spelling, it is believed, is not only irrational, but actually wasteful of time and money, while not much positive harm can be alleged against caps and gowns. True, they also are said to be expensive, but this is a mistake. For graduating students the uniform costume is by far the most economical, and, while the silk gowns of the faculty are somewhat costly, one of them will last a lifetime under ordinary conditions, and will cover a multitude of sins in an impecunious professor's old frock coat.

As to the objection that the fashion under discussion is undemocratic, I pass over the point that here again the same thing applies to degrees, and admit that the master's and doctor's gowns go back to days when to be a master or a doctor was to have rights and privileges (still harmlessly conferred in diplomas) which other men did not have. On the first commencement at which masters of arts of the Leland Stanford Junior University received the traditional insignia of the degree, President Jordan pointed out this historical circumstance, and observed that at present no one would think them any better or more privileged than their neighbors. This is the matter of importance—no one does now suppose that the academic degree or the academic costume places any barrier between its owner and the mass of humanity, except in whatever way education itself places such a barrier. As has already been pointed out, we enjoy the symbolism without mistaking it for reality. In this respect there is a close analogy between educational and ecclesiastical ceremonial. There is a ritualism which derives its very existence from belief in certain doctrines which the great body of Protestant Christendom has rejected, and such ritualism may with consistency be regarded by zealous Protestants as dangerous. But quite apart from this is a noticeable growth in the dignity and elaborateness of church services, which one may call ritualistic if he likes, but which has no other cause than the love of beauty or of symbolism. The Presbyterian Church, for example, has shown this tendency of late years, and has even published a new prayer-book

"for voluntary use," thereby leading a few alarmists to suspect that it is on the high road to popery; but no intelligent person believes that any matter of doctrine is involved. One can no longer tell a Congregationalist by his neglecting to bow his head during public prayer, but I do not suppose that this is because Congregationalists have come to believe that the Lord has respect to physical posture. And in the same way the same tendencies in academic life, while as a matter of esthetics they may be frankly termed a reversion to medievalism, do not indicate any reversion to medieval views as to aristocracy or its opposite.

The fact is, just as our youth are a trifle ashamed of being thought poetic or enthusiastic, so we are all tempted by the devil of intellectualism to the affectation of an indifference to form. "What a frightful bore!" whispered one of my colleagues, as we waited on commencement day for the winding procession of black-robed graduates to make its way into the hall. And I begged to remind him, perhaps not without rudeness, of the retort made by one of the characters in "Romola" to a cynical anti-formalist of Florence:

"There has been no great people without processions, and the man who thinks himself too wise to be moved by them to anything but contempt, is like the puddle that was proud of standing alone while the river rushed by."

Of course, it is a bore to wear a hot gown and stand under a hot June sky while the old, old things are done in the old, old way, when one might better be in his study grinding out a new page of his next monograph. But I dread the time when this thought shall cease to be overtopped by the memory of the day when for my class the old things were new things, every bit of color and music and pomp setting our blood tingling with common loyalty and hope. And I pity the man who can watch, without a lift of the heart, the annual procession of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa under the Cambridge elms, with the latest initiates and the gray-headed graduates marching together behind a band of music, for no better reason than that this is what has been done before and will be done hereafter.

PALO ALTO, CAL.

The Young American in the Philippines

BY MAURICE DUNLAP

[Mr. Dunlap is Collaborator in the Bureau of Forestry, Manila, and what he writes may be presumed to have the approval of the Governor-General.—EDITOR.]

ROUGHLY speaking, there are four classes of work that bring the young American to the Philippines offering him a temporary means of livelihood or the opportunity of a life career. These are the United States army and navy, the civil service, business occupations, and the development of the natural resources of the country.

The officers and enlisted men of the United States army and navy are, at best, transients. They come under orders and with the expectation of staying only two or three years when their places will be taken by new arrivals. They are stationed principally in the vicinity of Manila, or at a few large posts in the Moro province, which is under a semimilitary government. The armed force of Americans in the islands at present numbers about 12,000.

Outside the army and navy there are about 12,000 Americans in the islands, 2,000 of whom are women. Nearly half this number are engaged in some form of employment in Manila. Many of these have bought property, built houses and settled down to spend the rest of their lives in the islands. This is more true of the business people and the pioneers than of the civil employees.

The majority of the Americans in Manila, over 2,500, are engaged in the different branches of the civil service that offer opportunity to a considerable number of trained employees. Civil engineers, surveyors, foresters, architects, printers, stenographers and teachers find ready employment if capable of passing the particular examinations required in each line of work. As a rule, salaries paid these employees are nearly twice that which would be paid for similar services in the United States. This is due, to some extent, to the false impressions prevailing at home concerning climate and health in the islands. These often make it difficult to obtain sufficient employees in special lines from the United States. Besides this, living in

Manila is higher than at home, many things being necessary to comfort here which would be deemed luxuries in the United States. Also, many interrupt careers at home to enter the service, and on their return have difficulty in resuming their work at the point where they left it.

In connection with the army and navy, there are employed clerks who, while being civil-service men, are working for the United States Government. The majority of civilians, however, are employed and paid by the Government of the Philippines. Civilians in the latter service have special leave privileges not granted to those in the former, but are not considered employees of the United States civil service on their return to the States unless they have been three years in the Philippines service.

The civilian who has passed his examination and received his appointment in the homeland has his transportation paid to Manila and draws his salary from the moment of his arrival. He agrees to stay in the islands for a period of at least two years. Each of these years he may be granted a month's vacation with full pay, and at the end of the two years he receives two months' additional salary; in other words, he receives twenty-six months' wages for practically twenty-two months' work. During his stay in the islands when ill he can avail himself of free medical service at the Civil Hospital. The Government also extends other courtesies, such as free transportation on Government boats to island ports, Japan and the United States, and a liberal allowance of holidays and half-holidays during department meets, carnival season and for many of the native holidays. During the warmer months the regular hours of service are reduced. These various privileges are extended as an offset to other things; separation from home and friends, the want of a pension fund for faithful employees disabled in

the service, and the interruption of career at home. President Taft advocates the establishment of a pension system which, in all probability, will become a fact in time and will lead to greater opportunities for a career for the young American in the Philippines. Other world-powers have found the pension system for colonial employees to be mutually profitable to themselves and the employees.

Appointments and promotions in the civil service are conducted strictly on the merit system, except that when qualifications are equal, natives of the islands are given first preference, soldiers with honorable discharges second, and American citizens third. This is true, with the exception of one bureau, where the new men are appointed by the director of the bureau. This is the Bureau of Constabulary, and as it offers peculiar opportunities for a career to the young American it deserves special mention.

The constabulary is the armed police force of the Government of the Philippine Islands. Established and administered under the general supervision of the Governor-General, it is devoted to the maintenance of order, the prevention of crime, and the enforcement of the laws. It is a semimilitary organization, but its methods are distinctly those of peace. The colonial dependencies of other Powers where similar conditions prevail have similar organizations. In India the system has been a particularly successful one. The constabulary is organized on military lines, and its officers wear uniform and shoulder straps. New appointees from the States enter with the grade of "third lieutenant and inspector." The constabulary of the Philippines is the only branch of the civil service where a substantial pension and retirement fund has been provided. In addition to leave privileges, quarters are given, and periodical increases in salary for length of service are more frequent than in other branches. Thus special inducements are offered to the right men in the constabulary, and yet these men have been particularly hard to find. The constabulary force is composed of some 5,000 Filipinos, and officered by about 300 men, a few of whom are natives. The

necessity of dealing with native employees as well as with native local officers in the various provinces into which the constabulary is sent, requires a great amount of tact as well as the ability to maintain discipline.

The majority of the young men who enter as third lieutenants are graduates of the colleges and universities of the Middle West. Men must be not under twenty-one and not over thirty-three years of age, and in good physical condition to enter this service. Applicants not graduates of colleges must pass examinations in grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and constitutional law. The new Appropriation Act for the year 1909 calls for ninety-five third lieutenants. The salary of a third lieutenant is \$1,100. Additional compensation of \$50 a year is given every officer not a Filipino who proves his ability to speak and read one native dialect. The usual salary for the regularly appointed employee on his entrance into the civil service is \$1,200, but considering the special advantages offered in the constabulary, the difference of \$100 is more than compensated for.

Two peculiar opportunities offer themselves to the young American who is a civil employee in the Philippines; one is the opportunity to learn Spanish, and the other the chance of seeing the world. To any who contemplate future business dealings with South American countries the first is invaluable, and the broadening influence of the world tour, which many make in coming and going from these islands, cannot be underestimated.

A great number of men who originally came out as volunteers or regulars in the United States army have remained to engage in various businesses and to develop the natural resources of the islands. The need of a lower rate of tariff to allow the entrance of Philippine products into the United States is the crying need of both business man and planter. The great resources of the islands need American capital to develop them and a market in the United States for the products. It seems rather odd in an American colony to see large and prosperous firms of Englishmen, Germans and Spaniards receiving the lion's

share of the profits of certain paying industries. American capital has introduced electric lighting and ice plants in the larger towns. It is constructing railways in the principal islands which continually require the services of numbers of skilled Americans. It has brought in mining machinery, built saw mills, docks, and constructed a large factory for the manufacture of cocoanut oil. All the comforts and conveniences of American civilization are furnished the sojourner in these islands by American capital.

The planters who have found most success in developing the great agricultural possibilities of a rich soil combined with a fine climate have had some capital to begin on. The Gulf of Davao, on the Island of Mindanao, offers the most favorable field for the American investor in hemp, rubber or cocoanuts. The climate is ideal, there are no typhoons to destroy crops, and the natives in those parts (pagans) are peaceable and willing to labor. There are at present forty-eight American and twelve Spanish plantations in Davao. Tobacco, sugar cane, rice, rubber trees, and most of all, the great Philippine product, hemp, flourish wonderfully in this region. Experiments in raising spices are being made; pineapples and lemons flourish, and pearl shell, tortoise shell and beeswax are all important exports. This rich country is under the government of the Moro Province, and seems to be likely to remain in the dominion of the United States for an indefinite period, according to the statement of the Governor of that Province in a recent annual report. He says:

"No one dreams of now giving the Moro and Pagan the powers and of imposing on them the responsibilities of self-government. The most advanced of them has no conception of the meaning of the word."

The pioneers who have gone to Davao have gone with the purpose of establishing homes and ending their days in the country. Many Americans in other lines of work have also invested extensively. Thousands of rubber and cocoanut trees are set out every year, and everything points to this developing into a wealthy and prosperous community. Operations on all plantations have to be carried out on a large scale and the American must

be able to manage rather than labor. A white man cannot engage in manual labor in the tropics to the extent he can at home, and he must therefore have the capital to hire labor and the tact and patience to win the confidence of the Oriental. Two difficulties that encounter the prospective planter are the necessity of learning the local dialect and the new methods of cultivation, which must be learned, as rules that obtain in the United States will not hold in the Philippines.

The natural resources of the islands are almost unlimited. The immense areas of valuable forests, the findings of gold and copper, and the marvelous fertility of the soil, that produces so many products for which there is always a market, all offer alluring prospects to the young American with some capital. There is an almost unlimited amount of magnificent fertile land available for homestead entry in the Philippines, but everywhere the same conditions must be considered that hamper the Davao planters, besides the facts that labor is not everywhere available and that it is practically impossible to settle among the Moros, who occupy much good agricultural and forest land and who are jealous and suspicious of intruders.

As to the health of all classes of Americans who come to these islands, the death rate is no greater than in the cities of the Southern States and is much less than the Filipino death rate. Notwithstanding exaggerated reports concerning cholera epidemics, figures show that only 124 Americans have succumbed to the disease since the American occupation among all classes—soldiers, civilians, business men and pioneers. Malaria and dysentery are rather to be dreaded because of their insidious effects on the system. The climate is fine in most parts of the islands where the larger cities are located and in many places it is ideal. There is always opportunity for out-of-door sports the year round. If the young American avails himself of them and exercises ordinary care in his daily habits, he will be quite proof against Oriental diseases. Many diseases common in temperate zones are practically unknown to the Philippines, as, for instance, diphtheria, scarletina and hay fever.

Manila, altho far from other centers of civilization, is a modern city offering all the comforts and luxuries to be had at home. The young American who makes his home there will find athletic, literary and social clubs of every description, the secret societies and lodges with which he is familiar at home, large church organizations, a flourishing Y. M. C. A. with elaborate quarters and gymnasium, a fine street car system, electric lights, telephones and automobiles.

The Philippine Government and the Manila Merchants' Association as well gladly furnish information to any one interested in the possibilities of a colonial career, or the investment of capital in the Philippines. The Director of Civil Service, or the Chief of Constabulary, at Manila, may be addressed. The Governor of the District of Davao, Davao, Philippines, may also be addressed concerning the association of planters in that district.

MANILA, P. I.



Dr. Cook's Pemmican

BY E. FOUNTAIN HUSSEY

[We have rarely received so many indignant letters from our readers as we have in regard to our editorial of October 21, "Is It a Lie?" We print the one which contains the most meat.—EDITOR.]

WHAT is the matter with THE INDEPENDENT? Of course, one who speaks for fair play in the polar controversy stands, by the cast of circumstances, apologist for Cook. But does speaking for suspended judgment so commit us that we are going to be mortified to gall and bitterness, like the editor of THE INDEPENDENT, if he does not make good? That is very American, to be sure. We find it hard to stand for the impartial issue and not get our feelings involved. We have had several notable fits when our personal pride was touched. We had one when Dewey was given a house, and off went a good man into oblivion. We have got the habit of looking to THE INDEPENDENT to hold us level. Please don't let go!

The wits have done their best to save the polar situation, but I am afraid that we are in for it. Here comes Mr. George Kennan, a name to conjure with. He is in deadly earnest. With what seriousness, too, we sit down and read his articles. He can feed dead dogs pemmican and we believe him like a fairy tale. He can do more wonderful things with arithmetic, and dogs, than were ever seen before. He can take the savage husky,

fresh from gorging bear and musk-ox, start him over the polar ice on a pound a day of pemmican, and drop him dead of starvation in groups of eight and six at a time at needful intervals. If Dr. Cook could write like Mr. Kennan he would be a garlanded hero at this hour!

Let us excerpt briefly from Mr. Kennan's balance sheet of debit and credit, by which he proves to his own satisfaction that, "as a simple matter of arithmetic" Cook never could reach the Pole and get back again with the food supply he had. We quote the three first items as illustrative:

	Cr.
March 21—Amount of pemmican at start	800 lbs.
	Dr.
March 31—Pemmican eaten by 10 men and 20 dogs in first ten days at 1 lb. each per day 200 lbs. (8 dogs died.)	
April 10—Pemmican eaten by 1 man and 18 dogs in next ten days at 1 lb. each per day 116 lbs. (6 more dogs died.)	

The effect of figures upon the reading eye is a remarkable psychological phenomenon. They convince of anything if they only "come out even." Had it not been for those impish dogs trying out

from their parentheses, "Why are we all in a heap?" my docile mind, for one, might have run over the neat presentment nor have noted how all too perfect it was. Arctic explorers have never stated that Eskimo dogs characteristically "up and die" in groups. Careful scrutiny of Mr. Kennan's statement, however, demonstrates beyond a doubt they did in this case; eight dogs on the 31st of March, for every dog of the twenty-six is duly charged in the bill with his pound of pemmican to that day. Alternative to this, the only interpretation is that whatever dog died before this date continued to eat his daily ration after he was dead. Further surprise awaits the reader, who is told that these dogs, obliged, dead or alive, to eat a pound of pemmican a day, perished of starvation, and that so soon! What is his interest to have it proved by scientific quotations that they dwindled from 60 pounds to 24 in eight days, what his astonishment that they sank into that parenthesis mere skeletons, skin and viscera, "wholly deprived of fat, and saturated with fatigue toxins!"

The second ten days, it will be seen, are consistent with the first ten days. The dogs show again that unexpected group method of demise, by starvation, on a full daily ration, duly charged in the bill. And when Mr. Kennan, down a column, gathers up "sixteen starved dogs," weighs them, reduces them to equivalent terms of pemmican, and proves that the surviving train could not run six days, tho they have forty-two more to go, it looks as if it were all up with Dr. Cook!

Let us get serious ourselves and start out afresh, arithmetic is so interesting! Cook set forth on the final dash with two Eskimos and with twenty-six dogs picked as the best from a pack of over a hundred, in prime condition, fresh from the hunting fields. Thirteen to a sled is not an economical team, six to nine being the efficient numbers. The extra dogs were taken for team food, to be sacrificed early in the journey, the first shirkers being the first eaten. The writer knows nothing from experience of Arctic travel nor the economics of the sledge train, but Nansen mentions ("In Nacht und

Eis," ii, p. 122), counting a dog as twenty-five rations, even tho travel worn and "*ziemlich ausgehungert*."

Just as "a simple matter of arithmetic," let us see how it would affect Mr. Kennan's balance sheet if Dr. Cook, who is not yet commonly charged with being a fool, should dispose of the food dogs one at a time instead of in bunches, somewhat as follows:

FIRST TEN DAYS.

	Men	Dogs	Pemmican pounds
First day	3	26	20
Second	3	26	29
Third	3	25 (first kill)	3
Fourth	3	24 (second kill)	3
Fifth	3	23 (third kill)	3
Sixth	3	22 (fourth kill)	3
Seventh	3	21 (fifth kill)	3
Eighth	3	20 (sixth kill)	3
Ninth	3	19 (seventh kill)	3
Tenth	3	18 (eighth kill)	3
			Total pemmican...82
			(Kennan, 290)

Starting the second ten days with diminished numbers, which are further to decrease from eighteen to twelve, the six more dogs which Mr. Kennan allows, if properly disposed, suffice nicely for team provender during this period, since the total of dog days is 135 (17+16+15+14+13+12+12+12+12+12), while the total of rations is 150 (6×25), not counting scraps left over from the first ten days. So we shall need only 30 pounds of pemmican required for three men, where Mr. Kennan debits 210. For the twenty days, therefore, we total 112 pounds of pemmican for the expedition instead of Mr. Kennan's 500 pounds, or a saving of 388. If we held a brief for Dr. Cook we should go back and wipe out that 52 pounds that we allowed the first two days out for the team, for the Eskimo dog when he is fat can travel, like the camel, long without food. But we are not trying to make a case for anybody, with Mr. Kennan's too awful example before us of what zeal can do with figures; zeal that would give a man no chance for his life in the Arctics, zeal that would kill his chance for honor at home.

Nansen, in 1895, made his dash from the "Fram" with one companion and twenty-eight dogs, a party of thirty to feed as comparable with Cook's twenty-nine. He carried 1,198 pounds of food,

which he expected to suffice for fifty days outward and at least as many back. Kennan credits Dr. Cook with 1,018 pounds of condensed food at the start and an interval of eighty-four days before he secured game. Nansen records eighty-six days before he and Johansen had game, and says that he had practically a month's supply still on his sleds. ("In Nacht und Eis," ii, p. 124, 126.) Mr. Kennan, with all his Arctic experience and his vast knowledge of Arctic literature, makes no mention of Nansen and the very detailed account in his "Farthest North" of this parallel feat in travel and food economy.

The writer has had the experience of lunching with Dr. Cook and a small party of scientists, and of being an inter-

ested listener for two hours to question and answer between the returned Odysseus and the mathematicians, astronomers, physicians and physicists present. Whether or not this wanderer is a man of guile, his tale appears as the most dramatic incident of modern times. Nor does he seem "of many wiles." He is a man without personal magnetism; it is afterward that the simplicity of his manner, his pleasant directness, the probability of what he says, come back to the mind and make it harder to believe that he lies than that he tells the truth. If you call that being convinced that he has stood at the North Pole, I do not know any one who has actually met the man who does not lean at least so far to his side.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.



The Calm Between Storms at Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE political, or to be more accurate, I should say the Parliamentary, situation here is just at present very peculiar. The Liberal administration has decided on giving to the House of Commons a week's holiday from its very exciting and even more exhaustive work. I was going to say that a holiday at this time of year is a very unusual Parliamentary event, but then I have to recall to mind the fact that it is a very unusual Parliamentary event to have the House of Commons sitting after the first week in October has passed. The Government, however, took it for granted, no doubt, that the debates on the Budget could not possibly be crushed into a very limited space of time even now, and that the best course would therefore be to give the wearied members a few days' holiday and then bring them back to settle down with revived energy to the continuance and conclusion of their task. It is not prob-

able that the Budget measures can be disposed of in the representative chamber until well on in November, and then must come the eventful decision of the House of Lords. The truth is that people in general are now thinking much less earnestly over the clauses contained in the Budget measure than over the course which the peers may make up their minds to adopt with regard to the whole measure when complete. If I happened to be one of those who are devoted to the preservation of the hereditary chamber I know well what course I should advise the peers to adopt under the imminent conditions. I should recommend them, by all means, to let the financial clauses of the Budget pass untouched as they came from the House of Commons and take to themselves the airs of men too wise and, above all, too exalted to make any effort at the improvement and instruction of a representative assembly. If, however, the peers

should make up their minds to meddle with the financial clauses of the measure, and to send them back thus altered to the House of Commons, or to strike out some of them altogether, then the inevitable result must be to bring about an appeal to the country thru the means of a general election, and to invite the abolition of the House of Lords in its present form as a governing political assembly. I think that every genuine and thoro Radical, and I include myself among those to whom that description must apply, will be sincerely glad if the peers should take that course, and thus bring on themselves the decision of the country. There are many voters belonging to the Liberal party among the English constituencies just now who are far from being satisfied with some of the clauses in the Budget. Such voters might, under ordinary conditions, have kept back from supporting them by vote if the question should thus and then have arisen, but will most assuredly

vote dead against the peers, and therefore for the present Government, if the peers should give them an opportunity of thus protesting against the existence of any hereditary chamber.

In the meantime, the Commons are allowed to have a holiday from their labors—to have a week of quiet after the tempestuous debates of recent nights and recent days as well. I have heard it remarked more than once when this holiday was announced that after storm there comes a calm. But I must say that I can hardly imagine anything less like a calm than the interval which is now coming between the adjournment

and the reassembling of the representative chamber. Certainly the newspapers, whether metropolitan or provincial, do not convey to our minds any idea of a calm settling down upon town or country during this present interval. We read accounts of furious meetings held everywhere at which the supporters and the opponents of the Government express their opinions in the most furious denunciations of their political adversaries. The Opposition newspapers con-

tinued day after day to denounce Mr. Lloyd-George as if he were a British Marat or, rather, much worse than several Marats condensed into one, while the journals on the side of the Government write of this or that man on the other side as if he were engaged in a proclaimed conspiracy to make his country the perpetual bond slave of the Tory dukes. Certainly I find it hard to remember any crisis in our recent history which provoked so much passionate denunciation of party by party as this financial

scheme of Mr. Lloyd-George has done and is doing during what is supposed to be this present interval of calm. My fellow countrymen in the House of Commons have not thus far taken much part in the controversy, and have not pledged themselves to the support of the one side or the other. But I think I may infer from some recent utterances of Mr. John Redmond, the leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, that if the Government desire to have any support whatever from those who follow his lead, Mr. Asquith and his colleagues must give to them some distinct promise and pledge that the cause of Home Rule is to be



H. G. WELLS

frankly and fully adopted and proclaimed by the present administration. For some time back, as we all know, the present Government has made no manifestation whatever in favor of the Irish National cause. Now, I feel perfectly convinced that this holding back from any avowal of sympathy with Ireland's demand has not the approval of at least some influential members of Mr. Asquith's administration. I know that there are members, even of the Cabinet, who are as true to the principle of Home Rule for Ireland as was Mr. Gladstone himself, when that great statesman encountered all the forces of Conservatism and aristocracy in these islands in his noble effort to give to Ireland a legislature of her own. I feel good hope, therefore, that Mr. Redmond's recent declaration may supply to those members of the present Ministry who are growing slack in their support of Home Rule some good reason for a reconsideration of their position at the present political crisis, and for bearing in mind the fact that the Irish vote in the House of Commons has more than once already decided the fate of an imperiled Government.

In the meantime, I think that there is even already a sort of reaction setting in against that current of public opinion which lately seemed to be in the direction of Toryism and tariff reform. I observe that the number of *Punch* just issued has as its principal cartoon a caricature of Lord Rosebery, who is described as "the new Bombastes." Now, I think it is not the habit of *Punch* to associate itself in any manner with a losing cause, and I have noticed that during this present crisis the comic journal seems very anxious to proclaim itself as on the side of the present administration. We shall, however, have Westminster Palace occupied again in a very few days by the members of both Houses of the Legislature, and the time cannot then be far off when we shall see whether the peers have the courage to provoke and make inevitable the appeal to the country at a general election.

Meanwhile, amid all the political excitement we have not been left without some literary work which can command a good share of public attention. For

instance, we have the latest novel by Mr. H. G. Wells, given to us in fine form by the publishing house of Unwin (Harper). The novel is named "Ann Veronica," and is described on its title page as "A Modern Love Story." It is not my intention to offer to my American readers anything like an outline in miniature of this most interesting novel. I may say, however, that it is admirably characteristic of its author's style, that style which has impressed itself as effectively on American as well as English readers. Mr. Wells's novels are novels of character rather than of incident, and the author can hold us completely enthralled by our interest in the daily lives of persons who live amid the most commonplace surroundings of life as if they were passing thru the most extraordinary and blood-curdling adventures. Ann Veronica, the heroine of this story, is born and brought up in a commonplace London suburb, and even her adventures, when she comes to have adventures of any kind, are only such as might be happening to numbers of young women in any neighboring street or in the next parish. But she is none the less set forth before us as a typical impersonation of a new development of womanhood which is especially characteristic of the present day in what may be described as the civilized countries. From the moment when she begins to think for herself, she finds herself inspired with a passion to give her own intellect its full scope, and to discard the traditions of the past. Now, I have said that I do not propose to tell the story of Ann Veronica, but shall leave that story to be told as none but Mr. Wells himself could tell it. The novel is certain to create much eager and animated controversy among its readers, but I venture to think there is one epithet which no reader whatever is likely to apply to it, and that is the epithet "commonplace." I can, indeed, imagine many a discussion arising on the question whether the story of Ann Veronica does or does not point a moral. But I cannot believe that the most captious reader will doubt for a moment that never before has Mr. Wells, with all his successes, given better proof that he knows how to adorn a tale. The heroine is

far from being a faultless young woman, and I can easily imagine many readers will set her down as devoted to her own ways and even crochets, but she is undoubtedly full of charm, and is especially typical of the new girl of the period, a hopeful figure, a beacon light of progress, according to some; a warning and alarm, according to others; but, most assuredly, one of the most attractive and impressive studies Mr. Wells has yet given to us in his ideal and yet thoroly realistic fiction.

My fellow-countrymen in the United States and, indeed, a large proportion of all other inhabitants, native or foreign, in those States, will be glad to read of the events associated with the recent celebrations in Ireland of Father Mathew's birthday. The great Apostle of Temperance was born in Tipperary on October 10, 1790, and he died at Queens-town, near Cork, in 1856. He became a priest of the Capuchin order, and he devoted himself during the greater part of his life to the promotion of the cause of temperance, a cause which then, indeed, stood much in need of promotion in Ireland as well as in many or most other countries. Father Mathew's fame is thoroly well known thruout all the civilized world, and since he passed away from this life the anniversary of his birth has been made a day of national celebration thruout his own land, and, indeed, in every land where Irishmen find a home. This latest anniversary has, however, been made the occasion for the founding of a great national beneficent association. This association is to hold forth a helpful hand, a beneficent hand, not merely to the promotion of temperance, but to the assistance of every Irishman who is endeavoring to raise himself, and those who depend upon him, from the distress caused by want of employment and of healthful occupation. I feel, myself, much per-

sonal, as well as national, interest in this most appropriate form of celebration to be given to the anniversary now and hereafter of this most memorable birthday. During my early boyhood, Father Mathew was living and working in Cork, and I was still only a mere boy when I received from him his temperance pledge, and he was the friend of my family and of me until his death in 1856. I am firmly convinced that the influence of his noble efforts in the cause of temperance has never since been lost on Ireland, and that the Irish people have never since his time gone back into anything like that addiction to frequent intemperance which was only too common among many classes before he began his great work, habits which were indeed even more common thruout most classes in England and in Scotland and in many other countries as well. I may say that Father Mathew, altho the most earnest of men in his own work, was at the same time a man endowed with a bright, keen sense of humor. He was ever a worker in the cause of education, and he founded a great temperance institute in Cork which was furnished with a large library for the use of boys as well as of grown men at the most moderate rates, and indeed with no charge whatever for any well-behaved men or boys among the poorer clases who were recommended on trustworthy authority to Father Mathew's protection. I can distinctly remember that the first time I ever read or even saw the early numbers of one of Dickens's novels, then published in monthly parts, was when these came under my notice on the central table of the reading-room in this institution. It is only natural, therefore, that I should feel a deep and peculiar interest in this most recent Irish celebration of the illustrious Temperance Apostle's birthday.

LONDON, ENGLAND.



The People and the New Tariff Law

BY HARRISON S. SMALLEY

[The author is assistant professor of Political Economy in the University of Michigan.—EDITOR.]

SINCE the enactment of the Payne-Aldrich tariff law it has been evident that relatively few people are really satisfied with it, while very many, especially in the West, are thoroly dissatisfied. Yet it cannot be said that the law has suffered for want of able support. In his public utterances, and especially in his Winona speech, President Taft has defended the measure on many grounds. He has assured the people that it is the best protective tariff law ever enacted, that it amounts to a substantial revision downward, and that its passage is a compliance with the promises of the Republican platform. But with all that he has said Mr. Taft has accomplished little beyond convincing the people—if, indeed, they needed to be convinced—of his own sincerity in the matter. The law remains almost as unpopular as ever.

There are doubtless various reasons which account for this fact. Some people have found, or think they have found flaws in the President's defense of the law, which prevent them from accepting his conclusions. Others have been antagonized by what they consider his ungrateful conduct toward the insurgents, without whose devoted courage not even the President could have prevented the special session of Congress from being an utter failure. Still others are rendered apprehensive by his emphasis upon the importance of party solidarity, and fear that in this instance his regard for the general welfare may have been subordinated to his consideration for party interests. Moreover the great body of ultimate consumers are disappointed because they do not see in the new law any prospect of a diminished cost of living. But in addition there is another reason which, tho not so obvious, is nevertheless the most important of all.

It is a fact to which attention is often called, that most of the public problems of the present day are economic in character. This is true of the problems of labor and capital, corporations, trusts,

railroads, immigration, the tariff, the conservation of natural resources, and the like. It has also come to be clear that these problems are not independent, but that they are closely inter-related, and that this relationship arises, among other things, from the fact that they are all incidents of a great struggle which is being waged for the control of industry. In this struggle is involved a conflict between two antagonistic principles, the principle of democracy in business being pitted against that of autocracy, which for the moment is dominant. An issue is being drawn between property and privilege on the one hand and the people on the other; between vested interests and the public welfare; between finance and business; between Wall Street, in a broad sense, and the country; between the many and the few; between plutocracy and popular government in industry and politics. This is an issue to which this journal has frequently directed attention. Beyond a doubt it is constantly becoming more and more clean-cut, and is being more and more clearly perceived by the people. True, it is not an issue between parties, but, on the contrary, is being fought out within the parties. Among Republicans, so far as Congress is concerned, the struggle is being waged by the so-called insurgents against the regulars, who are headed by the Cannon-Aldrich coterie. Needless to say, the latter represent the "interests," privilege, finance, industrial autocracy, while the former stand for the people, the public welfare, legitimate business, industrial democracy.

Now the simplest and most obvious fact about the new tariff law is that it was primarily the work of representatives of the "interests," and was bitterly opposed by those Senators and Congressmen who are closest to the people. This is a fact which will not down. President Taft and others may extol the merits of the law, but when all has been said an insistent thought creeps back into the

minds of the people. This ugly fact remains before their eyes; the tariff law was fathered and furthered by the agents of special privilege, but was fought to the end by a goodly number of those who are believed to have the public interests at heart.

It is possible that if the very bill which finally passed had been introduced by the insurgents and advocated by them, its passage would have been hailed with satisfaction, at least by the great body of Republicans. But the people cannot welcome a measure which is approved by many men whom they distrust, and is condemned by many others in whom they have the highest confidence. Even President Taft's powerful influence is not enough to turn the scales in favor of the law.

Moreover, in an important sense the people were defeated in the enactment of this law, and they are still smarting under the sting of the defeat. It does not relieve the pain to be told that the law is a good one. It may be good or bad—that is a matter of *relatively* little moment. The important thing is that in the passage of the bill it was demonstrated that the Republican party in Congress is in the control of the Cannon-Aldrich coterie—men whom the people have come, rightly or wrongly, to regard as their enemies, as the enemies of industrial and political democracy. The existence of the law, therefore, means to the

people a defeat, not so much because of defects in its schedules as because of the circumstances of its enactment. The law now stands as an outward and visible sign and as a constant reminder of the domination of the few over the many. Is it strange that the people do not like the law?

In the popular mind, then, there is a recognition of a great industrial and political issue of such magnitude that it wholly overshadows such a question as that of the tariff. A defeat on that issue is too great a price to pay even for the best of tariff laws. And therefore it is probable that even if the new law turns out to be a brilliant success as a tariff measure, the hearts of the people will long nourish a bitter feeling about it. Whether this popular attitude is right or not, it is not the purpose of this article to discuss. In any case the fact remains that correct understanding of the opposition of the people to the tariff law can not be gained unless one looks beyond the merits and defects of the measure itself to the manner of its formation and enactment. And if this can be taken as an indication that henceforth all measures will be judged by the people with reference to their bearing on the ever-deepening conflict for industrial supremacy, it is a circumstance of serious import to those financiers who have aspired to autocratic control of American business.

ANN ARBOR, MICH.



Oliver Otis Howard

Sola Virtus Invicta

BY JOHN PEARSON

"All the blood of all the Howards,"
Noble tho it be,
Never boasted truer, braver,
Tenderer knight than he.

Beside his life their proudest blazon,
Dimly splendid, pales;
Kin or no, he lived their legend:
Virtue alone prevails.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Student's Ten Commandments

By John M. Thomas, D. D.

[These Ten Commandments were pronounced by President Thomas of Middlebury College, at a recent meeting of the University Convocation of the State of New York.—EDITOR.]

1. Thou shalt set the service of God and man before thine heart as the end of all thy work.
2. Thou shalt inquire of each study what it has for thee as a worker for a better world, not relinquishing thy pursuit of it until thou hast gained its profit unto this end.
3. Thou shalt love the truth and only the truth, and welcome all truth gladly, whether it bring thee or the world joy or suffering, pleasure or hardship, ease or toil.
4. Thou shalt meet each task at the moment assigned for it with a willing heart.
5. Thou shalt work each day to the limit of thy strength, consistently with the yet harder work which shall be thy duty on the morrow.
6. Thou shalt respect the rights and pleasures of others, claiming no privilege for thyself but the privilege of service, and allowing thyself no joy which does not increase the joy of thy fellow-men.
7. Thou shalt love thy friends more than thyself, thy college more than thy friends, thy country more than thy college, and God more than all else.
8. Thou shalt rejoice in the excellences of others, and despise all rewards saving the gratitude of thy fellows and the approval of God.
9. Thou shalt live by thy best, holding thyself relentlessly to those ideals thou dost most admire in other men.
10. Thou shalt make for thyself commandments harder than any other can make for thee, and each new day commandments more rigorous than thine own laws of the day before.

A Southern's View of "The Southerner"

*The Southerner** first appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*, where it excited much interest among Northern readers, for whom it seems especially designed. While the author claims that it is a novel, it is really an indictment of a whole people. Nicholas Worth, the hero, is a Southern youth, who gets a Harvard education immediately after the Civil War. Unfortunately, this education results in making him a man who feels better and different from his own kind, who secretly despises them for their faults, and who is only willing to impart to them the mind and virtues and standards of another people whom he admires more. There can be no doubt that the criticisms are written from an intimate inside knowledge of Southern character, and that the book contains a truthful list of not only the faults and frailties of this people, but of their fallacious standards of value, one of them being to brag upon Nicholas Worth as a distinguished citizen of their section. The South is almost pusillanimous sometimes in its appreciation and praise of a merely intellectual and scholarly man. But that does not mean that the South accepts his doctrines and dogmas. It simply wears him like a brass button on the outside of his coat, where he will show for what it wants him to be worth. This conduct was offensive to Nicholas, and he calls it by ugly names in his book. He conducts a political campaign in opposition to the regular Republican and Democratic machine politics, and in the interest of education and industry—two particulars where the Southern character is very frail, and this part of the book is used to display, in a cold, sneering manner, the thriftlessness of his people, their Chauvinism, their absurdities. He calls it the "land of the formulas," where every one lives in the present as if it were the past. He nearly reaches dramatic expression in his contempt, but a Harvard frost of tempera-

ment prevents their egregious animation. Jonathan in the story proclaims the history of the South in epigrammatic clauses.

"Strong men came here. They worked; then they bought slaves and stopped working; then they wrangled; then they fought; then they were oppressed; and they were on the defensive from the time slavery came. They are sidetracked now, and are just about to find out that the track they are on leads to nowhere."

The author thinks that is "good history." And it is good outside history. But the spiritual history of the South has never been written, and the author of this book, whoever he may be, is either too stupefied by his educational intoxication to recall it, or he is one of those poor creatures who never had the sense of it.

Nicholas Worth is defeated in his political campaign, and resents as dishonorable the fact that the section still exploits him and claims him as one of the scholarly feathers in its cap. That is not dishonorable in Southern; they do not think in the terms of the age in which they live, and above all, that they need a renaissance of life—a peculiar people, wonderful, crystalized in the heroics of memory and of temperament. But who shall bring them a message? Not a man like Nicholas Worth. Moses was a leader, a hero, not a pedagog who had lost his need of religion by squeezing his soul thru an intellectual sausage grinder at Harvard. No people, especially a choleric people like those of the South, endure being kicked by a highly educated little fellow, and Nicholas is a little fellow. This is one fault of the book. The reformer in it is too small a personality, too decimated by the kind of education he is trying to thrust upon others, too contemptuous, too unfriendly in spite of his protestations of devotion. One may deceive primitive peoples, pagans and intellectual fools, but no man can deceive people whose life is of the heart rather than of the head. They have intimations and inspirations that guard them against the subtle verity of men like Nicholas Worth.

The other fault of the book is this: By education and industry, the hero

meant the kind of education and the kind of commercialism that has secularized and fattened the North and East. The South is very backward in accepting it because of the heroic integrity of that heart-life already referred to. It does not appeal to its ambition and moral and intellectual taste. What the South wants is a peculiar education, a training that appeals to something besides the commercial and intellectual cupidity which is the shame of the North and East, into which Nicholas Worth has really moved and of which he has his being. This is the fault of all the educational missionaries from that section who come South. They have nothing good enough or big enough to teach the people they come to reform. Therefore they remain to win their lands and moneys by the rejected system.

There is a certain terrifying power in the South that makes a Southerner, such as the author of this book must be or have been, willing to sacrifice the credit for his good deed by failing to sign his name to an enlightening criticism of his section like this. This is not because he fears the sword, but the heart of his people. They do not merely turn their back upon the perpetrators of such a wrong as this author has committed; they have a power of contempt that is not intellectual or reasonable, but sincere, definite, personal, and with a kind of invincible blood-righteousness in it. And the victims of it declare that it is the most lasting, embarrassing and painful experience a man can have in this life. This accounts for a good many excommunicated Southerners who no longer make their home in this section. They have told the truth about their own people in a manner which gives a false impression as well as a true one.

MRS. L. H. HARRIS.



Dr. Diet

SINCE Fletcher threw his mastication and low diet glove into the arena we have had a lively tournament of discussion as to how much or how little should be eaten. Sir James Crichton-Browne,¹ who is a distinguished English medical au-

thority, has answered the contention that men have always eaten too much and that only now are we getting diet wisdom by insisting that the only test for diet sufficiency is human efficiency. He shows that men at all times have eaten what was acknowledged to be the standard diet until Fletcher followed by Chittenden disturbed men's notions in this regard. In the fifth century before Christ, at Athens, when the greatest men who ever lived were born in large numbers and we had several of the most efficient human generations that ever came into existence, the proteid diet was high. The same thing has been true at all times. Whenever the diet of soldiers, sailors, prisoners, is reduced much below the average that men usually eat, tho this is nearly double what Fletcher and Chittenden deem necessary, weakness and illness supervene. Men cannot do good work and eat less than what instinct has taught mankind to eat in the past.

Dr. C. Stanford Read² reviews the dietetic situation and seems a little inclined to get on both sides of the fence. Perhaps men have eaten too much, but it does seem as tho instinct must be the only guide after all. In his chapter on "Vegetarianism" he has a very interesting review of observations made on inebriates in whom the vegetarian diet did away with all craving for alcohol. The Salvation Army has tried this plan on some apparently hopeless cases and declares that the benefits are incalculable. Women who were habitual drunkards for ten, fifteen and even twenty-five years have been able to overcome their craving for alcohol on a vegetable diet and yet gain in health and strength while living thus.

Professor Snyder, of the University of Minnesota, has made a very valuable textbook³ of all our present information with regard to foods out of the lectures that he has been giving at the Minnesota College of Agriculture on "Human Foods and the Nutritive Value." He takes no sides and his discussion of food materials is excellent.

¹FADS AND FEEDING. By C. Stanford Read. New York: F. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

²HUMAN FOODS AND THEIR NUTRITIVE VALUE. By Harry Snyder. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.45 net.

³PARSIMONY IN NUTRITION. By Sir James Crichton-Browne. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents net.

Upton Sinclair⁴ has told the story of how he regained health by learning how to eat from Fletcher, and learning the additional lesson of eating very little and that of food out of which the life has not been cooked. He and his friend, Mr. Michael Williams, consider that they have come upon a new virtue—the virtue of good eating—fully as important as any of which moralists and prophets have ever preached. They want to pass on their lesson in feeding to others and hence this book. The authors are perfectly sure that what is good for them must be good for all the race. It is true that all the race for centuries has lived quite differently and that the old people in our almshouses fairly stuff themselves and have done so all their lives, yet live to be eighty, ninety and even a hundred in the enjoyment of good health. The latter-day evangelists seem to forget entirely how much the individual counts in anything like this and that we must all learn to live for ourselves. Their special dread is germs. Altogether there are something less than two score of germs that we know to be harmful to mankind. We know thousands of other kinds that are not harmful and many of them are beneficial. Germs are little plants. We deliberately eat them in cheese and many other things, and that we should be eating them unaware in meat and other food is not surprising. It looks awful to be told that there are 560,000,000 of aerobic microbes, we should say germs, in sausage, and 420,000,000 of anaerobes; that may only mean, however, that our meat diet is more largely vegetable than we thought it. Whether we eat microscopic vegetables or the larger varieties may be a matter of utter indifference. Who knows? Apparently it has been so for the most part in the past, for the human race has survived in spite of the gauntlet of germs it ran all unaware in the pre-bacteriologic days. Let us not get scared. Instinct is still in the world and if not all nearly all is well as yet.

The Speakers of the House. By H. B. Fuller. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

Mr. Hubert Bruce Fuller's book on the Speakers of the House of Represent-

atives is a running commentary on the presiding officers of that body from Muhlenberg to Cannon, written with some verve and not much system. The best part of the volume is devoted to Reed and Cannon, about whom the author writes with a firmness of hand that shows more than chance acquaintance-ship with these two great leaders. Pains-taking historical research does not seem to be a strong point with Mr. Fuller, so that the first portion of his book seems more or less perfunctory, not to say jejune. Reed's "revolution" in the rules and his personality are described in a light and pleasing manner which is on the whole convincing, altho one cannot agree with the author's view that Reed seemed to "combine happily the wit and sarcasm of Disraeli, the scholarship of Rosebery, and the sturdiness and stubbornness of Gladstone." This is, of course, fine writing for effect—perhaps a faint echo of something remembered from Macaulay's style. There are a few good stories which add to the value of the book. Congressman Sulzer once applied to Reed for recognition on a pension bill, and met with the response, "This man is not entitled to a pension under the law. I am worried nearly to death with these pension bills." Thereupon Sulzer replied: "I know it, Mr. Speaker, but just think of it, if I do not pass this bill it will be the death of this poor, old soldier. Recognize me and I will get it thru in a few minutes and I will save two lives, yours and his." Reed recognized Mr. Sulzer when he had scarcely left the Speaker's desk, and on the passage of the bill remarked: "The bill is passed and two lives are saved—the old soldier's and that of the gentleman from New York." There is also a pen picture of Mr. Cannon that must have been drawn from a point of vantage very close to the Speaker's desk, and is alone worth the price of the book. Cannon is a conservative of unquestioned integrity; he is studiously unconventional; he mounted to his place by sheer hard work and mastery of legislative mysteries; his eloquence is his earnestness and his home-spun philosophy; while somewhat narrow-minded he fights in the open; he has carefully nursed his district with a handsome Federal building, a soldiers' home, a wise distribution of

⁴Upton Sinclair and How We Won It. With an Account of the New England Tea Party. Sinclair and Michael Williams. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.25.

local patronage, and a long list of pensioners; and he has a general grip on things which is hard to shake off. Surely this is about right. Mr. Fuller incidentally, in describing the working of the Speaker's office today, makes a brief but effective analysis of the party system in the House—the Committee on Rules and the tenaciously cohering leaders. His conclusions, too, are sound; he does not join in the indiscriminating abuse of the despotism of the Speaker; he does not weep over the precious rights of the minority to delay the country's business; he believes that the trouble with the party system, including the Speaker's office, is not in the system but in the character of the men who work it. The book will undoubtedly find a place in the unacademic and readable literature of American politics; it will only tarry awhile, however, with our Bagehot and Bryce, and will reach its long home before sunset.



The A-B-C of Taxation. By C. B. Fillebrown. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

This book, by a veteran defender of Henry George's Single Tax doctrine, consists of a lucid exposition of George's teaching about land values. It is cogent in parts as a geometric proposition, tho detailed with some unnecessary repetition. Enthusiasm and cock-sureness, qualities which distinguish the genus Single Taxer, appear all thru. The story goes that when an awkward interval occurred at a funeral one mourner solemnly rose and proposed to redeem the time by saying a few words on the Single Tax. However, when the land taxers leave agricultural land values aside and illustrate their case by exposing city rents, they become, indeed, impressive. Boston, the author's city, pays a gross ground rent to its site owners of over fifty million dollars a year—three-fourths of it to dead-hands. Ten millions of this is resumed by the city as taxes. Taxes upon improvements and upon personal property and polls amount to eleven millions. The Single Taxers propose to make the land pay the whole twenty-one millions and to leave improvements and personalty tax free. Like most reformers they prom-

ise the millennium as a reward for adopting their scheme. While suspicious concerning the arrival of the millennium on schedule time, many city dwellers would dearly love to set the tax collector, like a watch dog, on to the land owners who are carrying off annually the fabulous values for which they "toil not, neither do they spin." German municipalities have shown the way. Many of them put a special extra tax, amounting sometimes to 20 per cent., upon increments of values as shown by successive sales of city plots. The English Cabinet has scared the House of Lords until its teeth are chattering in its senile jaws, by proposing to take back in future one-quarter of all increments in urban land values for the public which creates them. In America, also, municipal services—schools, health inspection, hospitals, parks, baths and the like—are becoming so costly that this overflowing reservoir may shortly be tapped.



The White Prophet. By Hall Caine. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This book is an ambitious attempt to present a new religion, tho new only in the sense that by its teachings it shows how far short Christianity falls of the standard set by Jesus Christ. The scene is laid in English-governed Egypt, in this case significant because it is the home of two great religions—the Mohammedan and the Christian. This country, so prolific in prophets, produces yet another—Ishmael Ameer—who goes about preaching and teaching in much the same constructive way his master did before him. The natives become excited and interested, and the British Consul-General, believing himself face to face with a Mahdi rebellion, determines to suppress the Prophet. He turns to his son to aid him in the enterprise. The father is a typical representative of militarism, and above all a British soldier who obeys his superior first and last, whereas his son has a back-handed conscience that pulls him in a dozen different directions. The author half attributes this temperamental trouble to his American mother. The young man has heard the Prophet and believes that the preacher speaks the

truth when he says that Christianity, as well as Mohammedanism, has failed to redeem the world from its lusts. The son refuses to take part in the suppression, and the future tragedies of the story are based upon this refusal. In the White Prophet the reader is supposed to see a new Oriental Christ, but the author has failed in his spiritual conception of the man. He preaches no sermons of hope, but condemns sweepingly. It's Mr. Caine's old trick of juggling with right and wrong till he makes the failures of our one great religion seem the whole of it. Whatever may be the first impression of the Prophet, eventually he shows the cloven hoof that always marks the tracks of Mr. Caine's idols, and thereafter we know that this book has no message from the spirit, but is just another subject the author has selected over which to have hysterics. The story has no compensations. The characters are made strong only that we may see them suffer longer. The whole is wordy and monotonous with padding.



Literary Notes

...The *Deutsche Geschichte*, by Oskar Jäger, the veteran German historian, of which the first volume of 668 pages and reaching down to 1648 has just been published, will be completed in a second volume going to our day and date. Here we have for the thoughtful reader a history of Germany on a higher scale and written by a master. The book is being fully illustrated, the first volume containing 114 cuts, mostly portraits. (Munich: Beck.)

...*Das Neue Testament in religiösen Betrachtungen für das moderne Bedürfnis*, edited by Lic. Dr. Gottlob Mayer in conjunction with seven other prominent representatives of progressive orthodoxy, is an earnest attempt to adapt the contents of the Bible to the thinking man of today, yet without sacrificing any of the substantials of the Scriptures. It is appearing in fifty parts, making a total of perhaps six volumes. Published by C. Bertelsmann, of Gütersloh.

...An editor often wishes that he could write the whole magazine himself and so have it to suit him, but he rarely attempts it and still more rarely keeps it up. *The Forerunner*, however, is, as its title says, literally "by Charlotte Perkins Gilman." Mrs. Gilman writes the poetry, editorials, serial, short story, articles, answers to correspondents, and even the advertisements. This last is an original feature which we hope will not become the universal custom. Mrs. Gilman in this first issue testifies from personal experience to have worn the hosiery, eaten the chocolate, used the toilet

preparations and employed the fountain pen that she advertises, but when the advertising reaches a hundred pages a month we fear it will prove too much of a strain upon her constitution. To INDEPENDENT readers it is not necessary to say that the new magazine is devoted to the gynocentric theory of the universe and is full of novel ideas wittily exprest. (Charton Co., 61 Wall street, New York. \$1 a year.)



Pebbles

A SURE THING.

"I could kiss her," said Bronson, "inside of twenty-four hours."

They were sitting on the beach—four of them. Bronson had just come from the city. The others had been there for a couple of weeks.

The girl in question was sitting some distance away, under an umbrella, quietly and demurely reading.

The other fellows looked at Bronson, each with an incredulous smile.

"That's all right," said Tilter. "So I thought; but it isn't so easy. We have all tried it on," he said, "and up to the present moment we have failed. For myself, I cannot make out whether she really objects or not."

Bronson gave another look in the direction of the young woman in question.

"Perhaps you were in too much of a hurry," he said, reflectively.

"If you think," said Quibb, with a satirical grin, "that you can give us any points on that proposition, you are laboring under a totally unjustifiable delusion. I haven't been spending my summers at seaside resorts for the past eight years for nothing."

"Nevertheless," replied Bronson, "I bet I can kiss that girl within twenty-four hours. There's a spot on the back piazza," he continued, "and you can see it from one of the top windows of that bathhouse yonder. Now, you boys can see me do the trick. How would half past five this afternoon do?"

"I'll bet you a hundred you can't do it!" broke in Hubton. "Will you fellows take a third each?" he asked, turning to his companions.

"Sure!" replied Quibb.

"I'm in!" replied Tilter.

"It's a go!" said Bronson.

They all met again at six, behind a friendly rock. The trio that had bet with Bronson were all pretty well crestfallen.

"You did it," said Tilter, disconsolately. "You're a wizard, all right. Boys, pony up."

"That's easy money," said Quibb, as he counted out his share.

"I don't know of any better way of making a hundred," said Hubton, as he handed it over.

Bronson smiled.

"You mean fifty," he replied.

"Fifty!" exclaimed the three of them in chorus. "You made a hundred, didn't you?"

Bronson smiled again.

"Fifty of it," he explained, "goes to the girl."

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Elections

IN several of last week's State elections there were issues or popular movements which excited more than local interest. Maryland voted a second time upon a constitutional amendment designed to disfranchise the negroes of that State, and it was rejected by a majority of 16,000. As the negroes are only about one-fifth of Maryland's population, the excuses given in States further south for such disfranchisement are clearly insincere when offered there. The white people of Maryland do not fear "negro domination." Disfranchisement has been sought there in the interest of Democratic machine rule. The rejection of the amendment was due mainly to Democrats who do not like their party's machine and are also ashamed of the pretense that the negro vote menaces white supremacy. In Rhode Island, reform in legislative representation has been promoted by the adoption of an amendment increasing the number of legislators elected in cities. It is believed that this just change will tend to prevent control of legislation by a boss. Hereafter, also, the Governor will exercise the veto power.

In Massachusetts the Republican majority was reduced (in the vote for Governor) from 60,000 to 8,000. This was due chiefly to popular disapproval of the new tariff, altho Governor Draper's veto of an eight-hour bill affecting certain classes of public employees had excited the opposition of organized labor. During the campaign much was said about the tariff, which was the leading subject of the speeches made by the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who had been a Republican devoted to tariff reform. Disapproval of the new tariff was also effective in Nebraska, where a Republican majority of 24,000 was cut down to almost nothing. In Kentucky, the Democrats were favored by a reaction which gave them two-thirds of the Legislature and control of the municipal government in Louisville.

In the State of New York there were many indications of the growing strength of the movement for the direct primary law proposed and earnestly advocated by Governor Hughes. Several Republican legislators will be replaced by Democrats elected by Republican voters, who could not support the candidates of their own party because these were clearly in opposition to the Governor with respect to this issue. For the same reason there were some notable reductions of Republican majorities.

The most important municipal elections were those in New York, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Cleveland and Boston. A majority of the people of San Francisco have voted virtually to discontinue the prosecution of the men who were responsible for corruption in their municipal government. This is the meaning of the defeat, by a majority of 10,000, of Francis J. Heney, the brave prosecutor, who was a candidate for District Attorney, and of the election as Mayor of P. H. McCarthy, candidate of the Union Labor party, whose foremost representative heretofore has been Mayor Schmitz, the corrupt and convicted partner of Boss Ruef. Those who desired to see the rich bribers prosecuted to conviction fought hard in the campaign, but were overcome by the votes of citizens who had been complaining that the prosecutions affected business unfavorably and gave the city a disa-

greeable notoriety. It is quite well known that the prosecutors had ample support until they began to reach after "the men higher up," the wealthy and "respectable" officers of corporations whom Heney had determined to bring to justice. This election probably marks the end of the movement against these rascals. San Francisco has blundered. If her people, holding up the hands of a courageous and competent prosecutor, had sent to prison all these thieves and bribers, this would have been an achievement of which they and their children after them might have been proud. Moreover, it would have been highly beneficial to the business interests of the city. These interests must suffer by reason of last week's shameful surrender, the defeat of Heney, and the election of a Mayor who promises to make San Francisco "the Paris of America."

The election in Philadelphia offers no encouragement to those who hoped for a reaction there in favor of reform. D. Clarence Gibboney, for many years an earnest worker for decency and honesty, was the candidate of the reformers for District Attorney. But the local Republican "organization," controlled now, as it was at the time of the uprising a few years ago, by a combination of contractors, prevented his election. The majority against him was 43,000. Rarely can a majority of the people of Philadelphia be aroused from that curious indifference which accepts the domination of a ring.

Boston voted for something closely resembling the commission form of government, and is the first of our great cities to seek in this way an improvement of municipal conditions. There is to be a mayor, elected for four years, but subject to recall at the end of two years by a majority of the voters. Nominations for this office are to be made on petition by not less than 5,000 voters, and the ballots are to bear no party designations. The Council is to be composed of only nine members, all elected at large for three years, and three of them going out each year. These Councilmen are also to be nominated by petition. Nominations made by the Mayor for heads of departments must be approved by the State's Civil Service Commission. The experi-

ment will be closely watched elsewhere. Topeka also voted for a commission plan, and Mount Vernon, a suburb of New York, gave a small majority in favor of a similar form of government. It will ask for legislative approval of a charter providing for a commission of five persons (the Mayor being one), and for the recall of any one of them.

In Cleveland, Mayor Johnson, who has held the office four terms and become widely known as the vigorous advocate of three-cent fares on the street railways, was a candidate for re-election. His Republican opponent was successful. Mayor Johnson also lost his majority in the Council. The explanation appears to be that the people were weary of the long contest for a reduction of fares. It will be recalled that recent referendums have been unfavorable to the Mayor. One cause of the prevailing weariness has been unsatisfactory railway service. A settlement of the controversy is said to be at hand, and it will probably be made upon the basis of an allowance of net earnings permitting 6 per cent. dividends. It cannot be foreseen how this will affect the fares, but they will be much lower than they were when Mayor Johnson began his fight, eight years ago. Altho out of office, his purpose will have been accomplished in part.

Many feared that the result of the election in New York City would be extremely unfortunate, but it was quite encouraging. While it is true that Tammany's candidate for Mayor, William J. Gaynor (recently a Judge of the Supreme Court), was elected, it is also true that Tammany lost nearly all of the other offices, both in the city and in New York County. Thus it has been deprived of control of the highly important Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in which it will have only the three votes of the Mayor, while the officers elected on the Fusion ticket will have twelve. The powers of this board with respect to the city's purse are large, and it is expected that the city's expenditures during the coming term of four years will exceed \$1,000,000,000. The election of the Fusion nominees for a long list of offices below that of Mayor was due to the candidacy of William R. Hearst in opposition to Judge Gaynor. He became

a candidate upon condition that his supporters should vote for these Fusion nominees.

A majority of them are Democrats, but not Democrats of the Tammany kind. The new Comptroller is a Republican, but the President of the Board of Aldermen and the presidents of the three leading boroughs are independent Democrats. The quality of these associates of the Tammany Mayor in the Board of Estimate may be indicated by the records of two of them. Mr. McAneny, formerly a prominent advocate of civil service reform, was recently, as the head of the City Club, a leader in the work of preparing and filing the charges against two of Tammany's borough presidents, who were afterward found guilty and removed from office. Mr. Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, as Commissioner of Accounts conducted the official investigations which disclosed their unworthiness.

Judge Gaynor has an inviting opportunity to work in harmony with these men and others elected on the Fusion ticket, and thus to give the city good government. If he declines to do so, the city will still be served by their honesty and proved ability. As for Tammany, excluded from the springs of patronage in nearly all the offices of the city and of the county, which includes a large part of the city, its plight causes good citizens to rejoice. The discomfiture of this organization encourages the friends of good government thruout the country and all over the world.

John S. Kennedy's Bequests

AN example to the country and the world, and particularly to rich men in this country, is to be seen in the bequests made in the will of Mr. Kennedy, who died in this city last week. He was one of those canny and shrewd and yet generous and public-spirited Scotchmen who have been educated in the spirit of John Knox and the love of learning, and equal love of acquisition, for which Scotland is famous. He was one of the most honored citizens in this his adopted city, and his will is as admirable as any that has ever been written by a rich man.

His estate is estimated at \$60,000,000, and nearly a half of it is given back to the public. It is not the amount given so much as the good judgment shown in the selection of the objects for his bequests that calls for our admiration.

And, first, he appreciates the value of religious institutions for the benefit of the world. It is a fine lesson to others that he first gives two and a quarter millions each to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the same denomination's Board of Home Missions, and its Church Erection Fund. The Church Extension Committee of the New York Presbytery will receive a million and a half, while the Bible Society receives three-quarters of a million. We presume that very little of this is in the way of permanent endowment, of which only the interest can be used. Similarly, the American Board has once or twice received by bequest a million or more, and wisely used it to extend its work, exhausting the gift in a few years. Its profit to the world is much greater thus put to immediate use and enlarging its influence than when it is held as an endowment to reduce the charities of a succeeding generation. There is no better work than the Christian missionary service, which gives character to the people of our own country and carries civilization—that, too, a Christian civilization—to foreign lands.

Then Mr. Kennedy gave largely to education. Of these gifts the most notable, and the one which most pleases us, is that of a million and a half dollars to Robert College, Constantinople. One can go the world over and hardly find an institution which has better served its generation. Its story is told in President George Washburn's "Fifty Years in Constantinople," just published. Founded by Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, and then presided over by the scholar and statesman, Dr. Washburn, it has been the creator of free Bulgaria, and its influence has been commanding in the regeneration of Turkey itself. Now the Turks are seeking its instruction for their choicest youth, as previously did the Bulgarians, and now do the Greeks and Armenians, but for lack of accommodations it has been unable to accept those who have

applied. This gift will enlarge its capacity for influence. Now let some one else do as much for the Syrian Protestant College in Beirut, an institution of similar influence for the Arabic-speaking world, and also supply proper endowments for a dozen other American colleges in Turkey, India, China and Japan. Some of these Mr. Kennedy also wisely remembered—\$25,000 to the Syrian Protestant College and \$50,000 to the Anatolian College in Marsovan, Turkey.

Very wisely Mr. Kennedy gives large bequests to the city of New York. To the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the New York Public Library, Columbia University and the Presbyterian Hospital he gives two and a half millions each. These gifts could hardly be better bestowed. The Metropolitan Museum ought to be magnificently endowed, a chief honor to what will yet be the greatest city in the world. A million and a half goes to the United Charities, and three-quarters of a million to the School of Philanthropy of the Charities Organization, and smaller amounts to other institutions.

When we come to other educational institutions we observe a similar wise selection. The University of the City of New York receives three-quarters of a million; and Yale, Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth, Bowdoin and Hamilton colleges receive each \$100,000, and a similar amount goes to Hampton and Tuskegee institutes, while a considerable number of other colleges and schools will receive smaller amounts.

We say it is a model will. It indicates the testator's personal knowledge of the institutions designated and an unusually wise appreciation of their value. Of course the larger half of the estate goes to relatives and personal friends, as is right; but his obligations to the public are handsomely recognized. And there is a wise understanding of what are the forces which benefit the world, religion and education; and the education under religious influences. Would that other rich men, whose wealth always comes from the public, might as fully and wisely recognize their obligation to the public which has so enriched and honored them.

After all, it was the character of Mr. Kennedy which made him able to do what will continue him a blessing to the world at home and abroad after his death, as well as during his lifetime.



The Independence of Church Courts

THE question how far the decisions of ecclesiastical bodies under their own constitutions can be reviewed and reversed by civil courts is an important one to all denominations, and nowhere more so than when two denominations attempt to unite, as in the case of the union of the Cumberland Presbyterians with the Northern Presbyterian Church. Both Churches agreed by their highest national bodies to unite; but as is always the case there were some of the Cumberland Church who objected and followed the example of the "Wee Frees" in Scotland, went to the courts, declared that they were the real genuine Cumberlanders, and demanded all the property.

The legal question involved is as to whether the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church and the lower synods had the right and authority to agree to unite. The ordinary American way is to hold that the actions of the ecclesiastical authorities are not to be reviewed, that these matters are *ultra vires* of the civil courts. But the English view is the Erastian one, and has been somewhat followed in a few of our State courts. Under it the Free Church of Scotland recalcitrants were given all the property of the Free Church when it joined the United Presbyterian Church, and Parliament had to correct the evident wrong. The English law courts hold that all questions connected with Church property, doctrine and discipline included, are subject to review by the civil courts. The American view is otherwise, and has found expression in the decisions of a majority of the Supreme Courts of the States, and also in decisions of the United States Supreme Court. In a number of cases the Missouri and Tennessee courts have supported the English view, and it is not surprising that they have given the property of the Cumber-

land Presbyterian Church in their borders over to the minority which reject the union, on the ground that the creed of the Presbyterian Church, that is, the old Confession of Faith, denies liberty of will and damns infants. The Missouri decision devotes seventeen pages to show that the Confessions of the two Churches do not agree.

While Indiana, Tennessee and Missouri courts have favored the lingering minority, in most States the decisions have allowed the union, refusing to override the decisions of the Church courts. In Missouri the Supreme Court has denied a rehearing to the Union party. The Appellate Court of Indiana has rendered an opinion favorable to the Anti-Unionists, and an appeal has been made. In Kentucky, Texas and Georgia the Supreme Courts have given decisions favoring the union, and litigation is now pending in Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Colorado and California. In Illinois the Supreme Court has decided one case in favor of the Unionists, but as there is another for it to pass upon involving somewhat different questions we cannot claim that court as yet for the Union party. An Indiana case is now before a United States Court, and an Erastian view is not likely to prevail there.

The Anti-Unionists have been, as might be expected of the defeated party, blazing hot over the matter, and their language in their paper quite goes beyond the usual courtesies. The Moderator of the General Assembly of the Cumberland Church at Dallas, Tex., the Hon. Warner E. Settle, now Chief Justice of Kentucky, but who did not sit when the case was tried in his court, has been charged with having misled eight men by an erroneous decision at Dallas, and it is asserted that fraud was therein perpetrated on them, but they have not been produced either in person or by affidavit. It was decided in the Chancellor's Court of Tennessee that this asserted fraud was not pertinent to the case.

The Union of Churches is so very desirable a result that the opposition of a few ought not to be regarded. There always will be those who want to dissent, who have outlived their age. They have to be ignored and overridden, or

there will be no progress. This union is working happily except for these legal contentions, which will be settled before very long. They simply should make those planning other unions very careful about the preliminary steps. Litigious people will make trouble, and some few courts may be as little worthy of consideration as the Supreme Court of Missouri which has decided that the Westminster Confession of Faith is a fatalistic document. Even if it were such the new Confession relieves the fatalism.



The Uncultured Sex

THE question, which we raised in our issue of October 28, of why so many fine women remain unappropriated, has aroused among our readers the interest that its importance deserves. We have acquired a collection of human documents invaluable to the student of feminine psychology. All conceivable views are set forth in them, except, of course, that which we editorially express. The letter we have chosen for publication presents a case quite different from that of our former contributor, but equally significant of present day tendencies. Miss Saepe Quaesita, as we have ventured to name her, throws a new light on the old question of why American girls marry foreigners. It is not so much because they long for titles and castles as it is because the Frenchman, the Italian and the Austrian (why this marked omission of the Englishman?) show more *verve* and *esprit* in their suit. The lady apparently would not mind a little contradiction and even bullying if there were interludes of music and moonlight. Young men in search of wives should make note of this point. It seems that the old rule, "faint heart never won fair lady," still holds with the new woman. We had sometimes suspected that educated women rather enjoyed the abject terror into which the display of their superior accomplishments threw the ordinary man, but we are glad to find that we were wrong, at least in so far as this lady is a representative of her class.

She is obviously a little unfair in comparing American men who earn their own living and expect also to support their wives with Europeans who have

had nothing to do but to play Chopin and make love and who are hunting for American wives with bank accounts sufficient to keep them for the rest of their lives in the secure enjoyment of the same pursuits. To be successful in the cultivation of culture a country must have a leisure class. We Americans recognize this fact, but we are going about the getting of this leisure class in a new way. In Europe the aristocracy is largely relieved from drudgery in order that they may cultivate the graces of life. In America the attempt is being made to relieve the women of all classes from drudgery, and we are glad to see that some of them at least are making good use of the leisure thus afforded them. It is a project involving unprecedented daring and self-sacrifice on the part of American men, this making an aristocracy of half the race. That it is possible yet remains to be proved. Whether it is desirable depends upon whether this new feminine aristocracy avoids the faults of the aristocracy of the Old World, such as its frivolousness and snobbishness.

But our contributor belongs to the self-supporting class as much as the American men with whom she associates, and she has a right to expect them to be her equals in taste and accomplishments. Altho in our opinion she attaches too much importance to the conventional stigmata of culture, we must acknowledge the justice of her indictment. In the educated classes the American man is undeniably inferior to the American woman in range of interests, in refinement of taste, in manners and in conversational ability, and his deficiencies cannot be altogether accounted for by his absorption in business. They are due rather to mental laziness and lack of ambition. That the American man prefers to "hold his religion in his wife's name" is an old joke. He is also content to turn over to his better half his literature, his art and his music, and she is likely in the future to have a monopoly of his science and political economy. Women are in the majority, not only in the churches, but also at the lectures, concerts, operas, theaters, art galleries, libraries and study clubs; that is, in all forms of the collective pursuit of religious, intellectual and artistic culture. This is partly due to the

greater gregariousness of women, but the number of men who privately cultivate the fine arts is insignificant. The qualitative disparity is greater than the quantitative. The better the music or the pictures or the play the fewer the men. The lowest and worst concerts and operas are attended only by men. At those of mediocre quality the audience is about half and half. And the music that requires the closest attention and the highest intelligence for its appreciation has chiefly women for its auditors.

The present trend in education increases this difference between the sexes. There are more women being educated than men and they are receiving a wider culture. They are in overwhelming majority in the graduating classes of the high schools, and wherever they are allowed to they predominate in the department of liberal arts of the universities. That is, the men are being more narrowly trained for their vocations and the women are gaining a broader outlook and a cultivated esthetic taste.

One reason for the present rage for athletics is that the boys have been driven from the classroom to the football field by force of feminine competition. It is the only place where masculine supremacy is incontestable. There has been much complaint that college girls admired the athletes more than the scholars among their colleagues. But as our contributor shows, it is the nature of woman to want to look up to a man. Now, our girls are growing so tall since they have got out of the house into the open air that it is hard for them to find men to look up to. That they adore the football hero does not necessarily mean that they admire brute strength more than intellectual ability, but that brute strength is the only kind of superiority which they can find to admire in the opposite sex.



Our Mature Country

WE the people of the United States have thought of ourselves and of our national domain for nearly a century and a quarter as collectively and in combination a "new" country. Land to occupy and to "skin," for the mere trouble of taking possession of it and working it

by wasteful methods, has been thought of as boundless in extent. Food and raw materials have been looked upon as "cheap," as "surplus," and as an unlimited stuff for export. Manufactures have been regarded as products of old countries, which we could produce here only by artificially raising their prices. Equality and democracy we have assumed to be forever secure on this side of the Atlantic, because any man, if he chose, could live independently on the land, asking no favors, and holding his head as high as the tallest.

Doubtless we shall be an "old country," and possibly an effete civilization before we cease to think of ourselves in these terms of youthful optimism. And perhaps there is no more harm in it than there is when proud old gentlemen refuse assistance in getting into their overcoats, and dear old ladies wear the gayest of brightly beribboned hats. Nevertheless, for some purposes, we might wisely begin to survey ourselves with a somewhat severer accuracy, and for practical purposes admit that, if not yet old we have become at least a mature country.

A small thermometer may give readings as exact as a big one. Every time that the price of milk is advanced a cent a quart the fact is quite as good an indication that our country has gotten beyond childhood, if not, indeed, beyond adolescence, as would be a system of established social classes, such as one sees in England. All prices have advanced in the western world; but one has only to look over miscellaneous price schedules running back for fifty years to discover at a glance that continuously the prices of food and of raw materials have been advancing and are still advancing by greater steps of increase than the prices of manufactured commodities. Whether because agriculture no longer offers so good an opportunity to gain a livelihood as it once did, or because the temper of the people no longer suits itself to the rural life, our population is ceasing to be a food-producing people to the same predominating and characteristic extent that it was half a century ago.

This fact, even if it stood alone, would settle the question of our national youth

or maturity. The distribution of our people has become the distribution observed in old countries. Our habits are becoming the habits of the older nations. Our public opinion is becoming like the public opinion of Europe, notwithstanding our republican form of political organization. We have the luxurious if not the leisure class. We have the "class struggle," and we are beginning to have landlordism.

This conclusion is backed up by the observation of our shrewdest men of affairs and our expert investigators. When Mr. Hill, speaking from the standpoint of the railroad man engaged in transporting grain and other food stuffs to the seaboard, tells us that we are likely before many years to import food instead of exporting it, we receive his prediction with mingled feelings of shock and incredulity. Perhaps Mr. Hill is wrong in the literalness of his prophesy. Perhaps we shall continue to export food supplies, but if we do, it will be because we wake up in time to realize that we can no longer "farm it" by the old American methods. We must farm it by scientific and intensive methods of cultivation, which must combine American ingenuity with the European habit of applying intelligence, patience and persistent hard work, together with abundant capital, to the undertaking. And this means that we have become a mature country, and must live as mature countries have learned how to live.

If we ask what the essential fact or circumstance characterizes the habit of life in mature countries the answer is found in the sober word "economy." Apparently we are the most wantonly wasteful people in the world. The conditions of life that prevail in the mature country will compel us to take stock of our resources and our energies and will make us cease to squander them. That we shall be a less happy people when we cease to be so happy-go-lucky is not likely. On the contrary, we shall "cut out" of life an enormous amount of useless striving after things foolish and unsatisfying, a striving that now renders us irritable, and too often brings breakdown and bitterness. It is the common observation of travelers in European countries that people in all social ranks there

seem to possess a happier spirit than we know, and to have more leisure than we find for the substantial enjoyments and amenities of life. Yet they have to work harder than we, and they get less for their toil. The necessity for economy has compelled them to choose the things that are worth while. Perhaps nothing in the whole range of human habits, next to the elemental moralities, contributes so much in the long run to substantial happiness as a well disciplined habit of "cutting out" the things that are really not worth striving for, or coveting. In becoming a mature country we shall face some serious problems that hitherto we have vainly imagined we might escape. But for recompense we shall be saner and wiser. We shall be more economical in a large and good sense of the word; we shall acquire a truer taste; we shall work less nervously and more effectively; we shall have more leisure, altho we may work as many hours a week; we shall be healthier, and, more than all, we shall be happier.



The Apple Crop

A RURAL reader of THE INDEPENDENT writes: "Cannot your country editor tell us what is the matter with the old-fashioned apple? In fact, what has become of the Spitzenburg and greening and pippin of our boyhood days?" The writer of this note complains that the old democratic apple, the everybody's fruit, has become so high priced that oranges are cheaper. He is right, and what we are going to do about it must be considered. For the past three years the apples have gone up to five dollars per barrel, and over that, for the choicest fruit in the New York market. There was one let-down just at the close of the 1907 sales, when the market went to smash, owing to the immense amount of cold storage hastily tumbled on the retailers by the speculators. But this fall apples are more scarce than ever, and the really prime fruit can be secured only at a fabulous price. It has become a people's question, for the apple enters so largely into everyday food that we cannot fill its place either with any other fruit or food.

The old-time apple tree was grafted high up, on seedling stock. The Spitzen-

burgs constituted simply the top of the tree, while the trunk was a hardy seedling; but now our apple trees come to us from nurseries, and are grafted in the roots. It so happens that the wood of three or four of the best old sorts are more or less tender, and being thawed and frozen during the winter, they soon give way, and begin to die. With weakened stock the fruit itself is less perfect, altho likely to be more in quantity. Then again, the old-fashioned apple tree was planted in virgin soil; it was never fed after that, but allowed to exhaust all the apple and apple tree food that the soil contained. In this way most of the farm lots where apples are likely to be planted are unsupplied with those elements which go to make up good apple trees and apples. Here are two of the difficulties in the way of apple growing.

What are we going to do about it? Evidently we have got to go back to grafting our tender sorts high up, on hardy seedling wood. Then again we have got to learn how to feed our trees. The fact is there is not one of all our fruit trees that needs more care than the apple; but there is not one of them all so completely neglected. The apple orchard is planted, and then the trees are expected to shift mainly for themselves. This not only in the way of plant food, but in the way of trimming and spraying. You cannot find one fairly trimmed and honestly fed orchard to a township. Most of our apple growers do not know what the apple and apple tree needs. Perhaps the simplest solution of this problem for them would be to make their orchards sheep pastures, for the sheep litter is evenly spread and the food supplied uniformly. The skillful grower will, however, learn that his trees need just about that sort of compost which comes about from a gathered pile of barn manure, muck, autumn leaves and other waste. This pile will sometimes need a little lime, to hasten the fermentation.

We do not get by all our troubles yet, for the apple enemies have greatly multiplied within the last fifty years, and there is far more for the tree itself to contend with. Some of our trees must be washed at least every month with kerosene emulsion, or its equivalent, to

keep down the scales and the fungoid diseases. Bordeaux mixture is getting to be a phrase pretty well known among our farmers, and they are learning its power to protect foliage and bark alike from fungus diseases. They must, however, learn that these remedies have to be applied with considerable continuity and determination. Possibly we are getting to be a little too familiar with the use of arsenical mixtures on our crops. These things have worked wonders in the way of helping us in our battle with moths, bugs and beetles in the larva stage, but they are not needed in such reckless profusion as is sometimes recommended. In fact, the remedy has proven sometimes worse than the evil.

In 1909 whole States were devastated with what we sometimes call the apple louse—an aphid that does not confine its work always to the apple tree. When this pest does occur, however, and assails the apple, it comes in such sweeping myriads that the foliage of the trees is burned up. The very defective leaves are no longer able to perform their functions, in the way of distributing food to the fruit. The forming apples hang in clumps like crab apples, and the whole crop remains worthless except for cider. This is the story of this fall's crop. Half a dozen States or more report about 20 per cent. of their apples fit for barreling; the rest almost worthless. Those who thinned their apples closely, thus assisting Nature, were able to produce as good a crop as on ordinary years. Very few, however, have done this, and now the market price for good apples is away up above the poor man's pocketbook.

Perhaps the worst difficulty that the apple grower has to meet with is a fly, an insect that works all summer, stinging thru the skin of the apple, and laying an egg that sometimes does not hatch out until the fruit is barreled and in the cellar. Millions of barrels of the best apples are annually destroyed by this pest. So far we are unable to defy it, just as we are still unable to meet the attack of the aphid described above. To some extent the country editor is able, in this way, to account for the high prices and the short crops. But on the other hand he is able to report that a list of

apples is gradually being secured, new sorts in the main, that are not only hardy, but immune to a great extent to the attacks of the foes we have named. Among these are the Wealthy, the McIntosh, the Shiawassie, the Astrachan, the Hubbardston, while others approach these in their power of resistance. Precisely why these varieties and some others are neglected by beetles, bugs and flies it is hard to say; it will be enough to know that they are let alone.

So, then, it comes about to this, that we can have apples enough for the people, and at about \$2 a barrel—and good apples at that—when we have learned that the apple tree must be our most carefully cultivated tree, and that our orchards must get as much brain attention as our hops, potatoes and wheat. If this cannot be brought about the grand old apple is hereafter to be for the wealthier classes alone. New features of the fight will doubtless develop, with new insect and fungoid foes, but, for the present, first, feed well, and, second, trim well—that is, give your trees sunshine and air, and do not exhaust their strength on useless suckering. Brains are needed here if anywhere in horticulture. And why not? The apple is worthy of all the care and thought we can bestow upon it. Nature knew what she was giving us when she made it; and did not mean it for louts and loafers. You can have my prince of fruits, she seems to say, only with special care and energy.

King of the Rosaceæ family, the apple may be set down as at the head of the vegetable world. Come out into the orchard and study the McIntosh, the beauty and the glory of early winter; or the Northern Spy, the pride of mid-winter. Almost any one can grow a tree of either variety in his dooryard, arching over his well, or displacing a far less valuable bush. They should displace a vast number of ordinary yard, lawn and shade trees. They should line our streets. There is no reason for stinginess with the apple. Let the pedestrian have a pocket-full; let the schoolboys freely lunch. It is our national tree. Nothing will more contribute to national health than enough apples for all the

people. Less meat, more fruit; less hard work for the digestive organs, more healthfulness.

Citizenship for Porto Ricans If Colonel Colton's inaugural address as the new Governor of Porto Rico is met with fairness by the people, there ought to be more political peace in the island than has been the case of late. He said:

"That complete self government under the Stars and Stripes will eventually come to the people of Porto Rico is as certain as our institutions are secure. It will come to them when a sustained public opinion arises among the whole people that cannot be easily swayed by the specious arguments of the few who may seek to advantage themselves at the cost of their country. . . .

"I believe that every permanent resident of Porto Rico who desires to become an American citizen should be entitled to do so, and that the jurisdiction of the courts for the accomplishment of that purpose should be so arranged as to make the procedure convenient. . . . That Congress never intended to debar them from becoming American citizens is conclusively shown by its act of June 29, 1906, which, in my judgment, points out a clear channel thru which any Porto Rican may become an American citizen by voluntary act without leaving this island."

Any Porto Rican who asks for citizenship can get it, but only as foreigners get it, which does not quite satisfy the pride of nationality. Yet the objection is that the declaration that all Porto Ricans are American citizens would forfeit the special privileges which Porto Rico has of holding for the local exchequer what is received from customs. We trust that very soon it will be found safe and wise to constitute Porto Rico a Territory, will full Territorial privileges and obligations.

Parnell and Gaynor The Irish Catholic voters, who in Ireland threw over Mr. Parnell when they found him guilty of social sin, pardoned Judge Gaynor and voted for him as Mayor of New York, quite undisturbed by the charge that he had forsaken the Catholic faith after his first wife had secured divorce for adultery, and that he had married another against the rules of his Church. Western Catholic papers repeated these charges and anticipated that he would be turned down by the

voters. One priest in church denounced Judge Gaynor and warned his hearers not to vote for him, and just as the campaign was closing circulars were sent to the voters repeating what Western Catholic papers had said, but the unperturbed voters obeyed Tammany rather than the Church. They remembered an old Irish rule to follow Rome in religion, but not in politics; and they seem to have regarded the candidate as no longer a Catholic, amenable to Catholic morality, and felt they could vote for him as they might for any trustworthy Protestant or atheist. It is just as well that the circulars, purposely held back till too late to reply to them, had no effect. It is proper to raise questions of a candidate's present morals, but hardly of the offenses of his youth when he has, by a long life of decency, left them behind him; but it is not well to raise the question of religion. To raise it at the last moment savors too much of a political trickery.

A Teapot Tempest While the Church of Christ, Scientist, is having a mighty quarrel, one party composed of the men who control and manage the decrepit Mrs. Eddy, in Boston, and the other the men and women who attach themselves to the by no means decrepit Mrs. Stetson, in New York, the world looks on and laughs, and in a not over-Christian way enjoys the fun too much to say, "A plague o' both your houses!" And why? Simply because the language familiar to both is gibberish to all the rest of us. They actually think they understand the non-understandable Eddy Bible—both parties—and read it with veneration. Both talk of "malicious animal magnetism," "unscientific control thru hypnotism," "absent treatment" and various imaginary conditions and meaningless philosophical jargons which delight the initiate, and confuse and amuse the outsider. It takes an enormous capacity for faith to accept the revelations of the aged prophetess, but we would be content to stand aside and merely look if it were not for the extraordinary tyranny exercised by a little coterie of men who surround the Boston prophetess and who undertake to give their orders to just as credulous people

here in New York. The New York First Church of Christ, Scientist, seems likely to split; mostly a quarrel of personal ambition, and we do not believe that the attractive and ambitious Mrs. Stetson, with all her hypnotism and animal magnetism, deserves to be deprived of her rights to teach and heal any more than those who run things in Boston. We are content to have the break come simply because the whole doctrine is unscientific and unintelligible; and when ordinarily cultivated people shall learn logic and the meaning of words and the sense of evidence, the whole aggregation will disappear.



A Defense of the Irrational

We print this week a defense of academic ceremonial, gowns, hoods, mortarboards—all the polychrome of fifteen assorted colors of silk or velvet by which a graduated scholar indicates what is his sort of degree, from divinity to dentistry. The author's apology is of a somewhat reversible logic, like "*lucus a non lucendo*." It must be "a very deep wisdom" that has been wrought into the present movement, for he tells us that "it is wholly irrational, and all the better for being so"; that "nothing could be more irrational," and we agree with him. We admire the acuteness if not the validity of the process by which it is proved that what is irrational is therefore wise. The objection that the assumption of gorgeous clothes to separate the scholar from the unlearned man is undemocratic is more serious than the charge of irrationality. The author admits that the gowned and hooded baccalaureate actually has gained no rights and privileges not allowed to anybody else, for the old ones have all passed away; but he adds that they deceive nobody, for neither the wearer nor the spectator imagines he has any special privilege. The show is, he says, "a reversion to medievalism, but not to medieval views." Why we should revert to medievalism when we have got away from the medieval views is not clear. Our own contention is that all this putting on of outworn millinery is more than mere amusement, like a play or a historic pageant, but that it is the attempt to impress the beholder with the claim of belonging to a superior class.

Abraham Lincoln could not wear a scholar's gown to cover his angularity, or a yellow, or crimson, or mauve, or magenta hood to adorn his shoulders, or a quatre-cornered cap to top his inches; and what such a plain, ungraduated and ungarnished gentleman could wear is good enough for the youth who will leave the universities in 1910.



Turkey Protests

We are glad that A. Rustem Bey, Chargé d'Affaires of the Turkish Legation at Washington, made a public protest against the illiberality of the United States, as represented in the action of a Federal court, which has refused naturalization to an Armenian on the ground that as an Asiatic he was not "a free white person" who might under our laws be naturalized; and we do not care if this protest was contrary to diplomatic etiquette. It was right, just the same, and needed to wake our people up to the absurdity of the interpretation of the law and of the law itself. Think of it! It lets in black negroes from Africa, but shuts out Chinese and Japanese and Hindus, and has been used to shut out the Syrians, Turks and Armenians, who are white Caucasians, the Turks from Circassia itself, the land of beautiful women. Here is Turkey, backward, half civilized, whose courts we refuse to trust, protesting against the illiberality of American courts, and justly protesting, to our shame. We are told that Attorney-General Wickersham will make an investigation to determine whether, under our laws, Turks are or are not "free white persons." The statement is laughable; the question does not require investigation in law or in justice. It is agreeable to report that this past week another judge has admitted a Turkish subject to naturalization. It had been rumored that the Turkish Government, which now allows Christians to enter the army, was willing that Armenians should be regarded as ineligible to American citizenship, as that would prevent young Armenians from flocking to this country to avoid military service, intending to return as American citizens; but this protest shows that the Turkish Government is more concerned for the honor of its subjects than for loss to its army.

We are not convinced that the Bermondsey bye-election proves that the Tories will win at the next general election in Great Britain. To be sure, a Unionist got the victory, but it was by a plurality, and not a majority. The Socialists put up a candidate, thus dividing the Liberal vote, one the Rev. Mr. Salter, an ethical culture preacher, son of an American clergyman once known as a member of the "Iowa Band." Bermondsey is about the most disreputable quarter of London, and its voters were much besieged by an elaborate and costly campaign. The population is fearfully crowded, composed of dock hands and laborers in unskilled employments at the lowest wages. - We put no great confidence in the reports of the Associated Press, whose reports always favor the Conservatives, who have the money.

The most notable and concrete memorial of Gen. O. O. Howard is Howard University in Washington, dedicated to the education of the negro race. General Howard was for a while its president, and he then resided in a spacious old mansion which adjoins the university's property. The first department he planned for the university was the School of Theology, taken up by the Congregationalists, but quite interdenominational and evangelical in its character. Its present quarters are too small for its hundred students, and the president, Dr. Thirkield, asks that General Howard's admirers give it to the university. It is a wise suggestion, and the house could be purchased and fitted up for less than a quarter of its original cost.

Even Southern papers laugh at Bishop Candler's protest against the gift of a million dollars by Mr. Rockefeller for an investigation as to the means for curing the disease caused by the hookworm. The bishop took it to be an insult to the South, and a part of the policy of representing the South as backward and unable to attend to its own problems of education and health; and so he resented the gift. We observe one Nashville paper which supports Bishop Candler with the assertion that those

supposed to be affected are not really diseased, but only no-account lazy. But that is an even harder disease to cure and would need more millions.

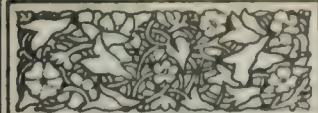
Eleven women are mentioned by *Van Norden's Magazine* who have given each one or more million dollars to charity. They are Mrs. Leland Stanford, \$33,000,000; Mrs. Russell Sage, \$25,000,000; Miss Helen Gould, \$10,000,000; Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, \$5,000,000; Miss Mary J. Winthrop and Miss Eliza O. Ropes, \$2,000,000 each; Mrs. A. A. Anderson, \$1,750,000; and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. S. Penfield, Miss Anna T. Jeanes and Miss Grace H. Dodge, who have each given \$1,000,000. These are big sums, and, so far as we can judge, given with as much true generosity as was the widow's mite.

At last the House of Commons has passed the Budget bill, and by the expected majority, and it is up to the House of Lords to accept it or to reject it if it dares. That way stands peril. It would mean that there will begin the campaign which will not end until the House of Lords is reduced in numbers and reformed in spirit.

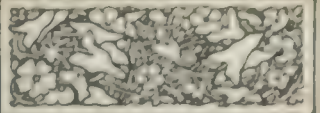
Perhaps it was not malaria, after all, that caused the decline of Greece and Rome. It might have been the hookworm. Let the classicists go thru the literature again with this in mind, and see if they cannot find evidence confirmatory of this theory as they have of the other fifty-seven varieties.

Before going out of office Mayor McClellan has done a good thing in appointing three women on the Board of Education, of this City, with one more promised for Brooklyn. It is a step in the right direction which leads to full suffrage.

The Japanese Minister of Education has issued instructions to the prefectural governors to prevent the students in the Japanese schools from drinking *saké*, the national drink, made from fermented rice.



Insurance



The Probable Future of the Interest Rate

At the meeting of the Actuarial Society, held at Springfield, Mass., last month, an interesting paper bearing the above title was read by Walter G. Nichols, editor of the *Insurance Monitor*. Speaking to actuaries, Mr. Nichols pointed out the great importance of a thoro knowledge regarding the interest rate, saying in part as follows:

"The importance of such knowledge is obvious when it is considered that a difference of 1 per cent. in the prevailing rate of interest may add from 10 to 15 per cent., or even more, to the cost of an insurance policy, while statutes limiting the surplus which a company may carry for its protection have been growing in popular favor. The subject is one which has heretofore received scant attention in the discussions of this or any other actuarial body. In fact, it is one which is but little understood even by political economists, who have made it a special study, or by financiers themselves.

"What is interest? According to all standard definitions it is the payment of money by the borrower for the use of money loaned or a moneyed debt forborne. Whether the basis of that payment is the forbearance of the lender to use his own or the service which the borrower enjoys, whether the payment is made up of such returns for its use in the shape of legitimate interest with a premium added for the insurance of the risk assumed by the lender of its loss matters little for the purpose of this discussion. The essential fact is that it is in form, at least, a moneyed payment for a money loan. It represents in theory what that money is considered worth by the borrower and what the granting of the loan is considered worth by the lender. But what is that money which is the basis of the whole transaction? The erroneous conceptions on this subject have led up to many of the mistaken views on the interest question. Money in the sense in which it is here employed is simply the medium of exchange for the transfer of capital. Its form is unimportant. It may be gold or silver, bank notes, or bank credits. It may be the leather and wood of the Romans, or the cowry shells of the Indian, or even the macoute of the African, which was but a sign of value having no substantial existence. Its one essential feature is that it shall be a generally recognized standard of value thru which commodities may be exchanged and obligations canceled. The intrinsic value of the material employed serves no other purpose than that of aiding to fix the standard, and only so far as money falls short

of completely performing this function of exchange does its condition and character enter into the interest problem. A common standard for the measure of exchange values is the prime essential of all business intercourse in civilized communities. The thing actually loaned and repaid in every moneyed transaction is an interest in such commodities, including labor itself, as may be purchasable, and the measure of that interest is the value of the commodity in terms of money.

"We seem to be on the eve of stupendous changes analogous to those which were witnessed during the nineteenth century. Industrial Europe is crowded and seeking exits for its surplus people and capital. The Far East, too, with its adoption of Western civilization, is feeling the pressure of population and the need of capital to develop its resources. The United States is fast changing from a new to a well-settled country, with a prospective population of from two to three hundred millions in the near future. Canada, too, is opening up her great agricultural territory in the Northwest, and in Russia the fertile plains of Siberia are bidding for population. Asia Minor, so long the abandoned home of ancient civilizations, is being penetrated by railroads and the valley of Mesopotamia may again be the granary of the East. Africa, impenetrable for ages, the land of mystery, has been explored and partitioned, and that vast continent is rapidly being peopled by Europeans. Australia is yet only fringed with settlers. South America has been but imperfectly explored and the great valley of the Amazon is unknown territory. Our own Alaska is only beginning to reveal the mineral wealth which she possesses, while from our Rocky Mountain region westward stretches a wide belt of territory whose virgin soil has never been leached by the rainfalls and whose desert character is just beginning to be reclaimed by irrigation.

"In the light of these facts and of those attending the alternate rise and fall of the interest rate for more than a thousand years, is there not strong ground for the argument that, since human nature does not change, and the incentives to save and to borrow and to spend remain the same, capital will continue, for many years at least, to command the market price which attaches to an era of expansion?"

By the recent placing of \$500,000 additional insurance on her life Mrs. Charles Netcher, owner of the Boston Store, in Chicago, becomes a risk for an even million of dollars and she is believed to be the most heavily insured woman now living in the country.



Financial



The Monetary Commission

SENATOR ALDRICH, chairman of the Monetary Commission, began on the 5th a tour of two weeks in the Middle West, and his first address was made in Chicago on the following day. This is the tour of which the President spoke in Boston, on September 14, when he said that Mr. Aldrich had "been regarded with deep suspicion by many people, especially in the West." It will be recalled that at the same time he remarked that conversation with the Senator showed that the "trend of the minds of the Commission was toward a central bank of issue." In his address at Chicago, Mr. Aldrich said that the question of a definite plan of reform had "not yet been taken up or considered by the Commission," whose report will not be submitted until a year from next December, but those who read carefully the report of the address will see that it seeks to clear the way for the advocacy of a central bank. There is no open argument for the establishment of such an institution. The Senator is asking for the counsel and cooperation of business men, and is promising that the investigation shall be the most complete and thoro one of its kind. But there are certain passages which are designed to have much weight. We quote a few of them:

"The conclusion has been reached [in other countries] with unanimity that bank note issues should always be made under governmental control, or at least subject to strict governmental restrictions and limitations, and that this can be done successfully only thru one central and exclusive bank of issue.

"The work of study and examination of the experience of other countries is simplified by the fact that there is practical uniformity of method and principle thruout the civilized world, with reference to both note issue and credit organization. . . . We cannot afford to ignore foreign experience.

"If it should be found desirable to adopt some of the more important features of systems which have been successful in other countries, I have too much confidence in the good judgment and intelligence of our countrymen to believe that the ghost of Andrew Jackson could be summoned to prevent a consummation advantageous to all.

"It is of the first importance to all that the world's financial center should be located in the United States, where by virtue of our preponderating resources and capital it should logically be established. I realize fully that this cannot be achieved without the use of the agencies and methods which the world's experience has shown to be indispensable in a competition of this kind."

These passages probably indicate the decision which the chairman and a majority of the members of the Commission will eventually make known. He excludes a system of branch banking, and says it would be impossible to establish any credit organization that would interfere with or control existing banks, or whose resources or credit could be used for speculative purposes, or that could be dominated by the financial men and institutions of one section. His addresses will stimulate discussion that may prevent ignorant or prejudiced opposition to the Commission's plan, which may turn out to be the best that can be devised. We expect that it will be a good one. It is unfortunate that the Commission's chairman and spokesman is regarded by many with suspicion and distrust.

....Plans have been completed and approved for a consolidation of the Mechanics National Bank and the National Copper Bank under the name of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank. The first is one of the oldest banks in New York, having been founded in 1810, and the second is one of the youngest, having been opened for business in 1907. Gates W. McGarrah, now president of the Mechanics National, will be president of the new institution, and Charles H. Sabin, president of the National Copper, will be first vice-president. They are personal friends, and it is understood that the powers and duties of the office of president will be apportioned equally to them. The new bank will have a capital of \$6,000,000 and a surplus of not less than \$6,000,000. Its assets will be about \$100,000,000.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1909 No. 3181

Survey of the World

Last Days of the President's Tour

President Taft arrived in Washington on the 10th, at the end of his long tour. He had traveled about 13,000 miles, made 266 speeches, and attended 579 formal breakfasts, luncheons and dinners. He had passed thru thirty-three States and two Territories, and been in Mexico. Beginning on September 15, the tour had consumed fifty-six days. He returned in fine health.—In Augusta, Ga., on the 8th, he made an address at the fair grounds, speaking of ship subsidies and a conservation of resources. He also said he would recommend a consolidation of several bureaus at Washington that are concerned with health and sanitation. In the course of an address at Florence, S. C., he said:

"My friends, we are apt to get enthusiastic over 15 cent cotton, and the growth of cities and States and all other industrial progress, but I hope that in doing so you will not forget the responsibilities of our national growth. We have been prosperous before, we were exceedingly prosperous in 1907, we were very prosperous for six or eight years before that, but there came a time when Theodore Roosevelt and men like him, who saw the tendency which came from that prosperity to an accumulation of wealth in individual hands by means that were not legal and could not be morally supported, called for a halt and called for an investigation into our prosperity and called for the enactment of legislation that should restrict our growth in order that it might be along the lines of legality and along the lines of business integrity and morality.

"Now, what I wish to call your attention to is that we are beginning again another great era of prosperity. No man can measure the growth that will now follow for the next eight years, but in that growth we ought to be careful not to be carried off our feet and made indifferent to our responsibilities as citizens, and it ought to be determined that we shall maintain a high standard as citizens and shall frown down and stamp upon by legal methods the corrupt methods introduced for the purpose of

perpetuating a monopoly. We ought to make up our minds that it is a business which we must attend to always. The price of liberty is eternal vigilance. So I say to you the price of exalted moral standards is eternal vigilance. It is easy for the people to forget everything but material progress. I hope we have had a lesson in the last six or eight years that will prevent our forgetting it.

"There is nothing inconsistent with proper material growth in the elevation of our moral standard of living. I am no pessimist. I believe we have gone on steadily getting better and better, and I think we showed by responding to the call when Theodore Roosevelt uttered it that we were sound to the core, and that we were not to be bribed into quietness and sleepiness by the comfort and wealth of our prosperity."

He was in Wilmington, N. C., several hours. On a revenue cutter he traveled twenty-five miles down the Cape Fear River. The people want to have the channel deepened. At a reception in Wilmington he spoke with pleasure of the welcome given to him by the Confederate veterans. He had been looking, he said, at Fort Fisher, and recalling the battle fought there:

"All that history you cherish and we cherish, but it does not make the slightest difference in our brotherly feeling, in our fraternal desire always to exhibit and manifest that love of each other which comes of standing elbow to elbow in the march of progress to make this nation, great as it is, even greater to afford under our country's flag an equal opportunity to all to work out their fortunes and to elevate the moral standards of the nation, so that above all in the type of American we can point to character as the thing to remember."

In Richmond, where he was most cordially received, he was entertained at the Governor's mansion. The last speech of his tour was made in that city. In it he outlined some of the recommendations to be set forth in his first annual message. He also referred to promises he had made relating to appointments in the

South. He had said that he was anxious to convince the Southern people that in the eye of the Administration they were surely a part of the Union and entitled to such consideration as was given to other parts of the country:

"I said it was not possible for the Executive to show this except in speech and in the appointment to Federal offices of men who would commend themselves to the communities in which they lived; that those appointees might be regarded not as agents of an alien Government but as representing their own Government. Now in so far as I have been able I have attempted to carry out that policy. A year has not yet elapsed and you must give me three more years to demonstrate my sincerity in that regard."

We had reached a time, he said, when the North could admire the Civil War heroes of the South, and the South those of the North. Therefore he ventured to express a hope that the project, suggested by President Roosevelt, for a memorial in honor of General Robert E. Lee, was "coming to fruition." This is the establishment of a great school of engineering at Washington and Lee University. The President added that he desired to aid the movement in all possible and proper ways.



His Outline of Recommendations

In his outline of recommendations to be laid before Congress, Mr. Taft mentioned first "the conservation of our resources and the reclamation of arid lands." Money for the reclamation fund was not available promptly enough to meet the requirements of settlers who needed water. This fund is derived from the sale of public lands. He was strongly in favor of anticipating it by issuing bonds, the payment of which should be charged to the same source of revenue. To supply our growing population we must enlarge our production acreage by reclaiming arid land and draining swamps. The Government owned much valuable coal land, many water-power sites, and millions of acres of phosphate, to be used in the fertilization of soil. It should reserve control over all these, so that they might not be monopolized. There was to be considered the Anti-Trust law and also a new arrangement of executive bureaus, designed to make it "more ef-

fective if possible." The Interstate Commerce law needed amendment. In his opinion, a special Interstate Commerce Court should be created. He was strongly in favor of postal savings banks:

"I know that in that proposition I come up against a great many conservative bankers, and also a great many who view with doubt the wisdom of extending paternalism in the Government. Where it happens that the Government is so situated that it can do a thing better and more economically than individuals can do it, and can supply a want for a means of thrift, I am in favor of its doing it."

He hoped that the Monetary Commission would point out the steps to be taken to reform "what is certainly today nothing but a patchwork." There was another subject very near his heart, one that, because he had been a judge, he knew something about:

"We must improve our legal procedure so as to make it both in criminal and civil cases more simple, more rapid, and less expensive, and I mean to recommend to Congress the appointment of a commission to take up that subject with respect to the Federal procedure, and then if with the Federal procedure we achieve a result that commends itself it will form a model for the States."



Missions and College Presidents

The President remained in Washington only a few hours.

On the 11th he was the principal speaker at the convention there of the Laymen's Missionary Movement, being introduced by Chief Forester Pinchot, the chairman. In the course of his address he said:

"The Philippine Islands are an example of what efficient foreign missions could do. The Filipinos are the only people, the only race, in the Orient, that are Christians, and they were made so 300 years ago by the earnest effort of Augustinian and Franciscan friars. They led them on, taught them the agricultural arts and induced them to lead a peaceful and religious life. They did not believe in too much education and they did not believe in bringing them into close union with the European nations. They thought there was a good deal that they might learn there that would hurt them and they preferred to keep them—I do not mean all of them, but all but a selected few—in a state of tutelage.

"But that which they wrought has been to our great advantage in working out the problem that we meet there—the problem of teaching them self-government. They are a Christian people and they look to Europe and America for their ideals and they recognize those ideals. And that makes it possible to in-

still in them the principles of civil liberty and the freedom of our institutions."

On the 12th he was in Middletown, Conn., attending the installation of Dr. William Arnold Shanklin as president of Wesleyan University. Among those accompanying him were Vice-President Sherman and Senator Root. During the exercises he used a chair in which George Washington sat when he visited the city. In his address he spoke of the powers and opportunities of a college president:

"It has fallen to me at times to have a share in selecting a college president, and there has always been at such times the suggestion that what we needed was a business man, a man who knew the value of a dollar and how to get it—a man who would put the institution on a business basis. I am glad to say that I always dissented from such an idea. I am not attacking business men, but I believe that such men have their limitations and that these limitations are such as to exclude them as college presidents. The college president first of all is a teacher. That is his profession and the university is a teaching institution. If he is to do his duty by the institution he must understand how teaching should be done. He must be a pedagogue. The college president must be a man of executive ability. He must have the power of selecting men for the work they are to do. And I submit that unless he is a teacher and understands all the teaching that is to be done, he is not fit to make such selections or to build up a faculty to do the teaching. I congratulate Wesleyan upon having chosen as president a man who in every way fills the measure that I have applied."



The Water-Power Site Controversy

What is known as the Pinchot-Ballinger controversy concerning the conservation of water-power sites on the public lands was revived last week by the publication of a long article, in which Louis R. Glavis, recently dismissed from his post as chief of the field division of the General Land Office, repeats and amplifies the charges against Secretary Ballinger which originally he laid before the President. This article relates exclusively to the Cunningham group of coal land claims in Alaska, which cover a large part of the entire coal area there. Glavis asserts that the Land Office ordered these claims to patent without due investigation when Mr. Ballinger (then Commissioner) knew they were under suspicion; that while in office, Commissioner Ballinger urged Congress to pass a law which would validate fraudulent Alaska

claims; that shortly after resigning from office he became attorney for the Cunningham group and other Alaska claims; that soon after he became Secretary of the Interior his office rendered a decision which would have validated all fraudulent Alaska claims, and that this decision was overruled by Attorney-General Wickersham, to whom Glavis appealed. He also holds that Mr. Ballinger violated the law in acting as attorney for the Cunningham claimants, when he was forbidden to do so within the two years following his retirement from office. Secretary Ballinger declares that the article is a tissue of falsehoods and unwarranted insinuations, saying that he was vindicated by the decision of President Taft, who had the record before him. He has explained again his cancellation of Secretary Garfield's order withdrawing 1,500,000 acres for the conservation of water-power sites, saying that it was in the interest of conservation, because much of this land did not contain power sites, and he was able to substitute a withdrawal of 300,000 acres which contained 50 per cent. more sites than were in the 1,500,000 acres. He is confident, he says, that Mr. Garfield would have taken the same course. On the 11th inst. he issued an order withdrawing 8,000 acres containing water-power sites in Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Washington, Wyoming and New Mexico. It is said at Washington that the Secretary believes that the attacks of Glavis and others are inspired by Chief Forester Pinchot. It is reported that he will demand the removal of Mr. Pinchot. The President, it is said, still desires to retain both officers in the service, is convinced that both desire to promote conservation in the public interest, and hopes they can be induced to work in harmony.



The Sugar Trust Frauds

Owing to the exposure of customs frauds at New York in the interest of the Sugar Trust, several of the Trust's employees have resigned or have been removed, and additional indictments have been found. One of the men indicted is James F. Bendernagel, who has been general superintendent of the Trust's largest refinery. It is evident

that more prominent persons, in the Government service as well as in the Trust, have been reached by the investigation which is in progress. Interesting statements have been given to the public by Richard Parr, who as special agent of the Treasury was engaged for three years in obtaining the proof of fraud in weighing sugar. He asserts that he encountered opposition in the Treasury Department. Attempts were made to draw him away from his work by sending him to San Francisco and other distant places. While in New York he was shadowed by private detectives. Evidence was stolen from his desk. To induce him to go to Europe, \$100,000 was offered to him. His story points to James B. Reynolds, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and was recently made a member of the Tariff Board, as the Treasury officer responsible for repeated interference with his work. Mr. Parr was assisted in entering the service by Mr. Loeb, then Secretary to the President and now Collector at New York. He makes it clear that he was encouraged by President Roosevelt to pursue his work of detecting the Sugar Trust's frauds.

Naval Base at Pearl Harbor

The President approved, last week, the recommendation of the Joint Army and Navy Board that a great naval station for the Pacific fleet be made at Pearl Harbor, in Hawaii, a few miles from Honolulu. At Olongapo (Subig Bay), in the Philippines, there is to be only a repair station, and no naval station will be made in Manila Bay. The protection and defense of the Philippines will be left to the army. This decision ends a long controversy. So far as the Philippines were concerned, the navy preferred Olongapo, but the army held that a naval base there could be defended against land attack only by a very large permanent military force. The army suggested Manila Bay, but there were similar objections to any site there. There will be large expenditures for the development of the base at Pearl Harbor. The harbor is one of the finest in the world, comprising eight square miles of land-locked water, approached by a narrow channel which can easily be defended. Several millions will be ex-

pendent in the establishment of artillery posts and in fortifications. A dry dock larger than any now in use will be constructed. Our Government's right to make a coaling and repair station there was originally acquired from Hawaii in 1884.—The new Governor-General of the Philippines will make an investigation of charges that there was corruption at the polls in the recent election. One of the complainants is Governor Cailles, a Filipino, who for several years has been the executive head of Laguna Province, but was defeated two weeks ago by a Nationalist candidate. He asserts that the election officers were bribed to record fraudulent votes against him.—A typhoon swept across Northern Leyte last week, destroying several small towns and greatly injuring the crops.

Nicaragua's Revolution

From Nicaragua come conflicting reports concerning recent engagements between Zelaya's troops and the revolutionists. Invariably each side claims victory. It appears to be proved, however, that Zelaya's men were beaten at Paso las Lajas, on the 4th, owing to the work of American sharpshooters on the other side. This place is about sixty miles west of Bluefields. Government troops, under General Toledo, crossed the San Juan River into Costa Rica, intending to attack the revolutionists from that country. Estrada at once sent protest to Costa Rica's president and to Washington. The intruders were expelled. Crossing into Nicaragua, they attacked the revolutionists at Colorado, on the 10th and 11th, and it is said they were defeated. But Zelaya's forces have recovered and occupied Greytown, where the revolutionists, before they fled, destroyed two small Government steamboats with dynamite and set fire to the public buildings. Zelaya's cable report says that he captured three steamships. It is asserted that he has promoted a revolution in Salvador by arming 2,000 disaffected residents of that country. He has also issued manifestoes declaring that the revolutionist leader's aim is to procure the annexation of Eastern Nicaragua by the United States and that the rebellion is to serve as an excuse for interference from Washington. Our Government, he adds, intends to establish a protectorate over all

the Central American countries. It is said that 300 Americans will go south from Mobile in his interest and attempt to capture Bluefields.—It is now reported that the revolutionists in the north-western part of Santo Domingo, near the Haytian boundary, are led by Ex-President Morales. Thus far they have made little progress.—Chile has agreed with the United States to submit to the Hague Tribunal the Alsop claim, now many years old, which is for about \$1,500,000.—General Bernardo Reyes, recently Governor of the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon, who was regarded as an opponent and rival of President Diaz, came to New York last week, on his way to Europe. He has been commissioned by President Diaz to spend a year or two in studying the military methods of European countries.



Cuba and Porto Rico Dispatches from Madrid say that an agreement has been reached as to the terms of a new commercial treaty between Spain and Cuba. Spain, it is asserted, grants to Cuba a tariff preference of 40 per cent., and the island makes concessions in return. A report that these concessions exceed those granted to the United States has caused our Government to make inquiry. If the value of our commercial treaty should be affected by an agreement with Spain, there would be complaint at Washington, and our agreement might be terminated.—In the budget laid before Congress by President Gomez, he increases the previous estimate (\$2,000,000) of the annual receipts from the new lottery to \$3,000,000.—Addressing the students of the University at Havana on the anniversary of the death of President Palma, Signor Ferrara, Speaker of the House, said that Palma should have been shot for causing American intervention. He also reproved the students for honoring Palma in their exercises. Whereupon they went on strike, refusing to attend his lectures until he should apologize. The desired apology has been made.—The coffee growers of Porto Rico are organizing an association which will ask Congress at Washington for tariff discrimination that will promote the sale of their coffee in the States.

The British Budget

The discussion on the finance bill has been one of the longest and most serious that the House of Commons has ever seen. It was recognized on both sides that England had come to the parting of the ways and a revolutionary change in the traditional financial policy was inevitable, that the Government must either draw upon the great landed estates for part of its revenue or establish a tariff. The debate in the House of Commons was closed by speeches by the three leaders in the present conflict, Lloyd-George, Balfour and Asquith reiterating their former arguments. Of these speeches that of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was, as usual, most brilliant and practical. Instead of talking in generalities, Mr. Lloyd-George brought forward specific cases to justify the position of the Government in regard to the taxation of increased land values. He showed that within twelve miles of the parish church of Sheffield there are 63,000 acres of land formerly common, regarded as valueless, but now enclosed and held by landlords, who had profited by the growth of the town.

"What I ask is this, when the State is in need of money for armaments, for social needs, is it unfair to ask the owners of this property to contribute a share, and a substantial share, of all further increment that accrues to them, not from their own efforts, not from their own exertions, not from any investments which they have made, but purely from the growth of the community of Sheffield? I say it is a perfectly just and fair tax. I say more than that. I cannot conceive a more just tax; I cannot conceive a more shabby opposition to it."

He then took up the point which the Opposition has repeatedly raised in this debate, that the tradesmen and others have also profited by the increase in population, but that the bill does not tax them, but only the landlords.

"Now here let me point out three important distinctions between the case of the landlord and that of the tradesman. In the first place, the tradesman does not hold a monopoly, nor his trade; if he could there would be something to say for it. There is another distinction; the tradesman contributes by his enterprise, his industry, his assiduity to the prosperity that enriches the community as a whole. Another point of distinction is this—the trader may have another trader established next door to him and who may take away the whole of his business; the more competition the trader has the worse it is for him, but the more competition there is the better it is for the land-

lord. If the trader has a number of rivals setting up in business in the same street, he has to cut down his prices; if the landlord finds a number of people competing for his land he doubles his prices—a very essential difference in the position from that of a pure monopoly. I give another instance of the distinction in the positions. There were works in South Wales and the manufacturers wanted ground for depositing rubbish, and so they took a lease of some slob land on the estuary of a river, purely worthless land covered by the tide, and they paid for permission to tip their rubbish there. Gradually the marsh became hard, solid ground, and now the landlord is letting it on building leases and gets 30s. or £2 a house for it. Now there is in such a case not only no development of the land by the owner, but he actually charges other people for the development; not only does he not make it, but he charges other people for the making of land from which he gets 30s. a house; £20 or £30 an acre for land that for nothing he did was worthless, not really land at all, but created by the energy and at the cost of others."

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, denounced the bill as worse than Socialism, because it was less logical and consistent. He declared that it was undermining private property when a Minister took it upon himself to decide what a man had rightfully earned, when he considered not the amount of the property, but whence it came. "Since Robin Hood there has been nothing like it." He described the method of operation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as follows:

"He goes to Mr. A. or Mr. B.—perhaps I am wrong in saying Mr. A. or Mr. B., perhaps I should say his Grace the Duke of A. or B.—and says to him, 'You have done nothing for your property; it has grown in value without your efforts, you have not shown any intelligence, enterprise, or foresight. Therefore it does not belong to you.' He goes further and says, 'Therefore it belongs to me.' Now, that, I frankly admit, I cannot understand. I really cannot understand why the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after he has proved to his own satisfaction that somebody has not a right to what the law calls his property, says that that right naturally lapses to the Exchequer."

Lloyd-George on the Budget

What the pending finance bill really means to England may be best explained by quoting the words of its author, Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, from an article in the *London Nation*:

"There are ominous signs that we may be approaching one of the greatest constitutional struggles waged in this country for over 250

years. If the struggle comes, it is a subject for gratification that it should arise over a measure which probably raises, in a clearer and more decisive fashion than any other legislative proposal within living memory, some of the most important issues that divide Liberalism from Toryism. The frantic efforts made by the tariff reformers to defeat the Budget prove that they, at any rate, are fully alive to the fact that when it has become law it will make it much more difficult for any succeeding Government to carry thru the great operation which protectionists have in contemplation for passing on the burden of taxation from the banking accounts of the rich to the bread and meat of the multitude.

"That is not the only fiscal issue raised by the Budget. There are others of equal importance. Should taxation be borne by those who can best afford to bear it, or by those who can least afford to pay? Should it fall on the necessities or on the superfluities of life? Most momentous question of all, has the time not arrived for the State to call to a reckoning those who have secured valuable monopolies at the expense of the community, and too often abused those monopolies to its detriment? And when you come to the purposes to which the State ought to devote its revenues, should not the national resources be charged with the avoidance and prevention of unmerited poverty and distress? Lastly, has the State no responsibilities for the organized development of the neglected wealth of the land? All these fertile and suggestive questions are raised by this year's Budget. As a constitutional conflict between Lords and Commons is, having regard to the events of the last few years, inevitable in the immediate future. I think it is well it should be finally and definitely challenged over a proposal, or rather a series of proposals, which embodies so much of the Liberal plan for dealing with the social problems which confront statesmanship thru-out the world.

"It may be said that these projects are not a part of the Budget upon which the Lords will be called upon to pronounce. But personally I look on the Budget as a part of a comprehensive scheme of fiscal and social reform—the setting up of a great insurance scheme for the unemployed, and for the sick and infirm, the creation, thru the Development Bill, of machinery for the regeneration of rural life. All these constitute as essential and vital parts of the Budget as the taxation of ground value and the imposition of a super-tax."

The Tactics of the Suffragettes

While Mrs. Pankhurst in this country is making friends thru the charm of her personality, even of those who are most opposed to her opinions, the suffragettes in England are adopting more violent methods which are reported to have alienated some of their former supporters, among them Winston Churchill, president of the Board of Trade. Where-

ever members of the Cabinet appear in public, they are hooted or attacked by the suffragettes. Mr. Churchill was standing with his wife on the railroad platform at Bristol on November 13, when he was approached by a well-dressed woman who slashed him on the face with a dog whip. Mr. Churchill, after a hard struggle, succeeded in wresting the whip from the suffragette, who was taken off to prison. The appearance of Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the comic opera "The Mountaineers," gave rise to another suffragette demonstration, which has interrupted the performance for some time. Miss Cristabel Pankhurst sent a note to the manager of the Savoy Theater expressing regret for the occurrence but urging that "duty had to come first and a member of the Cabinet was present." The most stately function of the year, the Lord Mayor's banquet to the Cabinet at Guildhall, had its solemnity disturbed by two suffragettes who had gained access to the roof and smashing a stained glass window shouted "votes for women" into the banquet hall. They had come to the Guildhall early in the morning disguised as charwomen and remained there all day waiting their chance. Other suffragettes at the door, attired in evening dress, seized Winston Churchill as he entered the hall. Miss Kitty Marion, who barricaded her prison door and set fire to her mattress, has been released from prison and is telling her story from the lecture platform. Premier Asquith and other members of the Cabinet, wherever they appear, are chased by women armed with stomach pumps and bottles of milk, determined to feed them in the same way that the imprisoned suffragettes have been fed. A new organization has been formed, opposed to the militant methods of the suffragettes. It is called the "Younger Suffragist Society," and admits no members over thirty. It is chiefly composed of college girls from Newnham and Girton. One of the secretaries is Margaret Tennant, a niece to Mrs. Asquith. Mrs. Asquith, formerly Dorothy Tennant, better known to the world as by the appellation of "the Woman with the Serpent Tongue," applied to her by William Watson, is strongly opposed to the extension of suffrage to women.

The Steinheil Trial

The trial of Mme. Steinheil rivals the Dreyfus affair in its sensational aspects and may have political effects as important. The general public is always interested in a romantic mystery, and in this instance the interest was intensified by the prominence of the names connected with the scandal. In the long list of Mme. Steinheil's lovers were the names of well-known artists, journalists, magistrates and a President of the French Republic. President Felix Faure died in her presence and the rumors of foul play were raised at the time. The presiding judge, in spite of his fierce denunciation and accusations directed at the prisoner, seemed to fear that she would go too far in her revelations, and it is commonly suspected that the prosecution was not anxious to win the case. In fact, the trial was brought about by the efforts of Mme. Steinheil herself, possibly thru her love of notoriety or need of money. When the bodies of her artist husband, Adolph Steinheil, and her mother, Mme. Japy, were discovered in their home in the Impasse Ronsin, on the morning of May 31, 1908, Mme. Steinheil was found gagged and bound. Her story that two men dressed in long cloaks had entered the house and committed the crime was generally believed and public interest in the case had dropped when she revived it by a letter to the papers and threw suspicion upon her servant, Remy Couillard, by putting a pearl in his pocket. Since then a series of confessions, retractions, denials and accusations have followed in rapid succession. The trial was conducted in a manner altogether foreign to our ideas of justice. The spectators in the court room took an active part. One young man, moved by compassion for the beautiful prisoner, came forward and confessed that he had committed the crime, a confession which was easily disproved. Others whose names were involved in the scandal denounced the judge and demanded that they be declared innocent. Two of the jury were kept away on account of illness, one of them stating that his disability was brought on by his feeling of responsibility and perplexity caused by listening to the arguments of the opposing witnesses. The French court has two supplementary jurymen in

attendance, and these were called in. The prosecution failed to bring forward anything but circumstantial evidence and proof of the disreputable character of the accused woman. In the voting of the various questions submitted to the jury there were nine or ten ballots in her favor to two or three against. Mme. Steinheil was therefore acquitted of both crimes and released, amid the applause of the spectators, which included a large number of celebrities, especially actresses and playwrights. The affair may lead to a change in the French judicial system and be for some time a political issue.



Foreign Notes Another attempt was made to assassinate the Viceroy of India at Ahmedabad on November 13. As Lord Minto and Lady Minto were driving thru the streets, two bombs containing picric acid were thrown at his carriage. A sergeant of dragoons who was riding beside the carriage ward off one of the bombs with his saber and the other struck a native lieutenant who was holding an umbrella over Lady Minto and dropped to the ground without exploding. In another street a third bomb exploded, blowing off the hand of an innocent bystander who had picked it up from the ground out of curiosity.—Ever since July a joint committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons has been taking evidence on the question of the abolition of the censorship of the drama. Most of the playwrights who appeared before the committee, especially those whose plays have been interdicted, criticised the censor for being arbitrary in his rulings and exercising an unfortunate influence on British drama, but the theater managers in general upheld the present system as it relieved them from responsibility. It was brought out in the sittings that the music halls which are not under the supervision of the censor have been more and more given to introducing brief plays and have been more notorious offenders against decency than the theaters. The committee reported in favor of continuing the censorship and extending it to the music halls.—The mail steamer "La Seyne," of the Messageries Maritimes Line, was sunk in Rhé

Straits near Singapore, on November 14, in consequence of a collision with the British East India steamer "Onda." Ninety-three passengers were lost and fell victims to the sharks that infest these waters. Twelve of the European crew and seventeen European passengers, twenty-eight of the native crew and fourteen native passengers were rescued from the wreckage, some of them badly bitten by the sharks.—An anti-Austrian speech made by General Asinari, commander of the Milan Army Corps, has created some unpleasant feeling. General Asinari, in presenting the Italian colors to a new cavalry regiment at Brescia, expressed the hope that they would soon be waving over the cities beyond the border which are looking to Italy for their liberation from Austria. Since General Asinari was present at the recent meeting between Emperor Nicholas and King Victor Emanuel at Racconigi, which was supposed to have an anti-Austrian tendency, unusual significance is attached to his remarks. The Italian Government has retired him on half pay as a punishment for his indiscretion.—It seems likely that themorganatic wife of Archduke Francis of Austria may ultimately sit upon the Austrian throne with her husband. The Countess Sophie Chotek was a lady-in-waiting at the Austrian Court when she was married to the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. She has recently been made Duchess of Hohenberg and on their visit to Berlin the Emperor of Germany sat her next to himself at a state dinner. It is evidently the intention of the Kaiser to facilitate the accession of Francis Ferdinand on the death of the Emperor of Germany, Francis Joseph.—The Hungarian Independence party is split over the question of the establishment of a separate Hungarian national bank on the expiration of the charter of the present Austro-Hungarian bank in 1910. This project was favored by Francis Kossuth, who, however, was only able to secure the support of seventy-four members in a recent test vote in the Diet, while the President of the Diet, Julius Justh, brought against it 120 votes. Kossuth has resigned his position as leader of the Independent party and President Justh has given up his official position to take his place as party leader.

Books and Boys

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS

NOT long ago President Butler, of Columbia University, wrote a characteristically suggestive paper on "The American College Under Fire," in which he admitted that the American college was no nearer perfection than any other human institution, and that it could only profit by criticism so long as this criticism was sustained by knowledge. Not a little of the criticism which the American college has recently had to undergo is not sustained by knowledge, either of the college itself or of the college undergraduate. Indeed, to any one possessed only of common sense, some of these criticisms must seem strangely beside the mark. One critic recently deprecated the large size of college classes and insisted that the colleges need more money to pay more instructors. This is a suggestion as sensible as it is obvious; but another critic of this critic was guilty of the sapient comment that "small classes will not do everything"—which nobody can deny—and that "they will not at once take freshmen and turn them into lovers of Pater and Horace." And this critic then further adventured himself into a denser futility when he seemed to suggest that "our sophomores must be half-baked" if they have not as freshmen acquired an abiding interest in Pater and Horace. This may be taken as a fair specimen of the criticism which is founded neither on knowledge nor on common sense.

Well may we ask the reason for this strange linking of Pater and Horace. What have they in common? Pater is the superfine expression of sophisticated culture, whose thought is strained and tenuous and whose style is tortured out of all manliness. Horace is a man of the world, who wrote poetry for men of the world, and who was the Augustan equivalent of Thackeray in his detachment and playful cynicism supported by manly sentiment. Now, what have freshmen or sophomores—ordinary undergraduates, half-baked it may be, but healthy and manly and ardent young fel-

lows of seventeen or eighteen—what have they to do with Pater and even with Horace? The freshman or even the sophomore who really liked Pater would probably be a prig, and the junior who really appreciated Horace would be wise beyond his years—and not only wise, but more or less unhappily disenchanted. The freshmen and the sophomores, if any there are, who are being nourished on Pater, are being fed on culturine (as Mr. James L. Ford has happily called it). They are getting near-culture, not the real thing. Their literary digestion is not working on the right food. It is true that perhaps a few juniors and seniors who may have taken to literature kindly and who have had the good fortune to discover Austin Dobson for themselves may be led to relish Horace and to find in the Roman lyrist a forerunner of the English masters of familiar verse—Dobson and Locker, Holmes and Bunner.

But setting aside Pater and Horace, as a pair linked together only by an inspired infelicity, why should the average undergraduate, a more or less green youth of twenty or thereabouts, be expected to take kindly to literature and to develop a distinct literary taste before he has grown his first beard? To expect this is absolutely unreasonable. Most men—indeed, most educated men—lack catholicity in their literary likings, and few of them ever gain any very keen sensitiveness to the subtler delicacies of literary art. As a matter of fact, there are many men shrewd in their callings who rarely read books; they absorb information from contact with their fellow man, and they prefer to get life at first hand from life itself and not at second hand from literature. Of course, they lose much that they might gain; and, of course, also, every undergraduate ought to be made to read a fair proportion of the masterpieces of literature. He ought to be exposed to the contagion of literature, with the hope that he may catch it. But nothing is more certain than that too much must not be expected of him.

Even with the best teaching, not one undergraduate in ten can be lured into reading the "Iliad" or "Paradise Lost" for the fun of it. The "Odyssey," on the other hand, is a rattling good yarn, and a normal youth can be tempted to read it in Lang's translation just as he would read "Huckleberry Finn," without suspecting that he was making acquaintance with a masterpiece. "Henry V" and "Julius Cæsar" are rich and stirring pictures of life that a young fellow ought to be able to enjoy. But "King Lear" is not for the immature; indeed, it is only for a very few of the mature; emphatically it is not spoon-meat for schoolboys. A healthy and wholesome young fellow ought to like "Treasure Island," and he can be made to see that it is a better book than "King Solomon's Mines"—altho that tale of battle, murder and sudden death is also in its way a rattling good yarn. He ought to enjoy Scott's ballads and Macaulay's, Longfellow's and Kipling's; but it does not reveal any deficiency in him, or in the teaching of the college itself, that the "Faerie Queen" fails to hold him with the same fascination. Let us clear our minds of cant, and if we want to train young men to enjoy books, we must take care to give them the kind of books they can enjoy at their immature stage of development—the books fitted to their years, to their inexperience of life, to their primitive tastes, to their ardent liking for action, and to their healthy shrinking from morbid introspection. We have no business to expect the average young man, in college or out, to enjoy the books which the average full grown man does not read for his own pleasure, and especially the books which can be fully appreciated only by readers who have a background of knowledge of life and of literature that few men possess and that no boys ought to possess. That way danger lies, and if we insist on feeding energetic youth on the selected books that only a few older men really relish, energetic youth is likely to acquire a distaste for all literature, and to come to the natural conclusion that all good books must be dull and tiresome.

Of course, it is hard for the young instructors in our colleges and in our fitting schools who have trained themselves

by severe study into a real liking for the austerer masterpieces of literature not to want to impart their own acquired taste to the young fellows committed to their charge. But if they yield to this natural temptation they can do so only because this very training of theirs has made them forgetful of their own likes and dislikes when they themselves were very young. They have won their own way slowly and laboriously into the kingdom of poesy, and then they set themselves the impossible task of taking their pupils in by a side door. They are at last able to appreciate the delicacies and subtleties of literary art, and these lesser matters of the law they endeavor to impart to their pupils. But the genuine boy or the genuine young man of undergraduate age is not ripe for these things. And there is no use trying to make him see the prettinesses of style which do not interest him. As Bismarck once put it pithily, "You cannot ripen fruit by putting a candle under the tree."

A few months ago the headmaster of one of those endowed schools which have been created abundantly of late for the sons of the very rich was reported to have said that he had found it very difficult indeed to get the boys in his school to appreciate the "Idyls of the King." For this let us be thankful, even if the schoolmaster groaned over it as the saddest thing of tongue or pen. Tennyson's jeweled words ought not to be forced down the throats of healthy youngsters, and we may rejoice that American youths are recalcitrant to this artificial dict. The cloying, effeminate, superabundantly polished verse of Tennyson disguises the tale that Malory told with manly directness, sophisticates it, and makes it a meal only for delicate palates. We need not go so far as the frank exponent of the strenuous life who dismissed Tennyson's enameled figures as "blameless curates clad in tin mail." But we can easily understand that this is the way they might strike a young fellow of manly likings. There is wisdom in the tale that is told of the little boy whose mother was about to read the Bible to him and who was asked what special passage she should choose. "Read the fightingest parts," was the prompt answer.

When that boy grows up and goes to school and to college he will not naturally take to the "Idyls of the King," any more than he will naturally take to "King Lear" or to "Paradise Lost" or to the "Divine Comedy." And why should he be expected to like what is not for his young years—and what is perhaps not for him even when he is twice as old? To expect that this marvel should happen is to court disappointment. To try to bring it about is to endanger the destruction of that very genuine appreciation of life in literature which is latent

in all of us and which needs to be sought out and encouraged. It is with great satisfaction that those who hold the views exprest in these few paragraphs have noted the recent enlargement of the list of books which are now required to be read in preparation for the college entrance examinations. This list is now not only far larger than it was ten years ago; it is also far more catholic and far more intelligently selected. And it ought to help to open the eyes of some misguided instructors who still persist in attempting the unattainable.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY.



Gifford Pinchot

Chief Forester of the United States and Head of the
Forest Service

BY WILLARD FRENCH

WRITING of Gifford Pinchot is a difficult task to one who knows him—it is difficult to avoid apparent exaggeration—for Mr. Pinchot possesses in unusual degree all of the best qualities which make a man. Coupled with them he has a unique and ardent ambition to serve humanity; to exercise to the limit his remarkable abilities, his knowledge, which is unrivaled in the field to which he has devoted his life, and his resourceful personality, outside the pale of politics, wholly for the good of his country.

His name has been frequently and freely handled by press and public during the present controversy between the departments of Agriculture and the Interior, over the disposition of public lands, but tho he is the responsible and active agency, in the center of the fight, it is noteworthy that not a derogatory word has been said of Gifford Pinchot. To question his integrity would be absurd. To doubt his patriotism, impossible. To criticise his ability and record needs but the reply, "By their fruits ye shall know them." To condemn his policy is to repudiate the vital principle more than anything else making for the

safety and prosperity of the country for all time to come. There is no one who is more valuable to the United States today than Gifford Pinchot.

He was born to this work—born in Simsbury, Conn., not quite forty-five years ago, and created the department over which he presides and the office he holds. He is literally responsible for it all—and it is a monument worth having. Incidentally, Mr. Pinchot was born to a large fortune which obliterated all necessity for further energy, but even while he was in college the passion had such possession of him that, while he found time to captain the football team and carried off several of the most coveted of the college prizes, he also won for himself the reputation of being "mad on trees."

Immediately after graduating from Yale he went abroad, and with ardent energy and thoroness which are vitally a part of him, he made a complete study of forestry, in countries and localities where the mother of invention had brought the art to highest development. Thoroughly equipped, he returned to America, where, of all places, he was needed, but where there was no place for him

until he made it. The public was peacefully sleeping upon convictions of the unlimited and inexhaustible resources of the country, while the lumber interests, coal interests, water-power interests, etc., were absorbing everything, denuding everything and arranging for a sad awakening of the public to general devastation in the near future. His first determined effort to accomplish something was in 1892, when he opened an office in New York, for consultation and advice to owners of timber lands. Sixteen years later, in addressing the great Conference on the Conservation of National Resources, held at the White House, where the Governors and delegates of forty-six States met with the Cabinet, the Supreme Court and the Inland Waterways Commission, President Roosevelt said:

"I want to say, here, that if it had not been for Gifford Pinchot this conference never would or never could have been held."

In a speech in Jamestown, Va., the year before, the President said:

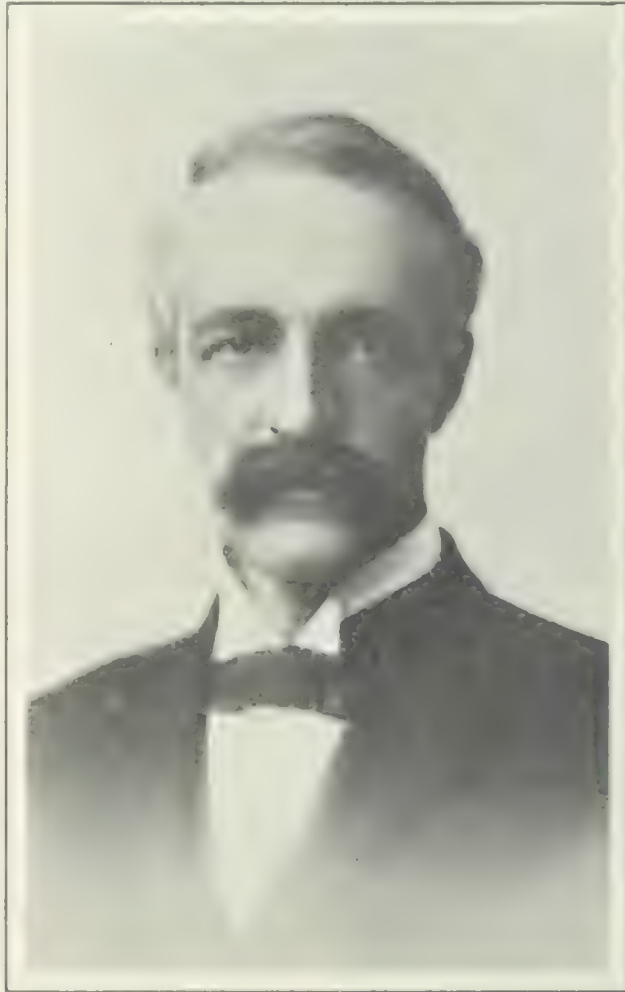
"So much for what we are trying to do in utilizing our public lands for the public in securing the use of the water, the forest, the coal, and the timber for the whole public. In all these movements my chief advisor, and the man first to suggest to me the courses which have actually proved so beneficial, was Mr. Gifford Pinchot."

The story of the sixteen years between the private consulting office and these declarations sounds like a fairy tale. One fancies he must have held a magic wand to have accomplished the apparent impossibilities; but it is only the result of herculean industry and in-

domitable energy applied, without personal ambition, to one specific end. It was not more than ten years ago when he succeeded in forcing upon public attention the first glimmering consciousness of the ruin which the madness of private greed was working, and the salvation which method must eventually mean if honestly applied to national forestry and conservation of resources.

The United States Forest Service is Mr. Pinchot's own creation, from the inception up. First a Division of Forestry

was created, and he was made its head. Then its scope was widened a little and called the Bureau of Forestry. Then the entire forest interests of the United States, which were divided between the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, were consolidated in the Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, and Pinchot was made Chief. Ten years ago he had eleven assistants. Now he has nearly two thousand. The territory under his control is more than five times the size of New Eng-



GIFFORD PINCHOT.

land, and the vast machinery of the Forest Service is the best example of economical, energetic, effective and scientific work in the entire executive department of the Government. The House committee which investigated the expenditures, methods and results, a year ago, reported that the standard of the Forest Service was fully on a par with the methods of the outside business world and superior to any other part of the public service. There is not another

department like it in the world. Go there when you will, every floor of the Forestry Building is alive. Everything is rushing at full speed, but every one is working as tho it was the highest joy of life. It is the atmosphere which surrounds Pinchot himself and every one under him. It is refreshing. You come away with a sense that you have been in the woods.

Without his eternal optimism Gifford Pinchot would never have succeeded, in spite of his energy and ability, for a better abused man, thru the early stages of his efforts, and one better ridiculed, would be hard to find. By far the hardest part of his labor during the past ten years has been fighting, persuading, urging, educating and trying to adjust matters between the hostile private interests which were being curbed, the indifferent public, and a frequently antagonistic Congress, looking more to the present political interests than to the future public good. He is not an idealist. His policy has been to make all public lands available to the public, so far as they can be used without detriment to the future, by a simple administration which is prompt and effective—anything but bureaucratic. In the results he has seen enemies turn friends and friends become enthusiasts.

To rouse a nation, especially against its great money combinations, and accomplish the results already to his credit, in this short space of time, is almost beyond credulity. To understand it one must know the personality of the man and the spirit behind it. He is tall, but slender; nervously active and athletically self-reliant. Endurance and energy are stamped all over him. He has a hand-

some face, a high forehead capped with thick brown hair going gray. His eyes are quick and clear, full of fun and courage. He is a natural hunter, and next to any recreation which will take him into the forest he has a passion for deep-sea fishing. He is a leader of men because men like him, and when he convinces them that he is right they are glad to follow him. He has the finest regard for the feelings of others and is generous to a fault, but fortunately does not couple with it the usual quality of supersensitiveness which would have made his life an intolerable burden thru several past years. He smiled as we were speaking of some recent attacks, a few years ago, and remarked:

"It really does not trouble me, all this criticism. It only indicates that at last people are thinking, and they cannot think long upon the subject without becoming converts."

Altogether he has one of the most attractive personalities, one of the most inspiring atmospheres and one of the best laughs extant. It is worth going up to the seventh floor of the Forestry Building just to shake hands with him.

He is the right man at the helm for the most momentous question before the nation today, involving as it does not only the exhaustion of our sources of prosperity, but the unjust absorption and unequal distribution without compensation. He is devoting his life to the conservation and replenishment of our natural resources and the equitable distribution of them, so that the people, the rightful owners of the public lands, shall not be ruinously deprived of them, or forever dependent for their homes, their minerals, their water-power and necessities of life upon a few monopolies.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Plays that Are Worth While

BY G 12

"THAT play is as good as a sermon," said G 10 to me as we left the theater. And he was a minister. I make this explanation because in the mouth of another the same words might have conveyed the opposite impression. They might have meant that

the play was as bad as a sermon. For it is a common superstition among those who never go to church that sermons nowadays are two hours long, and are exclusively devoted to the exposition of the mystery of the Trinity and the denunciation of the sins of the Hittites.

But my companion, being a maker of sermons and exceptionally good ones, too, knew what they were and what they were for, so his observation is worth quoting. Now the play was more than two hours long, was absolutely destitute of theology and confined itself to the sins that most easily beset the auditors. I may add also that they paid more to hear it than for any sermon; perhaps that was one reason why they paid better attention.

Nevertheless this play, realistic and up-to-date as it was, had about it more of the old ecclesiastical flavor than the modern sermon. It was a reversion to a

put into our hands we saw that the characters were personified vices as in the old moralities. This was the list: "A Cheat, a Sloven, a Painted Lady, a Shrew, a Snob, a Bully, A Hussy, a Satyr, a Coward, a Rogue and a Cad." We had no difficulty in recognizing them as they came on even tho they did not come to the front and introduce themselves in rime according to the old custom. It was such a collection of derelicts and failures as one finds in a cheap London boarding house—and elsewhere; people of diversified antecedents and antagonistic dispositions forced into undesired contiguity; wrangling, scheming, backbiting, boast-



"THE PASSING OF THE THIRD FLOOR BACK."

The entrance of the family into the magnificent, illuminated, boarding house in the last act. A novel effect is the painting of the fireplace in front against the missing wall of the stage room.

primitive type. It was cast in the form of the medieval morality play of the days when the stage was set up in the cloister of the monastery, before the Church had abandoned this method of teaching ethics. When the theater program was

ing: in atmosphere of pettiness, enmity and selfishness stifling to the spirit.

Then into this comes just one other boarder, mysteriously listed on the program as "The Passer by," and all is transformed. They feel his softening

influence in a moment, and at the end of the month there is a model boarding-house, such as any of us would like to live in and take advantage of. It is a miracle play as well as a morality, for sudden conversions like these, however the supernatural element is concealed, are nothing less than miraculous.

Yet the means of it were simple enough. The Passer-by appealed to the better elements in these soured boarders, called their attention to the idealistic and benevolent aspects of their respective vocations, and developed the talent for kindness hidden in each hardened nature. So at the end they were totally transformed, yet somehow retained the same personality, living together

"In simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth."

The play, as perhaps I should have mentioned before, is "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," so awkward a title that one cannot forget it. Some may have read it in narrative form. It is to be found in one of Jerome K. Jerome's volumes of short stories. But Mr. Jerome has improved it in the dramatizing. In the story the Passer-by was an angel in disguise, his wings crumpled up in a hump under the back of his coat. In the play this grotesque symbolism is abandoned. There is left merely a suggestion of the supernatural in the ray of sunlight that enters the room just before the Passer-by knocks at the door and lingers on the carpet after he leaves. Mr. Forbes-Robertson, who takes the part, does not affect to look like Christ; he simply is like him, and shows us how we could also be like him. In this respect, as in some others, "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" is superior to "The Servant in the House." In the latter the introduction of the Oriental Christ figure was an incongruity somewhat disturbing to the artistic, if not the religious sense. Then, too, the auditor, however impressed, was not inspired to action. There was nothing definite set for him to do, unless to reform the Church and Society, which is too vague and mountainous a task. But Mr. Jerome's play points out the little things which every one of us can do every hour of the day, and which, being done collectively, would reform the Church and Society. It may have been



WILLIAM FAVERSHAM AS HEROD.
In Stephen Phillips's poetical drama.

imagination on my part, but it seemed to me that the crowd coming out of Maxine Elliott's Theater that night did not jostle and push one another as they commonly do in the rush for cabs and cars.

This idea of the uplifting power of optimistic suggestion is in the air. A score of books have been written about it during the year and some have sold immensely. It is the theme of another play of the month, otherwise very different, "The Harvest Moon." Mr. Au-

gustus Thomas utilized a psychical motive in "The Witching Hour," but that was mental magic, a sort of telepathy and willing-at-a-distance. In his new play he keeps to firmer ground, the effect of color on the mood, and the depressing or encouraging influence of suggestion. The heroine, Dora, is so much like Lucienne in Brieux's popular play, "l'Evasion," that it seems as if Mr. Thomas must have caught the idea from this source. She has been told from childhood that she has the faults as well as the face of her mother, who deserted her husband for the stage, and the poor girl comes to believe that she is irremediably weak-willed and unprincipled, and she acts accordingly. But she is saved by a shrewd old Frenchman, pupil of Charcot's, who convinces her that she has a strong and upright character. This is the psychic age, and the old stage duels are fought with new weapons. The villain nowadays uses malicious animal magnetism, and the hero foils him with negative suggestion.

We have been told repeatedly in late years that the poetic drama is coming back, but those who have prophesied it give no evidence except their wish to have it so. Stephen Phillips, who has labored longest and most successfully in this field, is rewarded by being brought into the London bankruptcy court. At the same time one of the best of his plays, "Herod," is being produced in New York with great magnificence and exceptionally good taste. The scene is crowded, overcrowded in fact, with priests, courtiers, soldiers, musicians, pharisees and slaves, who are admirably marshaled and costumed. The acting is good, better than the recitation of the verse. Mr. William Faversham sets the keynote of the whole somber sequence the instant he enters and casts a jealous eye on the popular high priest, Aristobulus, and listens to the poisoned whispers of his sister Salome. And the rest of the acts of Herod, and all that he did, behold they are written in the book of Josephus. But for the benefit of those of our readers who have departed from the ways of their forefathers and no longer keep Josephus on the center table, it may be necessary to explain that this is not the Salome of Wilde and Strauss.

She may have been as bad, but in a different way. She had no need to dance off seven veils to secure the death of Aristobulus and of Queen Mariamne.

It is not necessary to say anything about the drama because it is the best known of Mr. Phillips's works. Good poetry it all is; some of it very beautiful, and Mr. Faversham's company have done their best to make of it also a good play.

The poor multimillionaire has a hard time of it nowadays. He cannot pick up a magazine or enter a theater without the danger of seeing himself in the pillory. The villain of the modern play is not so apt to be a low-browed, black-mustached young man as a dignified gentleman with iron-gray hair. The telephone takes the place of the dagger of the old melodrama and instead of murder we have a stock exchange transaction. Such a play is "The Ringmaster," by Olive Porter, which is built on the lines of the popular novels of financial intrigue. Similarly "Such a Little Queen" belongs to the Zenda group of romances which have been in favor for the last fifteen years. But the author, Mr. Channing Pollock, gets a new effect by setting the scene not in the Balkans, but in New York. The exiled Queen of Herzegovina does her own work in a Harlem flat, using the scepter as a potato masher, keeping the crown in a handbox in the fireplace and wearing her coronation robe in the kitchen to save her only street dress.

All these five plays of the month are good of their kind. They are all clean plays, well staged and competently acted. The first is the successful accomplishment of what we are often told is an impossibility, the production of a play that shall be at the same time attractive, true to life and full of moral inspiration. The second introduces a bit of psychology quite out of the ordinary but not at all out of place. The third is a sumptuous and artistic presentation of a poetical tragedy. The fourth deals with modern life in one of its most characteristic forms. The fifth is a graceful and amusing bit of sentimentality. There is no reason for patronizing bad plays or poor plays when such as these are to be seen.

NEW YORK CITY.

Reference Libraries for Busy Men

BY PAUL P. FOSTER

[The writer of this article is in charge of the Editorial Reference Library of *The Youth's Companion*.—EDITOR.]

ON the morning of March 9, five days after the new President took his oath of office, and some weeks after every one of any political importance in Washington knew who was going to be the new Attorney-General, an Associated Press dispatch from Washington announced that the staff of the Library of Congress, after a thorough search of the archives of the Library, had been unable to discover any biographical information regarding Mr. Wickersham. It could not find, anywhere in the nation's library, enough information about the new Attorney-General even to enable the Associated Press to satisfy its unexact and non-critical readers!

On the other hand, the writer of this article, when asked on the 1st of March for matter about Mr. Wickersham—eight days before the Library of Congress had to confess its failure—was able instantly to furnish authentic biographical matter from four different sources, already collated and properly filed.

The difference very well illustrates the conditions in such of our great libraries as have not established any reference-filing system—and unfortunately that is true of most of them—and the resources of a very modest private library which does maintain such a system.

It is so universally admitted that the modern American library leads the world in adequate realization of its great function, the education of the public, that it may seem ungracious to affirm that there is one field of usefulness which it has left almost or quite untouched. There are card catalogs, annotations, bibliographies, class-lists, open-shelves, trained and sympathetic attendants. Students of the public schools are encouraged and instructed in the use of the library; members of women's clubs, students and workingmen alike, testify to the model facilities of the public library; new patrons are being reached, and the extension of the library's field of usefulness is apparent. The one important feature

which has been neglected is this: There has been no attempt to classify the contents of magazines and periodicals so that all the important articles on any subject may be instantly available.

The value of magazines and periodicals for reference purposes is universally recognized. To those who wish to be abreast of the times they furnish almost the only convenient means of keeping informed regarding late facts and developments. Books are, of course, indispensable, but necessarily they cannot long be relied upon for the latest information, nor do they offer the opportunities which magazines afford for presenting all sides of a subject in condensed, carefully edited articles by the leading authorities; while encyclopedias are frequently years behind the times before they reach the library shelf.

Therefore the progressive professional man of today depends for his information much more than is generally supposed upon periodicals, pamphlets, reports, press dispatches and newspaper "specials." An editorial in the *INDEPENDENT* of October 1, 1908, recently went so far as to say:

"It would not be altogether unfair to estimate a man's intellectual activity by the ratio of unbound to bound volumes in his working library. . . . Nowadays most ideas of importance appear first in periodicals. It has become their function to make crude information palatable, to convert abstract science into applied science, to throw a search-light into dark corners of the earth and dark spots of our civilization, to start new movements and to guide old ones; in short, to inspire, to interest and to instruct."

At a public library the inquirer for the latest facts concerning a particular subject is obliged to consult one card catalog after another, a dozen or more indexes to periodicals, to visit this and that department, only to discover at last that all the latest and best discussions of his subject are to be found in bulky volumes of periodicals—many of these absent in the bindery—and often the most useful material, newspaper "specials" and reports, wholly unavailable. That

this picture is not exaggerated, any person familiar with the routine at the average library will readily admit.

Now, it is perfectly possible for the libraries to furnish the business and professional man, the reader and taxpayer, with such a modern system of handling the vast stores of information now locked away in bulky, dust-collecting volumes, as will make those stores readily available to all; one that will enable libraries to meet the wants of those who have ceased to depend upon the library for the latest facts, because of frequent disappointments.

This simple and scientific method of saving selected articles and material is one which was adopted a dozen years ago by one of the largest publishing houses in the country, and has become indispensable to editors, artists, managers and to the office force.

Let us suppose that a patron of this library desires to know something about Alfred Nobel and his legacy to genius. Instead of being referred to an overwhelming collection of indexes, he is presented at once with a large manila envelope containing all the articles which have appeared in any one of seventy periodicals during the last twelve years. He will also find the official reports, many excellent newspaper "specials," press reports, and numerous pictures. There may be here matter gleaned from a thousand sources, yet all of it is instantly available, is in most convenient form, and can be carried away in one's hand, if desired.

Such a result has been obtained by treating each article as a unit and classifying it accordingly, instead of allowing it to be bound up, in the usual illogical fashion, with hundreds of wholly foreign articles, and buried volumes deep.

The ninety and more periodicals which reach the librarian's desk each month are stripped of covers, binding-staples and advertisements, and the librarian, with a blue pencil, quickly marks the articles and portraits which are to be preserved. An assistant removes each article, stamps it with the date and the library mark, binds the loose sheets with an automatic stapling machine, or merely fastens them together with a wire clip, and eventually deposits the article in an oblong vertical filing-envelope, ten by

eleven inches in size, which contains practically all the material on the subject, or its subdivision, possessed by the library, up to date.

The envelopes are self-indexing, and are filed in sectional filing-cabinets, occupying surprisingly little space. Assay the articles worth saving from the average issue of a magazine and they take up but little room. With the additional aid of a complete collection of reference books, encyclopedias, annuals, reports and unbound files of all important magazines and newspapers, the contents of which are indexed, this unique reference library is enabled to give the fullest and latest information on almost any subject.

Here is a great, constantly expanding, "loose-leaf," up-to-the-minute, encyclopedic reference system, which classifies anything and everything of potential value. It is the only plan by which it is possible to obtain general or special information regarding live subjects, instantly, compactly and conveniently. The busy patron of this library obtains from the envelope he requests all the articles regarding the desired subject which have appeared in "Poole," or any other index. He can be sure of having placed before him, almost as soon as he asks for it, the completest possible collection of data, in convenient form. No other method approaches it in simplicity, comprehensiveness and accessibility.

Take, for example, a subject now constantly discussed: the growth of prohibition. The "Temperance" envelope contains seventy-five articles on the subject, many of them newspaper "specials," and half of them from sources not indexed and therefore unavailable in any form at a library. Here is the full text of President Eliot's famous Faneuil Hall speech, in which he advocated no-license; the excellent and authoritative articles on the liquor problem which appeared in *Collier's Weekly*; the bibliography issued by the University of Wisconsin; careful articles from the *Boston Transcript*, the *New York Times and Tribune*, the *Literary Digest* and *London Sphere*; with all the other articles which libraries lock up in bound volumes for the patron to discover as best he can.

Now, only half of these articles could be found at a public library, probably

half of those again would be in process of binding, and nearly all would be in heavy volumes, bound with hundreds of other articles upon topics of no interest to the investigator. Our envelope, on the other hand, contains twice the information, all easily carried in one's hand, and instantly available. The difference is the same as that between handling a ton of crude ore and the little bag of concentrates to which it has been reduced, and which contains all the mineral wealth.

No one complains of the lack of material in these days; the trouble is that we are overwhelmed with it; library shelves groan with undigested books, pamphlets and bound volumes of periodicals. Multitudes of important facts confront us momentarily every day, but are lost in a hopeless mass when we try later to recall or investigate a single subject, or they are so inextricably confused with other material that the average busy man or woman cannot afford the time to ferret out the information. Libraries should organize this vast fund on modern lines, classify and concentrate it, and their experts should do our work for us, when they can do it better than we can and more quickly.

Let us consider a few of the demands which this "loose-leaf library" supplies in a large publishing house. The art department may want pictures of cowboys, for example. Here are three or four envelopes which contain more pictures, photographs and drawings of cowboys than could be found elsewhere in a week's search, if at all. If reproductions of the work of Remington, or Frost, or Parrish, or St. Gaudens, or Sargent, or any illustrator, painter, sculptor, or any other artist are wanted, they are forthcoming at once, in most convenient form. Is a prairie schooner of '49 wanted? Here it is. The stoke-hole of a modern liner? Here. The interior of a fur-trading post at Hudson Bay? We have it. Artistic covers of all the magazines for ten years past; effective advertisements, catalogs, announcements; all are at hand. And so just one department of a great publishing house is served.

An editor asks to verify the chevron of an orderly-sergeant; another for information regarding the new Attorney-General, the sons of the Presidents, loim

sharks, pure food, the clean milk campaign, hunting in Africa, what Mr. Roosevelt may or may not shoot there, out-of-door schools for tuberculous children—all the latest information is supplied at a minute's notice. Thousands of portraits of famous people are to be had, beautiful illustrations from the *London Sphere*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Graphic*, *English Country Life*, the *English*, *German*, *French* and *Spanish* periodicals; none of the material to be had in a week's time at the largest libraries in the country; in short, here is an unrivaled assemblage of graphic information, complete, convenient and compact.

The plan is so simple and flexible that it may be adapted to almost any use. In every home there are quantities of magazines stored uselessly away in the attic. It would be an easy matter to dismember these collections of good literature and to save such articles as are desired for future reference. The stories may be saved, too, and sent to friends or to hospitals. The parts of a serial may be brought together and crudely bound, and one has the latest novel, for which a dollar or more is being charged in the book stores. The matinee-girl may classify the stage pictures—housewifely hints may be collated—vacation suggestions saved—a thousand and one items of useful information preserved; and all with the aid of a box or drawer, and some foot-square folds or envelopes. In fact, when people begin to discover how convenient it is to read a ten-page story or article, freed from the weight of all irrelevant matter, it may become popular to remove the binding staples soon after the magazine is received, "tabloid" the contents and thus ensure its permanent usefulness. In the publishing house referred to, this is done at the end of each month, and the advertisements from all the leading magazines are carefully saved and bound, for the convenience of the advertising department.

This is a way, too, by which all of us may assist in the "conservation of resources," about which we hear so much and which, like so many great movements, seems so remote to the individual. Assuredly information should be included in the list of resources to be conserved. Just try putting that pile of old

magazines, which has been gathering dust in the attic so long, thru this assaying process, and you will be surprised to find how vital and valuable your classified collection will become. Gradually you will add to your "loose-leaf library": pamphlets, the Government bulletins, catalogs, clippings and all the hitherto scattered information which you have been accumulating, and could never find before when you wanted it.

Various adaptations of such a reference system are being established in many different offices and institutions. A firm of street railway engineers in Boston maintains an elaborate engineering and technical reference bureau; the Public Service Commission of New York City has established a library on the lines described, complete in information regarding public utilities; and there are now a number of bureaus of municipal research: notably that in New York City.

The success of the Legislative Reference Bureaus has been largely due to this flexible plan. New York, Wisconsin, California, Indiana, Oregon, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Alabama and Rhode Island are among the States where there is a modern, rapid system of supplying facts of value to legislators.

In the great States of Illinois, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, at this writing, the progressive members of the Legislatures are endeavoring to establish such bureaus.

In all of the offices and institutions where such a system exists, its greatest benefit has been in the immense saving of time, a commodity worth money even to patrons of the public libraries. Material is always ready, concentrated and complete, and the use of the reference library has been multiplied by quick service, which can only be provided by this system, the manifold advantages of which are here set forth. As these advantages become more widely known, the plan is sure to be adopted in every institution where large numbers of people require complete information on live topics at a moment's notice, and wherever there is a demand for specialized information in any branch of science or technology, politics or business, for supplying which periodical articles are indispensable mediums. In the institutions and business houses where it has been thoroly tested, the enthusiasm of the patrons of this modern reference library is sufficient evidence of its value.

BOSTON, MASS.



To a Sonnet on the Sonnet

BY THOMAS WALSH

NAY—wouldst thou write a sonnet on the sonnet
 Full of confectionery charms like those
 The dimpled poets pin upon the rose,
 Twining thy fancies as if for a bonnet
 And forcing the poor frowning Muse to don it!—
 Wouldst thou prove faithless to try frail *rondcaus*?
 Thou sayst the sonnet like a lily grows—
 Then, critic, scorn not—nor lay trinkets on it.

No jewels asks she for her perfect throat,—
 But some pure court wherein she may expand
 And sun the cheek that gods have dreamt upon;
 So gird thee—if wouldst serve her cause remote—
 As one who in an alien, thankless land
 Tears down the huts that crowd a Parthenon.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Aviator of the Nation

BY LUKE J. MINAHAN

[Mr. Minahan is president of the Pittsfield Aero Club, one of the most active in the country. Its Aero Park has been pronounced the best by the Aero Club of America, and is used by that and other clubs for ascensions.—Editor.]

THE world laughed when Jean Paul Friedrich Richter said: "Providence has given to the French the empire of the land; to the English that of the sea; to the German that of the air." At the time it was a biting sarcasm, a taunt to Germany's limited strength and size. But times have changed, and the "empire of the air" seems to be causing no end of anxiety to the other empires. And so we hear charges and counter charges, threats and counter threats, and each power in a mad contest strives for the conquest of the air, aye, mastery at all cost!

If those empires across the sea strive in bitter contest to gain the empire of the air, not so America. We, or better, those who are supposed to express our opinion, have gravely decided that airships will never be of any use to further the commercial interests of this country, therefore America, the nation, does not participate in the contest for the conquest of the air, and those Americans who, like the Wright brothers, Curtiss and others, would help to solve the problems of aerial flight find the Government and the people entirely indifferent to their needs, and must go abroad to get means to conduct their experiments. The fact that we do not contribute our quota toward solving an economical problem does not seem to concern us, and we find justification in that the airship and other instruments of like nature tend to add to the horrors of war, and to revolutionize the present state of things, therefore we will not encourage them financially.

However, it is a psychological mystery that no sooner and no matter how strong Assurance builds a castle, Doubt's minions will find some loose stones to move and undermine the castle's foundation. So some of us who had felt assured by what seemed to be wisdom are beginning to doubt whether America's

attitude in regard to solving the aerial flight problem is at all commendable. We doubt whether our Government's indifference is at all justifiable, and don't think it is to our credit as patriots that for the sake of a rather insignificant sum of money we let foreign countries have first rights over the works of American inventors. We failed—or did we refuse?—to recognize our geniuses, and the Wright brothers might have gone back to build bicycles for lack of funds to complete their aeroplane if France had not helped them out of their difficulties. Yet we wonder at their lack of appreciation for the niche we want to give them in the American Hall of Fame. We seem to forget that in their most trying hour, when, having been refused audience at home, they sought foreign markets and proved beyond doubt the value of their inventions, even then we failed to recognize their genius, but reluctantly admitted that they "might be more than dreamers!" We forget that after they had attained success in Europe and proved beyond doubt the value of the fruit of their labor, even when Germany had set an example by giving Count Zeppelin full support; we forget that even then our Government still stipulated that they should fulfil certain conditions which the best authorities regarded as too severe and impossible to fulfil, if they would have the Government buy an aeroplane from them; and when Orville Wright, in his attempt to meet those conditions, met with the accident that killed the passenger, hurt the inventor and wrecked the machine, he met with no such good demonstration of patriotism as Count Zeppelin met in Germany when his airship was destroyed: Germany gave Count Zeppelin \$1,000,000 with which to rebuild the destroyed airship, and to found an institute for the promotion of aeronautic science. America did not even give Or-

ville Wright its full sympathy, and the brothers were left to work out their own salvation. That they finally met those severe conditions is to their credit; of the officer who died in the accident that followed the first attempt we can truly say, "he died for his country."

Not a paper or periodical thruout the country failed to mention Curtiss's remarkable feat at Rheims, and most of those periodicals spoke of him with pride; but one looked in vain for comments that would denote that this nation appreciates the commercial value of the successes gained by her aviators in the last year. Where is the so much wanted American business insight that we don't seem to see the economic value of an efficient airship? Are we really so jingoed that we must consider every invention for its worth as an implement of warfare instead of as a means to further the development of our industry and a solver of economic problems? Why must we continually read that each of Zeppelin's airships will carry eight tons of warfare implements when, as a fact, the Zeppelin Aerial Navigation Company is planning to carry eight thousand tons of passengers and merchandise for the furtherment of Germany's industries? Mr. W. T. Stead says that the aeroplane "may be called the avant-courier of the international world-state or the herald of the ruin of civilization." He might have added that it is up to ourselves to make it either, and that there are more reasons for making it the first than the last alternative. We should believe with Count Zeppelin that "the effect of airships will rather be to create a bond of union between nations than to set them all against one another." True, this country was the only first-class power who, at the Hague Second Peace Conference signed the agreement: "to prohibit for a period extending to the close of the Third Peace Conference the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other new methods of a similar nature," while twenty-three other Powers, including Germany, England, Russia, France, Austria, Italy and Spain, did not sign. But should the fact that America contemplates a program of peace prevent her from financially en-

couraging the development of science? The amount of work yet to be done to bring the aeroplane to a practical degree of efficiency is extensive. Giving no consideration to the large number of aviators of which we have heard as having wonderful flying capacities—claims yet unproved considering only those few that have actually flown, like Bleriot's monoplane, which crossed the English Channel on July 25, twenty-five miles in thirty-seven minutes; Wright's biplane, that met the Government conditions at Fort Meyer on July 30, flying one hour, twelve minutes and forty seconds at a speed of forty-two and one half miles per hour; Curtiss's aeroplane, that won the *Scientific American* cup on July 4, 1908, by a flight lasting thirty-two minutes, thirty seconds, and the Gordon-Bennett cup at Rheims, for the fastest flight of twenty kilometers, flying 12.42 miles in eleven minutes, fifty and two-thirds seconds; considering only these, and a few more whose feats have shown possibilities, we find that the limitations involved are so great that those feats are just about equal to the feat of the early steam car when it beat a horse-drawn car in a speed contest at Baltimore a century ago. The steam car then beat the horse-drawn car by a small margin, so Bleriot's monoplane beat the French torpedo boat in the journey across the Channel by a small margin.

We speak of stealing into foreign countries, when, as a fact, we are but like fledglings fluttering from branch to branch only in propitious weather; and we tremble at the thought of what would happen if adverse winds should catch us unexpectedly, for we remember how the winds dealt with a large number of uncautious aeronauts and aviators in the past.

Of course, it does not require much prescience to foresee the ultimate success of the aeroplane; but to attain that degree of efficiency will require extensive experiments, and to conduct these requires means, which the nations should provide. If we do that, we shall, in the near future, be the proud possessors of an aeroplane that will not only fly, but be utile, for we have the geniuses to build it.

Baron Takasaki: The Japanese Poet Laureate

BY YONE NOGUCHI

Baron Takasaki.

*I a gray poet of the sunset land
Gent you who sing by Nippon's shining strand.
Out of the shadows of a day that's done,
I hail you, Poet of the Rising Sun!*

John Hay

THUS the late John Hay sent his words of shadow-soft salutation to our Baron Takasaki, who received them when his beauty-loving soul with the world was lamenting over their author's death. This bit of petal of Mr. Hay's was the last to fall, as it was written only a week or two before his sleep; I can well imagine his gracious shape passing into the shadows singing a note of greeting, yes, singing even in sight of grim-faced death. The Baron's poetical reply in a customary *uta* followed after him over the "ten thousand billion miles of the shadowy road." What a joy it was for his old heart—the Baron is now enjoying the golden blessing of his three-score and ten—to be saluted over the seas by Mr. Hay as a poet, rather than as a statesman. Mr. Hay's words were true; there's no other poet like the Baron who lives and sings by Nippon's shining strand. His villa at the Hill of Leaves, "Hayama" in Japanese, stands on the cliff like a falcon's nest, gathering more sunlight, and many more stars at night; the blue waves of the Sagami Bay kiss its feet with the soft lips of love. The Crown Prince gave it the name "Onpakwaku,"* meaning the building washed by

merciful waves; indeed, here at Onpakwaku you feel every breath of Heaven's mercy, and make yourself reborn in a golden clime as a poet, and pray to sing as a soaring bird. A few years ago Lord Tennyson, the noble laureate's son, the Governor of the Australian Commonwealth, sent Baron Takasaki, the Japanese Poet Laureate, or the Chief of the Court Poets, his father's autograph poem called "The Poet," beginning thus as it is known well:

"The poet in a golden clime was born
With golden stars above."

It is one of his life's regrets that he cannot understand words of English, but it is his joy and pride to be born and bred as a poet, in whose golden world mortal language weighs little, since every poet from East and West speaks the same language of love and friendship. He was perfectly delighted to hear my talk upon the poets of England and America, old and new; "Truth is the same like a star," he sighed.

To see a poet in a right place and light is a blessing; I saw him and talked with him at his delightful Onpakwaku in the right month of March when your spring thoughts will begin to take their happy wings and the world for you may turn to a swaying reed of song at your command. I was told by the Baron that Her Majesty the Empress dropped in here a month ago to chat on poetry, and that she left a few *uta* written on seeing the *ume* (plum) blossoms in his garden. The beloved heart of the Empress with that of the old Baron was hugely glad to hear this year the songs of the *uguisu* (the nightingale) of its content in peace. This eight-matted chamber with a poetical whisper like that in a fairy story, embracing the large view of seas and skies, where I sat with him hour after hour, with a China vessel full of Japanese cake and many tiny cups filled with a fragrant tea from a strange corner of Japan before us, was honored, I am told by the Baron, by the blissful presence of

*The Baron wrote on his own Onpakwaku:
"The gladdening waves of royal mercy wash
This building, and their pleasing power affects
Even the spirits in Heaven with hidden joy."
(Translated by A. Lloyd)

the Crown Prince; I was perfectly charmed to be assured that the place where I sat was the very place where he was pleased to sit. I saw upon the *tokonoma* many a souvenir given to him by the royal family on various occasions; I especially took notice of a *susuri bako* (writing-box) lacquered, with the moon and trees in gold on the cover, which was presented by the Empress with her sweet wishes. Will he write *uta* forever from that writing-box?



BARON TAKASAKI,
The Japanese poet laureate.

Why, *uta* is his life; his belief in it is sure as death.

Beyond the glassed *shoji* the mighty wonder in the whitest apparition of Fuji Mountain expects you across the bay; it is the most beautiful sight in Japan, and doubtless one of the most beautiful in the world, by whose magic shape we Japanese can in a certain measure bind our sun-born souls with something like the ideal. It was born out of the truest heart of Japan; from it the Japanese poetry springs out; it is the embodiment of Japanese truth and love. It has been

sung from time immemorial, and still it is the very source of poetical inspiration. The hearts of our fathers used to leap higher seeing its divine cone; and our hearts leap, too. One of our oldest poets sang on Fuji with the following words:

"Of Yamato, the Land of Sunrise,
It is the peace giver, it is the good, it is the treasure.

On the peak of Fuji, in the land of Suruga,
I never weary of gazing."

The people born in the part of the country whence the high top of the mountain can be observed are deemed as born under a lucky star; the poet who can admire it and ennoble his own soul by its sacred touch may be said to be one with the divine lot. I find that very poet in the Baron Takasaki. And suppose you will stretch your arm from the Baron's balcony, I am sure you will feel as if you can touch a beautiful green mass, an island foliage-covered, rising out of the water about a mile from the mainland, in the direction of the famous Kamakura-Enoshima, the Holy Island, sacred to the goddess of the sea, the goddess of beauty. You will hear the old song born out of the old earth sung by a thousand fishermen upon the stainless blue sea, under the cloudless white sky. I have even a hope that we can espy one or two beautiful red *Torii* dedicated to the Dragon-goddess who homes in that unique city of the sea. It is certainly a rare piece of luck to talk on poetry and art with Baron Takasaki at his Hayama villa even where the long blessed shadow of the Great Idol of the Lord Buddha at Kamakura may reach, under whose breath we will chant the song of beauty and faith. However, his dear old heart must be sad as he lost his son in the late war with Russia, altho I believe that tears and sorrow only will heighten the nobility of a poet's heart, whose highest reach is nothing but tragedy.

He wrote when his son, Motohiko, a naval officer, about to start for the war, received a brace of wild geese from the Court:

"You've had a royal gift: Now, in return,
Shoot that proud bird that haunts the Eagle's nest

And bring him as an offering to your Lord!"
(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

The Eagle's Nest is one of the forts at Port Arthur. And soon after, hearing

the news of his death before Port Arthur, he was obliged to write under his son's picture:

I.

"Well hast thou kept the teaching of thy sire
That ever bade thee in the perilous hour
Yield up thy life for thy dear country's sake.

II.

"Now rest in peace; the son thou leav'st behind,
Thy only son, I take and nurture up,
A living monument of all thy worth."

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

Her Majesty the Empress sent him the following *utas*:

I.

"We mourn for him, the son, who lost his life
For his dear country on the battle field;
Yet 'tis the father's heart that grieves us most.

II.

"Take thou his son—he's full of life and hope—
And use him as thy trusty bamboo-staff,
For serviceable aid in all thy work."

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

To which the Baron replied with his profound bows:

I.

"I wept not for my son, yet now my sleeves
Are wet with tears, with gracious tears that fall
Like raindrops from our country's mother tree.

II.

"Yes, I will take my late son's only son,
And rear him gently. He will be to me
A staff, to thee a strong, protecting shield."

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

"What I was going to say is this," he renewed his talk. He is a distinguished talker, always spontaneous, and often overwhelming. He has one advantage in not being a listener, as he is terribly deaf. And I was perfectly pleased to listen to his talk; his voice, sonorous and firm, sounded, at least to my ears, like an off-hand clatter of some Japanese sword which was a guardian god for a *samurai*. I never met, I confess, any person before like this Baron who imprest me with such a calm but strong thrill of truthfulness; the incarnation of patriotism, that is to say, the real *samurai* old and rare, I have seen with my living eyes right before me. "I do not say that I am a poet! Never! I am, as you know, a boorish sort of thing hailing from far-away Satsuma, where boorishness is re-

garded quite often as even a virtue; and I am still unfamiliar with art and letters. However, I dare say that I have never been a betrayer of truth in my heart and *uta*. I have not one line which does not sound true in my innermost heart where I burn incense before the altar of poetry. I pray only to be true, but not to become famous as a poet. In fact, I may not be a poet at all." Then he told me how he tried not to accept such an elevated title as the Chief of the Poetry Office or the *uta* teacher for the Emperor in reality, when it was offered to him personally by the Emperor some twenty years ago; and that he had no other way but to accept when he was told by the Mikado that it would be enough to do what he was able to do, and he, the Mikado, would be perfectly satisfied with it. And here he is holding that illustrious office with such honor strong and positive. It is said that he presented the Mikado three items for his ratification before he stepped one step toward his acceptance of the chief office in the poetry department in the palace. What were they?

The first thing was that the Emperor should not neglect his state work thru a greater indulgence in *uta* writing. The Baron observed that the nation—indeed, she was a small thing twenty years ago—must grow larger in order to take a hand, at least, in settling the Asiatic affairs, and then the Mikado's function would be a busy one to manage matters within and without. The Mikado was to call the Cabinet members before him every day, and a special audience should be given to the foreign ministers; if his daily course of work should be disturbed. Baron Takasaki said, it meant that the classical *uta*-poetry which ought to beautify and exalt the nation's mind was doing a great harm. The Baron declared that such was not the real *uta* at all. And it was his second item that the Mikado must think himself to be an *uta* student before him. And the Mikado was asked to overlook his hard language and criticism, where he was sure His Majesty would meet, since he was going to trust himself in his hand. The Baron said that there was nothing harder for him than to flatter, and he begged the

Emperor to remember that he was only a country *samurai* whose honesty was his life. It is said the Baron told the Emperor that he had to bend a bamboo stick more than he ought to when he wanted to make an arrow out of it (it is said he held an iron stick from the fire box before the Mikado to illustrate his words), and that it might happen sometimes he would be too severe toward His Majesty's *utas*, too, than he ought to perhaps. Thirdly, the Baron said that everybody had his own choice and opin-

It goes without saying that the Baron's attitude toward the Emperor's poems is grave; and it is beautiful to see that the Emperor is gently yielding under his guidance. The poems will be handed to him once a month or once in two months; they are quite often in the Mikado's handwriting, tho more often copied by some court lady. (Here the Baron showed me a package of the Emperor's *utas* which were sent in a few days ago for his reading; they are said to amount to seven hundred and fifty pieces, and to



THE POET LAUREATE'S HOME AT HIYAMA

ion, and his correction and judgment were not final by any means; he begged the Emperor to show his work, after his examination, to the other court poets. And he entreated the Mikado to regard him as one of them, and not as the head man of the office. Those three items were gladly approved by the Emperor, who is still today keeping rigidly the promise which he gave the Baron at the start.

represent two months' poetical work. I am sure he is a poetical wonder.) The Baron will go, I am told, under the rite of "purification and bathing in water" to begin with, and change his *kimono* to a dress of ceremony, and then begin to read them with such a feeling as if he were facing to a god's altar. He used to scratch quite freely and add his correction till some years ago as the Emperor's work left much to be desired; but it ad-

vanced almost marvelously lately, so that he has only to read and admire. I am told by the Baron that he has five marks of merit to put on the Emperor's *utas*; the very best being two circles, the second best one circle and two dots, the third one circle and one dot, the fourth just one circle, and the poorest only one dot. And how hard the Mikado strives to get the first mark!

It happened some years ago that the Emperor had been discouraged for some long time on receiving only a poor mark for his poems, and all the court ladies in waiting worried to see his unhappy face. The late Madam Saisho Atsuko, an eminent poetess herself, said to Baron Takasaki in her palace chamber that she wished he would slightly modify his rigidity upon the Mikado's poems; she had been worrying, she declared. And about the future of *uta*, which had begun to flourish from the reason of the Mikado's great interest, if he might suddenly cease to enjoy it. And she even said it would not be a particularly good mode of patriotism to make the Emperor unnecessarily sad. "I hear the most unexpected thing," the Baron exclaimed. He said he would gladly resign his post if the Emperor were dissatisfied with him; he was sure, however, he said, that her worrying would prove to be groundless as he had many reasons to believe in the Emperor, and a born poet as he was could never so easily desert his Muse. "And suppose," he said, "he stops writing or his *utas* grow less in number. It would never impair his Emperorship, I dare say. Let him be sad, if he will!" It was two or three months after this occurrence that Madam Saisho passed by the Emperor in the corridor, who stopped her to read a package of his *utas* which had returned from the Baron; among them were three poems which bore the best mark. "You have to write *uta* like those, you see," the Mikado exclaimed to the lady with laughter. She sent a messenger to the Baron as soon as she retired from the Mikado's presence, and begged him to forgive her words of stupidity of the other day. Indeed, the Baron's rigidity is something wonderful, while the Emperor's faith in

him is the rarest thing in the world. The Imperial house has been the center of literature and life from the ancient days; "Manyoshu," or "Collection of Ten Thousand Leaves," the first monumental *uta* anthology of the Japanese literature, and "Nihongi," or "Record of Japan," were published under the patronage of the Nara Court of the eighth century. And when the capital moved to Kyoto from Nara, the Imperial House was regarded as a light of art and culture. Ki no Tsurayuki, of the Heian period, when poetry had greatly degenerated into the pleasure-loving and effeminate, attempted to place it on a proper healthy level. I believe I would not be far wrong in saying that the Baron aims to be a second Tsurayuki; and his success is clearly seen already when the literature of the present Imperial House raises its head in hope and light. He will be remembered as one of the eminent poets of the modern age, altho he protests earnestly against being called a great poet. However, he was sure, he declared, as the road of the sun of his being a true Japanese whose eyes will ever turn upward to the country's glory and light. He is a patriot, perhaps, before he is a poet. He fought many battles for the sake of the Imperial House at the time of the Restoration; he was one of the truest guardians of the palace. He is a brave soldier and the rarest type of old *samurai* whom we see not so often today. He knows how to fight and conquer, but not only with his sword and fire; he is a strong believer in life and the world. He wrote:

"Lark! that thy matin lay dost bring
To Heaven's gate with soaring wing,
Then falling like a dropping stone,
Seek'st thy poor nest with grass o'ergrown,
To rise again. Vicissitude
Is all man's praised beatitude.
Rising or falling, may we sing
Like thee, brave lark, on happy wing."

(Translated by A. Lloyd.)

When I left his villa at Hayama the stars shone steadfastly like his own soul of poetry and truth. The waves of the sea must have been asleep as I heard no stir or noise. There was an hour or two yet before the rising of the moon.

TOKYO, JAPAN.

Notable Books of the Season

THIS is the time of year when the publishers deluge us with new books, and there is neither space nor time sufficient for thoro criticism. Yet the publishers are right in thinking that the American people do most of their book buying just before Christmas, and that now is the time when they want to know something about the books from which they must make their choice. Accordingly, we have adopted the custom of giving in this issue brief notices and preliminary appraisements of as many as possible of the books now appearing. Later in the year the most important of them will receive more extended and critical consideration. Juvenile literature and finely illustrated editions and gift books will be reviewed in our Holiday Book Number of December 16. The two departments of literature where new books are most numerous and most widely sold, fiction and religion, are also reserved for other issues.



Belles-Lettres

The young publishing season may still hold in store for us pleasant surprises, the unexpected lighting of new lamps for our feet; it certainly has already given us, in the field of *belles-lettres*, an important addition to our small but distinguished company of books of criticism that count and will endure in Mr. W. C. Brownell's companion volume to his "Victorian Prose Masters," which he calls *American Prose Masters*.¹ Apart from the distinction of a style that ever rises to the level of its subject, a style that is a model and a delight of clarity, suppleness and obedience to every nuance of opinion, these six essays have the saving sense—saving, be it hoped, for many ponderous critics—of humor. Mr. Brownell does not take our literary achievements too seriously because they are ours; he knows too well their relative importance and significance in the larger world of letters; and, speaking

with authority, he speaks fearlessly, occasionally with most considerate amusement. His wine needs no bush, wherefore briefness will suffice. This book contains the essay on Hawthorne that caused so many storms in as many teapots, with serious results to their fragile sides. Serious yet beneficial, for, after the storm had subsided, it was found that their capacity had been wondrously increased without cracking.

The *Essays on Literature*,² by the late Master of Balliol, Dr. Edward Caird, are concerned exclusively with the content of the work of the masters he discusses, and only with its form *passim* in the case of Wordsworth. The chief merit of these studies of "Dante in His Relation to the Theology and Ethics of the Middle Ages," "Goethe and Philosophy," "The Genius of Carlyle," "Rousseau" and "Wordsworth," lies in their sanity, their fundamental simplicity, their firm tracing of the large connecting outlines from landmark to landmark, to the exclusion of ingenious hairsplitting and subjective interpretation. So much has been read into Dante, so much has been read out of him (and this holds true of Goethe as well), that this guide, so sure of his footing, knowing so well the itinerary he has mapped out, in which no point of real importance appears to be overlooked, is refreshingly welcome. Thru "Inferno," "Purgatorio" and "Paradiso" he takes us, cutting away the underbrush of comment that obscures and confuses, never allowing it to obtrude itself; and for Goethe it suffices for him to point to Spinoza, the poet's lifelong companion rather than his teacher, and to the gradually weakening influences of Hellenism. As for Carlyle, Dr. Caird was of those whose youth was passed under his influence. Another generation has since grown up that, knowing, heeds him not, but mostly ignores him altogether. An essay on "The Problem of Philosophy at the Present Time" is included in the book, which will well repay its readers.

¹ *American Prose Masters*. By W. C. Brownell. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. \$1.50 net.

² *Essays on Literature*. By Edward Caird. Macmillan Co. 8vo. \$1.75.

Shakespeare study, which settled down confidently after the discussion of the significance of the Sonnets, started some ten years ago by Mr. Sidney Lee, as to a subject thoroughly mastered in its details, with little expectation of new discoveries or radical new viewpoints, will find something to occupy itself with in Mr. Frank Harris's *The Man Shakespeare and His Tragic Life Story*,³ a book praised by its publishers in a quotation from some critic (name not given), which places it above Carlyle's "Cromwell" and Renan's "Life of Jesus," and by the side of Boswell's "Johnson." Let us take this statement *cum grano salis* for the moment, and content ourselves with saying that Mr. Harris has written a remarkable book, ingeniously conceived, and based on a comprehensive knowledge of the bard's works. He finds Shakespeare's autobiography in them, "from green youth, with hardly any knowledge of life and art, and then in his eventful maturity, with growing experience and new powers; and at length in his decline, with weakened grasp and fading colors. This tragedy of tragedies can be followed, experience by experience, from Stratford to London and its thirty years of passionate living, and then from London to village Stratford again, and the external shrouding silence." The theory is an ingenious one, and it is worked out with admirable resourcefulness, Jonson, Goethe and Coleridge being the only masters to whom the author says he has not turned in vain for light, tho even here often on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. The book deserves far more leisurely consideration than can be given to it here at this moment. One thing is sure, it will interest lovers and students of Shakespeare, and prove of benefit to them, whatever the conclusion to which it may lead them.

"A comprehensive study of the origin, motives, ideals and psychological importance of this interesting branch of literature" is how Anna Robeson Burr describes her work on *The Autobiography: A Critical and Comparative Study*.⁴ The

book is all that, in a scholarly, suggestive, well-documented fashion, but it is something else as well, a capital companion for many a long, quiet winter evening. The student may go to it with serious purpose, and derive great profit; he may go to it for relaxation, and find it; and the general reader, that mysterious multiple person of whom we all are part at one time or another, will revel in it, for here is the material of many lives and many minds and many deeds brought into relation or juxtaposition, analyzed and interpreted, together with the manners and morals and points of view of many ages and nationalities. No less than 260 autobiographers have contributed the marrow of their writings to the making of this book—Cæsar, Boswell and Rousseau, Cellini and Alfieri, St. Simon, Balzac, Bassompierre, Darwin and Huxley, De Blowitz and Blavatsky—giving infinite variety to the treatment of the subject. It may be added, in conclusion, for the benefit of literary workers, that this is one of those books that no working library should be without, an aid where the card index of the general library generally fails one.

There be brief histories of German literature, many in English. To their number is now added still another one, which is a model of comprehensiveness for its size. Gotthold Klee's "Grundzuege der deutschen Literaturgeschichte" reached its eleventh edition early this year: Mr. George Madison Priest has translated, and in certain parts adapted it, under the title of *A Brief History of German Literature*.⁵ The book will serve excellently for class work in colleges, but will prove handy to keep around elsewhere, because its wealth of concise information is made readily accessible by a good index.

To the useful Reader's Library has been added *The Great English Essayists*,⁶ with an introduction by the editors, William J. and Coningsby W. Dawson, which is chiefly historical. The selections are grouped under the headings of classic essays, letter, short story, biographical and critical essays, the famil-

³THE MAN SHAKESPEARE AND HIS TRAGIC LIFE STORY. By Frank Harris. Mitchell Kennerly, Inc. \$2.50.

⁴THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY. A STUDY. By Anna Robeson Burr. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. Svo. \$2.

⁵A BRIEF HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE. By Gotthold Klee. Translated by George Madison Priest. New York: The Century Co. \$1.

⁶THE GREAT ENGLISH ESSAYISTS. With an Introduction by William J. and Coningsby W. Dawson. New York: The Century Co. \$1.

iar essay, and "impassioned prose." There is an index.

One wonders if there can be any sound reason for an English translation of M. Edmond Lepelletier's "Paul Verlaine," since the admirers of the French poet here and in England—the only ones

has been published in admirable form under the title of *Paul Verlaine: His Life, His Work*.² The work we know, its mystic exaltation and its grossness, its beauty of workmanship, and the best of it we retain as part of the treasure of French minor poetry. As for the life,



A PRESENTATION AT COURT
From Huxley's "Seven English Cities" (Hesperus)

to whom the work can be of interest—must needs be familiar with the tongue in which this defense and tribute was originally written. However, Mr. E. M. Lang has made the translation, which

it is sordid and pitiable, and it lacks the picturesqueness of Villon's, who was a criminal, which Verlaine was not. M.

PAUL VERLAINE: HIS LIFE, HIS WORK. BY Edmond Lepelletier. Translated by E. M. Lang. Illustrated. Duffield & Co. 8vo. \$3.50.

Lepelletier clears his memory of many slanders, not a few of them originating in the poet's own unbalanced impulse to pose as a master of vice, to accuse himself of imaginary transgressions, and philosophize on others still darker, but the rehabilitation is qualified by many admissions. Verlaine can only be referred to some successor of Lombroso; his was a psychopathic case, whose major symptom was a total lack of will power. And thus we take leave of our gifted, bad, sad, mad brother, thanking M. Lepelletier for his generous, loyal work, which will achieve its aim because it will probably be accepted as the standard on its subject, and the translator for an able and literary achievement of a by no means easy task.



Biography and Memoirs

One department of literature—biography—continues to furnish from year to year, with almost unbroken regularity, at least one work far above the average, if not positively great. And yet, time was, but a little while ago, when this very field appeared nearest exhaustion. The past seemed to have been winnowed down to the last full ear, the reapers were treading on the heels of the sower, Time, waiting for corn still growing on its stalk to ripen for the sickle. But ever some biographer born and trained to perfection for his task finds a new subject, or new material for the rewriting of an old one better than it has yet been done, or the past gives up an autobiography of exceptional interest.

This is the case, this year, with *The Autobiography of Sir Henry Morton Stanley*,¹ edited by his wife. Only the first nine chapters of the book are Stanley's own work; the rest is woven by his widow from strands gathered from his unpublished writings, journals and notebooks. Added to all this is the text of a number of his lectures, and a selection from his letters to his wife. It is not what Stanley achieved, but what he was, that makes this the important work it is. This autobiography is a self-revelation of gripping interest, a poignant lifting of the veil from the suffering of a

neglected childhood, from the wounds inflicted by an unheeding world on one of its disinherited, whose sufferings went to the making of its conqueror, which he became. In this regard the book is also a social document whose lesson is tellingly brought home to us, the lesson of personal responsibility for the faults and cruelties of a civilization toward its submerged; and as one reads on, he reaches the conclusion that the man was greater than the explorer. The autobiography proper covers the period from Stanley's earliest reminiscences of his childhood, leading to the St. Asaph Union Workhouse, to his capture at the battle of Shiloh, and his release from the Federal prison, Camp Douglas, near Chicago. Thereafter the hand best fitted to continue the story takes it up. If not "great," this autobiography is certainly a powerful human document. The publishers have done their worthiest and best in the matter of paper, type, page, illustrations and binding.

A retired British diplomatist, Sir Horace Rumbold, Bart., who some years ago published his reminiscences of a long career, has found further occupation for his leisure in writing *Francis Joseph and His Times*,² a book that devotes nearly a third of its pages to the history of the Austrian monarchy and its rulers since the beginning of the eighteenth century, and deals with the personality of its subject and the times of which it has proved to be so important a factor in a sufficiently informing way to be of good service to the layman in search of a serviceable general working knowledge. The author can only deal in outline with the complicated history of the empire under the rule that is now drawing to its inevitable close, but he fails to create a clear impression of the consummate statesmanship that made Francis Joseph so strong in adversity, and enabled him to master situations that would have mastered a less able man. One suspects, here and there, that the reticence which is binding upon a diplomatist as much after his retirement as during his active service never was far from the author's mind during the writing of these readable pages.

One welcomes with enthusiasm so de-

¹THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF HENRY M. STANLEY, 1874-1904, by Dorothy Stanley. Illustrated. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Co. 8vo. \$5 net.

²FRANCIS JOSEPH AND HIS TIMES, by Sir Horace Rumbold. Illustrated. N. Appleton & Co. 8vo. \$4 net.

lightful, graphic and interesting a record of days that are past, and whose memory is well worth preserving, as Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's *My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life*⁵ proves to be. The book has the literary merit of being written with a genuine simplicity that adapts itself invariably to the subject it is dealing with, whether it be the happy Southern life of the forties and fifties of the last century, the growing cloud of the gathering storm that cast its shadow before it, or the great catastrophe itself. The little Southerner was taken on a trip North, to New York and Niagara Falls, and the pages devoted to that experience, like all this early portion of the chronicle, already have the quaint, old-fashioned, attractive quality of times and customs and ways of traveling long gone, which will grow stronger and more alluring as they recede farther into the past. American civilization has drawn away from them during the last sixty years with bewildering and, after reading this book, one is tempted to say, with regrettable celerity. The record is carried down to our own day; the personal anecdotes cover a wide field, from Sheridan to Modjeska, from G. P. R. James to Mrs. Botta.

Count Lützow, who stands alone as the representative of Bohemia in international letters, has added to the list of his works in English *The Life and Times of Master John Hus*,⁴ a work whose importance demands review at greater length in these pages at an early day. To us, at a distance, Huss is the forerunner of the German Reformation, and nothing else. Count Lützow, who frankly confesses an ardent admiration for him, would make us know him also as a great patriot, the preserver, with Ziska, of his country's nationality, autonomy and language. Hence the "Life and Times," social, political and religious, of the title.

There is a striking appropriateness in the selection of Prof. W. E. Burghardt DuBois as the writer of the volume on *John Brown*,⁶ in the series of American

Crisis Biographies. The most impassioned of the champions of his race seizes the opportunity to speak again at length, and from his own individual point of view, which is decidedly not Booker Washington's, on the problem that the blood of Ossawatimie Brown failed to solve. We shall return to this book at an early date, as also to the second new volume of the series, *Stonewall Jackson*,⁶ by Mr. Henry Alexander White, Ph. D. Of the series as a whole (it now contains twenty-four volumes) it may be said that, in an age of many "series," it fills its place well and to good purpose.

The *Memoir of the Right Hon. William Edward Hartpole Lecky*,⁷ by his wife, is a chronicle of his outer life, of his activities and widespread intellectual interests and achievements, historical, philosophical, political, with never a glimpse of the man himself. This is a memoir of a wondrous brain, and to some extent of a character, so far as it exprest itself in thought and work, but of our human brother there is not a glimpse. This reticence is undoubtedly deliberate; it may be added that, within the lines thus laid down, the book is packed with diversified interest for the student of our own times.

More of the man is revealed in Mr. Patrick Carnegie Simpson's *Life of Principal Rainy*,⁸ but here, too, the chief interest is historical, not biographical in the closer personal sense—historical and sometimes almost controversial. This was unavoidable, for, as his biographer says, Rainy's "ambition was to study and teach or write Church history; his task, to make it." Rainy's close connection with the history of the Scotch Church during the last half century—its "apologia" Mr. Simpson calls him—has given the book its color and direction.

A well-written, concise *Story of John Frederic Oberlin*,⁹ by Augustus Field Beard, is most appropriately introduced by the President of Oberlin College.

⁵ *My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life*. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Illustrated. Macmillan Co. New York. \$2.00.

⁶ *A Memoir of W. E. B. DuBois*. By the Hon. W. E. B. DuBois. New York. \$1.00.

⁷ *The Life of William Lecky*. By Patrick Carnegie Simpson. Philadelphia. \$1.00.

⁸ *The Story of John Frederic Oberlin*. By Augustus Field Beard. Boston. Pilgrim Press. 12mo. \$0.75.

⁴ *My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life*. By Mrs. Roger A. Pryor. Illustrated. Macmillan Co. New York. \$2.00.

⁵ *Count Lützow's Story of Master John Hus*. By Count Lützow. Translated by C. P. DuBois. New York. \$1.00.

⁶ *John Brown*. By W. E. Burghardt DuBois. Philadelphia. \$1.00.

Oberlin's was the true missionary spirit. What he began by example and wise guidance among the ignorant peasants of an eighteenth century Germany rural district was carried on after his death by the impetus of the spirit he had awakened, and still survives. The book is a welcome memoir of an all but forgotten personality.



Music and Art

Sir Hubert Parry's long-expected *Life of Johann Sebastian Bach*,¹ whose publication was deferred last year, has at last made its appearance, and proves to be

sight of proportions. A life of Bach must unavoidably always be mostly the story of his work, since that was his life with a rare perfection; therefore Sir Hubert's biography is first of all, and most of the time, a book for musicians, to be recommended to scholarly conductors, who will find in it a rich fund of helpful suggestion. Bach's temperament and character, his deep religious feeling, all his impulses and energies, went to the creation of music, the development of its powers of expression, the discovery of its possibilities, so far as they could be realized in his day, and in all this Sir Hubert is his biographer, indeed. Thus does he lead us to see the man as well as the musician, and his analysis of the period that prepared his coming, that called for it, is a model of exposition. The book has also the distinction of its author's wider culture, his wider outlook on the life of art, which stars his pages here and there with such observations as that "the only torsos which can be completed are those which are not worth completing."

The death of Edvard Grieg, in September, 1907, necessitated the removal from the series of studies of "Living Masters of Music" of Mr. Henry T. Finck's enthusiastic volume on Grieg, which is now issued as a separate work, in a revised and so greatly enlarged a form as to be practically a new book. In an introduction, Mr. Finck gives the letters he received from the composer in the course of their correspondence, preparatory to and in connection with the preparation of the original volume, letters that reveal the kindly, modest man behind the musician, and from one of which one cannot help quoting what Mr. Finck so frankly prints:

"I confess that your judgment of Brahms was a great disappointment to me. That you, with your great, wide hearing, have failed to discover the real Brahms is really quite an extraordinary, and shows how the most many-sided men have their limitations. For me there is no doubt concerning Brahms. A landscape, torn by mists and clouds, in which I can see ruins of old churches, as well as of Greek temples—that's Brahms. The necessity of placing him by the side of Bach and Beethoven is as incomprehensible to me as the attempt to reduce him *ad absurdum*. The great must be great, and a comparison with other great ones must always be unsatisfactory."

In this introduction Mr. Finck makes



HENRY M. STANLEY, 1885.

From the Stanley Autobiography. (Houghton Mifflin)

all that has been expected of it, worthy of both the Master who is its subject and the authority who is its writer. It co-ordinates and focuses the results of three-quarters of a century of study and research by many enthusiasts, chief among them, of course, the indefatigable Spitta, who, in his avidity for endless details, for trifles even, ended in losing

¹JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH. By Sir Hubert Parry. M. A., Mus. Doc., D. C. L. With Portrait. G. P. Putnam's Sons. 8vo \$3.50 net

his confession of artistic faith: "If I am to be called uncritical because of my abounding enthusiasm for the best products of Grieg's genius, uncritical let me be called. The older I get, the more I become convinced that the alleged 'critical' faculty of our times is a mental disease, a species of phylloxera threatening the best works of genius. Let us enjoy the fresh grapes from which the harmless wine of musical intoxication is made, leaving the raisins to the analysis.

The enthusiasms of the music editor of the *Evening Post* are as abounding and vigorous where he disapproves as where he admires. The enthusiasm of *Grieg and His Music* is contagious.

world's great singers, pianists, violinists and teachers tell the secrets of their success. A mere mention must suffice here of this volume, which has not yet come to hand.

Mr. Birge Harrison has collected in a volume on *Landscape Painting* a number of his impromptu talks on the art, given before the Art Students' League of New York at its summer school in Woodstock, an American Barbizon in the making, let us hope, which may some day return to us as masters the students who go to it. There are twenty-one of these talks, practical, helpful and enthusiastic; a little positive, here and there, in their expression of opinions. Mr.



SAMBURU WARRIORS
From House's "A Hunter's Camp Fires" (Harpur's)

May the book in its new form continue the good work begun in the old. Another work from Finck's pen, a new one this time, is *Success in Music and How It Is Won*,³ a symposium in which the

Harrison closes with his view of the future of American art, which is a prophecy of a golden day dawning, of the coming worldwide triumph of our art, abroad as well as at home.

An even dozen of studies of uneven merit make up Miss Elizabeth Luther

²*Grieg and His Music*. By Henry T. Finck. With Portrait. John Lane Co. 8vo. \$2.50 net.

³*Success in Music and How It Is Won*. By Henry T. Finck. Charles Scribner's Sons. 8vo. \$2.00 net.

⁴*Landscape Painting*. By Birge Harrison. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. 12mo. \$1.50 net.

Cary's *Artists Past and Present*.^o Rembrandt, Jan Steen, Carlo Crivelli, Callot, Fantin-Latour and Louis Barye represent the past; Mary Cassatt, Max Klinger, Alfred Stevens, Carl Larsson and the recent exhibitions in New York of modern German paintings, and of Zuloaga and Sorolla, the present. The note is mostly that of the fugitive magazine article, which is often of considerable immediate helpfulness in giving first aid to the benighted, but generally of little permanent significance. Miss Cary's "unerring common sense in full control of her critical function" will undoubtedly lead her to attempt to induce her publishers to tone down the gorgeous "blurb" on the slip-cover of her book.



Travel and Exploration

Mr. William Edgar Geil's *The Great Wall of China*¹ reveals to us an author entirely under the influence of his subject; an author, also, who loves violent contrasts and who writes in a vivid manner that has the picturesqueness of the best of newspaper correspondence. What are the Seven Wonders of the Western World, the roads of the Romans, compared with this Chinese wall? he asks—these Chinese walls, to be correct, for he informs us that not one, but a dozen, have been erected. To most of us this ancient fortification, stretching 1,700 miles from the Yellow Sea to Tibet, is but a Chinese curiosity, spoken of in our school geographies; Mr. Geil shows it to us as a boundary between two civilizations, that of the nomad and the herder, and of the agriculturist; as the dividing line in China between the age of fable and that of history, for the great Chinese ruler who built it, and who is the hero of this work, the Emperor Chin, destroyed the old books of his people, and forced them to write a new literature in characters that should bring it within the reach of all. But side by side with this antiquarian and historic interest, these pages hold a contemporary, living one, for the author has the knack

of giving life in a few phrases to the natives he met and interviewed. A book of exploration, telling of strange things unknown, it is also an altogether delightful book of travel.

A pioneer for the prospective Italian tourist to follow is Miss Anne MacDonell, in her *In the Abruzzi: The Country and the People*.² She, too, is an enthusiast about a region of the classic ground in which there is no art herded in galleries and carefully ticketed for the convenience of the tripper with a catalog, whose people are as yet untouched by the leveling international civilization, whose country is beautiful beyond compare—a *terra incognita* at the gates of hackneyed Rome. She discourses of past and present, of brigands and the simple, unquestioning faith of the mountaineers, of their singers and improvisatori, their folk-lore, repeating several legends well worth adding, on account of their charming *naïveté* clothing simple wisdom, to the international store of a science in which we have lost most of our interest—as a science. The fable with a moral, the legend conveying a truth of life, will never lose its charm for us. Then, having made us familiar with the people, the author describes her itinerary and what it led to in detail for the benefit of her successors.

The late Jeremiah Curtin's *A Journey in Southern Siberia*³ was undertaken some nine years ago, for the purpose of collecting the primitive folk-lore and myths of the Mongols as they have been handed down among the Buriats and still are told by them. The book is, therefore, only incidentally a narrative of travel, yet, with the more than Germanic thoroughness of its author, no incident of the trip is allowed to go unchronicled, no custom or trait of his hosts left unrecorded. As for the folk-lore that Mr. Curtin gathered, it cannot be said to be an important contribution to our store; these are mostly mere wonder-tales of giants and their deeds, without a perceptible *haec fabula docet*, and in themselves far less attractive than

^oARTISTS PAST AND PRESENT. By Elizabeth Cary. Illustrated. Moffat, Yard & Co. 8vo. \$2.50 net.

¹THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA. By William Edgar Geil. With 100 full page plates and a map. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. 8vo. \$5 net.

²IN THE ABRUZZI, THE COUNTRY AND THE PEOPLE. By Anne MacDonell. Illustrations from watercolor. Drawings by Amy Atkinson. F. A. Stokes Co. 4mo. \$2 net.

³A JOURNEY IN SOUTHERN SIBERIA. By Jeremiah Curtin. Map and Illustrations. Little, Brown & Co. 8vo. \$3 net.

the ones the West has of its own, or has made its own from other Eastern sources. One cannot conceive, for one thing, of their ever becoming part of the perennially fresh classics of juvenile literature. The book, which is introduced by Dr. Eliot, is, like Mr. Curtin's history of the Mongols, a storehouse of

the playful ease with which it can turn the least promising of material into something worth the doing, and so superlatively well worth the reading. Liverpool, Manchester, "smokiest Sheffield," who of the countless Americans that yearly visit England bethink them of including them in their itinerary? They



THE EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH

Painted by Cassimir Pochwalski in the autumn of 1890. From Reinhold's "Francis Joseph and His Times." (Appleton.)

information that makes rather hard reading.

Mr. Howells's *Seven English Cities*, slight in texture, is a pure delight, because it reveals so gracefully the beauty of the purely technical side of his talent,

need not hereafter, once they have read these charming brief papers, so full of their author's mellow humor, playing irresponsibly, yet always conscious of his serious viewpoint, with these wasted hours of a holiday tour. There is more in the book than this—a visit to Cambridge and to two Welsh watering places

—and a final series of "Glimpses of English Character"—glimpses, indeed, tentatively put down, yet leading far below the surface if one chooses to follow their suggestion, whose comparative view is always the American one.

The romance of Southern Europe—and of England—the American readily sees and appreciates; that of the bleak coast of Northern Germany, on the Baltic, appears, among artists, to appeal more potently to the painter than to the author. Mr. Robert Haven Schauffler has seen it and felt it in Danzig, and describes it well in the first chapter of his *Romantic Germany*,⁵ the artist helping the reader to visualize what he describes in excellent illustrations in colors and black and white. The romance of Berlin, if romance be the word to be applied to the youngest of the world's capitals, which is undoubtedly a very pleasant city to visit, preferred by many to Paris itself—the romance, or, better, the attraction of Berlin Mr. Schauffler feels but fails to convey, because it is hard to analyze and therefore to put down; but in his chapter on Munich he seizes the essential quality of the city, which is the temper of its people; and when he reaches Rothenburg he finds one of those abodes of old romance which the tide of travel ignores for years, suddenly to set toward them with an enthusiasm that may well make them self-conscious and weaken their charm, or even kill it. The other cities visited are Brunswick, Goslar, Hildesheim, Leipsic, Meissen, Dresden and Augsburg. The illustrations, by no less than six artists, are a notable feature of this book.

The territory covered by Mr. Edward J. House in *A Hunter's Camp Fires*⁶ makes it a book of travel as well as of sport. From New Brunswick and Greenland to East Africa, from Colorado to British Columbia, range the travels of this Nimrod in search of moose and walrus, giraffe, elephant and rhinoceros, zebra and oryx and gazelle, elk and antelope and caribou and grizzly, the interest of the narrative being often strangely at variance with the reader's expectation. One would expect a much more exciting

record of walrus than of moose hunting, for instance, but in Mr. House's book the reverse is the fact. A hunter first of all, he is also enough of a faunal naturalist to give a bit of information here and there. One feels thankful to him for refraining from proffering the now so customary excuses for delight and proficiency in one of the oldest of men's sports.

Dr. George Washburn's *Fifty Years in Constantinople*⁷ is chiefly a history of Robert College during the first forty years of its existence (1863-1903), but, in addition, exactly what its title implies, a record of much history in the making. Dr. Washburn's narrative presents a brief, concentrated view of Turkish rule and international intrigue and interference and their results since the Crimean War, when "England put her money on the wrong horse," in Lord Salisbury's cynical phrase; of the period of the ascendancy of French influence, the diplomatic struggle between Russia and England, the horrors of Bulgarian massacres and the war of 1876, with brief mention of Eugene Schuyler, but, *incredibile dictu*, never a word about MacGahan. Abdul Hamid, according to this lifelong observer, was the deceived tool of a camarilla, and the Young Turkey that rose to dethrone him in part the fruit of the reforms he had introduced. The future of the empire in Europe, he holds, is one of uncertainty, of dreams of union and centrifugal interests and aspirations.

In her comprehensive *Home Life in Turkey*,⁸ Lucy M. J. Garnett predicts the dignified and honorable withdrawal of the Osmanli Turks from Europe to Asia Minor, and the consolidation there of a great empire, stretching from the Caucasus to the Indian Ocean. Her closing chapter contains some suggestive references to the struggle, as old as history itself, between East and West in its latest phase, which stretches from Yokohama and Peking to the Pillars of Hercules. For the rest, her book draws a graphic picture of the true Turk at home, strongly tinged with the sincere friendship

⁵ROMANTIC GERMANY. By Robert Haven Schauffler. Illustrated. Century Co. Svo. \$3.50 net.

⁶A HUNTER'S CAMP FIRES. By Edward J. House. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. Svo. \$5 net.

⁷FIFTY YEARS IN CONSTANTINOPLE. By George Washburn. Illustrated. Macmillan Co. Svo. \$2.50 net.

⁸HOME LIFE IN TURKEY. By Lucy M. J. Garnett. Illustrated. Macmillan Co. 12mo. \$1.25 net.

which all come to cherish for him who learn to know him well.

North America is discovering the southern half of the continent with its customary thoroughness and celerity—in books, that is, for in commerce and industry and finance it continues to leave the field almost undisputed to English and German and French, to whom, of late, the Italian must be added. So here is another book on our nearest neighbor, *Mexico, the Wonderland of the South.* Its author, Mr. W. E. Carson, sketches

Mr. Homer Davenport's *My Quest of the Arabian Horse*¹⁰ has the double merit of being a capital, cheerful, observant and graphic narrative of travel in Turkey and Arabia, spiced with humor, and a tribute to the noble beast he went to seek whose eloquence will appeal to every lover of horses. There are photographs here of some of the best of them, and numerous drawings by the artist-author, among them a portrait of Abdul-Hamid, the first ever made, which was smuggled out of the Sultan's dominions



KETHIAN MUSON

Light gray stallion bred by the Roca tribe of the Bedouins east of Palmyra.
From Davenport's "My Quest of the Arabian Horse." (B. W. Dodge.)

the old native Spanish life as it still exists side by side with the new civilization which it is drawing from us, the life of the city and the countryside, and, in the account, does not forget, practical and observant North American that he is, to pay attention to the material resources of the country, their resources and possibilities, and to affairs of State and Church.

in a bale of hay. "He looked," says Mr. Davenport in his characteristic, breezy way, "like a combination of the late Nelson Dingley, of Maine, and Mr. Nathan Straus, of New York. I can say this with all due respect for the three concerned."

A handsome book, well illustrated, is Mr. Philip S. Marden's *Travels in*

⁹MEXICO, THE WONDERLAND OF THE SOUTH. By W. E. CARSON. Illus. Macmillan Co. 12mo. \$2.25

¹⁰MY QUEST OF THE ARABIAN HORSE. By Homer DAVENPORT. Illustrated. B. W. Dodge & Co. 12mo. \$2 net.

Spain,¹¹ the account of his trip from Gibraltar north across the peninsula retaining all the freshness of impression and observation that the trip itself had for him. As he observes, even the beaten paths of the tourist in Spain, if there be any, still retain their novelty. No attempt is made to discuss Spanish character or customs or modes of life from the necessarily superficial and hasty points of view of a first visit, but art and history and legend, city and country are described in a manner that will make the book of value to whoever follows its author's itinerary, the more so as he adds a chapter of very sensible hints on travel in Spain.



Books on Various Topics

Whatever theorists may say, quantity, not quality, is the basis of our industrial, as it is of our political, system: the heaviest battalions numerically, whether on the battlefield or in the factory, quantity so great and of so cheap a grade that the masters—the "quality" which itself needs much improvement—can afford to waste it without stint or thought of the morrow: witness the deterioration of our immigration as the organization of our industries has progressed. They demand now, not brains, but the cheapest brawn. The problem is so vast, however, and so important that much remains still to be done before a wisely organized propaganda of eugenics can be started. The first popular discussion of the whole subject, in its large outlines, is a hopeful sign of the times, therefore. Dr. Caleb Saleeby, already well known as a popularizer of science, perhaps inclined to be a little too hasty in his enthusiasm to be of service, has undertaken the task in *Parenthood and Race Culture: An Outline of Eugenics*,¹² which may be well recommended to those interested in a vital subject, as all of us should be. After reading the book, one glances backward to the bigoted prejudices, the hostility and persecution of thirty years ago, and realizes gladly that the world do move.

The conclusions drawn by Miss Helen

L. Sumner, Ph. D., from a protracted study of the working of equal suffrage in Colorado, and of its influence upon political and social life, are presented by her in *Equal Suffrage*,¹³ a well documented piece of work, whose weight should lie potently in the scale in favor of the movement. Dr. Sumner undertook this study in a strictly impartial and scientific manner, dividing her report into two sections, one concerned with public opinion in Colorado, the other with actual political and social facts. It is impossible to summarize briefly the contents of this conscientious, competent book, whose reading should be encouraging to champions of the cause and its followers, and give food for serious and unsettling thought to its opponents.

Miss Jane Addams's *The Spirit of Youth and the City Streets*¹⁴ is a serious indictment, indeed, of conditions that we allow to go on without concerted action, tho knowing so well to what they lead. Out of the fullness of her experience Miss Addams speaks to the point, asking for the remedies or, rather, the prevention she indicates. "The classic city," she says, "promoted play with careful solicitude; only in the modern city have men concluded that it is no longer necessary for the municipality to provide for the insatiable desire for play." And again: "Industrialism has gathered together multitudes of eager young creatures from all quarters of the earth as a labor supply for the countless factories and workshops. This stupid experiment of organizing work and failing to organize play has, of course, brought about a fine revenge." These chapters are not merely a socio-economic argument: they sound the note of direct human interest.

A concise, clear exposition of the scientific data of *The Conquest of the Air*¹⁵ will be found in a little book of that title by Prof. A. L. Ketch, of Harvard, director of the Blue Hill Meteorological Observatory. The author begins with a welcome description of what he felicitously calls the "new ocean" overhead, at

¹¹EQUAL SUFFRAGE. THE RESULTS OF AN INVESTIGATION IN COLORADO. MADE FOR THE COMMISSIONER OF SUFFRAGE, LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK STATE. BY HELEN L. SUMNER. IN D. HARPER & BROS. 12mo. \$2.00.

¹²PARENTHOOD AND RACE CULTURE. AN OUTLINE OF EUGENICS. BY CALEB WILLIAMS SALEEBY. Moffat, Yard & Co. 12mo. \$1.25 net.

¹³THE CONQUEST OF THE AIR. BY A. L. KETCH, S. R. A. M. "Present Day Primers." Illustrated. Moffat, Yard & Co. 12mo. \$1 net.

¹¹TRAVELS IN SPAIN. By Philip S. Marden. Illus. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Large crown 8vo. Boxed. \$3 net.

¹²PARENTHOOD AND RACE CULTURE. AN OUTLINE OF EUGENICS. By Caleb Williams Saleeby. Moffat, Yard & Co. 8vo. \$2.50 net.

whose bottom we live, and of its physical conditions, familiarity with which will be the basis of future examinations for a master navigator's license of the air. Then follows a history of aerostation, the progress to aeronautics—the dirigible balloon, and finally the flying machine, with ample explanation of the differences between mono and bi, tri and multi planes. There is a final chapter on the future of aerial navigation. The little book is a model of the popular treatment of a scientific subject; the illustrations are truly helpful.

Another contribution to popular science of interest and value is Prof. Garrett P. Serviss's *Curiosities of the Sky*,⁵ a presentation, in untechnical language, and in an orderly, progressive, co-ordinated manner, of those problems—or mysteries—of the heavens which science has not been able to penetrate, if it can ever solve them, phenomena strange, marvelous and obscure, and of portentous magnitude. Star clouds, clusters and streams, conflagrations in the heavens, explosive and whirling nebulae, the mystery of the zodiacal light, the riddle of the asteroids are a few of the curiosities considered, nor is the great problem of Mars forgotten.

In connection with Professor Serviss's book may be mentioned here a welcome translation, by Dr. H. Borns, of London, of *The Life of the Universe*⁶ of Mr. Svante Arrhenius, director of the Physio-Chemical Nobel Institute at Stockholm, and author of the well-known "Worlds in the Making." The work is a historical study of the birth and growth of man's theories and knowledge of the origin of the world and the universe, from the earliest cosmogonies handed down to us in myths and legends, thru antiquity, the Middle Ages and the modern era to our own day. The book makes one realize more than ever before how much has been done in the last hundred years, whose results far outweigh all that was achieved in the nine hundred years preceding them, even tho the author warns us that "we cannot anticipate

the judgment which the future may pass on the real achievements of the present age." This series deserves attention, because it carries out in an admirable manner the sensible idea of putting works that are worth while into a compact format. Other books already published are Swinburne's "Three Plays of Shakespeare," Petrie's "Religion in Egypt," Tolstoi's "Teachings of Jesus" and Lodge's "The Ether of Space."

The well-written little series of booklets on "Philosophies Ancient and Modern" is carried on with *Plato*, by Prof. A. E. Taylor, of St. Andrews University, a personal impression of the philosopher's thought, avoiding controversy and maintaining as far as possible an independent attitude toward traditional interpretations, and *Scholasticism*, by Father Rickaby, S. J., whose little work is most timely in this hour of our awakening to the services of the scholastics to philosophy, long derided and denied.

American Foreign Policy,⁷ by "A Diplomatist," covers the whole field of our international relations within a little space. This evidently well-informed and experienced observer points out that, whereas the vast extension within recent years of our international influence has attracted much attention abroad, and bred not a little suspicion and resentment, it has come into existence almost unperceived by the American citizen at home, because as yet he gives to questions of international policy no serious consideration or consecutive thought. He still believes his country fortunately secure from international complications, whereas Europe and the Far East (and our statesmen) are fully aware of its potential importance in the balancing of power in world policies. The author takes up Europe, the Far and the Near East, the Latin-American republics, and the self-governing British colonies, only to find that always and everywhere our diplomatic service is insufficient, behind the times and their possibilities, individual ability of its individual members to the contrary notwithstanding. The meas-

⁵CURIOSITIES OF THE SKY. A Popular Presentation of the Great Riddles and Mysteries of Astronomy. By Garrett P. Serviss. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. 8vo. \$1.40 net.

⁶THE LIFE OF THE UNIVERSE. By Svante Arrhenius. Translated by Dr. H. Borns. Illustrated. "Harper's Library of Living Thought." Harper & Bros. 16mo. 2 vols. 75 cents each.

⁷PLATO. By A. E. Taylor. SCHOLASTICISM. By Joseph Rickaby, S. J. "Philosophies Ancient and Modern." New York: Dodge Pub. Co. 16mo. 50 cents net each.

⁸AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY. By A Diplomatist. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. \$1.25 net.

ures he advocates so ably are all in the right direction; it is one of the aims of his book to bring them to the attention of the people with whom the ultimate power lies to bring about their execution. It may be added, in conclusion, that this diplomatist preaches an understanding with England far more close than the *entente amicale* of diplomacy, something toward which our people and press appear to be more than passively opposed.

Mr. Homer Lea's *The Valor of Ignorance*⁹, intended as a, we believe, uncalled for warning to us of the reality of the danger of a Japanese conquest of the Pacific States, is written in an amazingly highfalutin' style, bristling with historical generalizations and such satisfying mouthfuls as "commercialism is only a protoplasmic gormandization and retching that vanishes utterly when the element that sustains it is no more." Of Mr. Lea's seriousness of purpose there can be no doubt, nor can there be a doubt of our unpreparedness for defensive or offensive warfare on land, and none will deny what he says of the measure of utility of our militia in these days of scientific campaigning. He has the support of Lieut.-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, who has written an introduction to his book, and of Major-Gen. J. P. Story,

who supplies a secondary introductory recommendation, remarkable for its vigorous expression of his belief in the Yellow Peril.

Both these eminent authorities bear witness to the soundness and comprehensiveness of Mr. Lea's military knowledge as applied to the problem of defending the Pacific Coast. *Decisive Battles of America*¹⁰, by different writers, and edited by Ripley Hitchcock, is avowedly a companion volume to Creasy's well-known book. The editor has wisely, and in accordance with modern historical methods, seen to it that a connecting narrative links the battles together, so that they are not presented as isolated facts, but as results from preceding events, and, in their turn, causes of or, at links, with later events. "The older writers of history," he says, "were fond of dwelling upon the pomp and circumstance and all the dramatic accompaniments of battle. Modern history is written so differently that we are apt to find battles summarized in paragraphs. Thus the pendulum has swung from one extreme to another, until it has become a difficult matter to find in the newest short histories accounts of significant military events which approach completeness."



The Year's Curriculum in Fiction

BY MRS. L. H. HARRIS

WE are still in school, all of us, whether we like it or not. The only graduating certificate we shall ever have showing that we have finished will be a burial certificate. Meanwhile we are having the usual troubles of students with the course. The texts we have are too difficult, so different from those we had last year. Or, they do not agree with the little "original work" we are doing ourselves in experimental living, like loving and marrying and working and winning and losing. When a man is fifty and has loved according to the feeling set forth in Keats's "St. Agnes Eve," married according to sentiments

in the romances published in *The Southern Literary Messenger*, and begotten his children according to some of the best Old Testament scriptures about replenishing the earth, it outrages him to be obliged to learn from some whippersnapper novelist that love is a procreating instinct surnamed by Darwin, that marriage is a connection which is changing and that children are merely anthropological results. He feels as if he had been turned back in his class, that he has lost the concealing decency of rhetoric and that it is scandalous to try for an A. B. degree in this new-fangled course. He becomes one of the ten thousand

⁹THE VALOR OF IGNORANCE. By Homer Lea. With Maps. Harper & Bros. 8vo. \$1.80 net.

¹⁰DECISIVE BATTLES OF AMERICA. Edited by Ripley Hitchcock. Illustrated. Harper & Bros. 12mo. \$2.50.

dunces of his times and goes down to his dust tagged one of those with "arrested development." Some of the best men and women among us get this kind of epitaph for their highly moral pains, and for all we know they are "kept in after school" to learn slighted lessons.

This depends, of course, upon whether they were right or the authors were right who prepared the texts they rejected, and that brings us to the subject of this article, the curriculum we have had this year in fiction. For while the historians may be compiling the higher mathematics of the race in the past and the economists may be jumbling at the formula of human fate in the future, it is the novelists who write the text-books of current life. And we find fault with them, as we do with grammars of the language. They do not agree on construction, nor on the relations of the female participle to the bass bassoon masculine gerundial. They garble their human parsing, their transitive and intransitive facts to fit the climax of the story rather than to fit the facts. But there can be no doubt of one thing—they do get the facts still warm with the blood beat of life before any other class of writers do. If you want to know what will be one of the paragraphs in history ten years from now, note the dominant feature that is being dramatized in today's fiction. If you want to know what the *World's Almanac* and the economists will be tabulating into figures and fears next year, read this season's fiction. Last year, for instance, THE INDEPENDENT published editorially the prophecy that this year would witness the return of the ghost, not merely to novels, but to the imagination and superstitions of men and women. That was because last year the ghost appeared so often in novels. This prophecy has been verified by the widespread interest manifest in psychic phenomena. We have got a sort of universal séance going on, the purpose of which is to materialize apparitions whether they are material or not. We call it "Psychic Research" and one thing and another, but really it is the homesickness of the human who has been bereaved of his superstitions by accurate sciences for his old family pitty-pat ghost. You can get rid of faith and religion if you take a sufficiently stringent

course in theology, you may escape from your dearest beliefs in luck and ill-luck, but there is just one thing none of our institutions of higher learning can do—rid the unteachable human heart of its everlasting desire for the supernatural. The novelists caught the cue, felt the cool breath of it coming last year, a momentary revulsion in this particular to the primitive. And everybody from DeMorgan to Hamlin Garland sent out announcements of the return of the supernatural interest in the form of ghosts or medium hysterics. The economists will worry with them next year as a bad phase of the social consciousness, and then again they will be "laid" for a time, only to bob up again, never really as ghosts, but as reversions to the type of prehistoric faith in man before he could think God. Just watch the novelists and you can tell months beforehand when he will appear at midnight on your staircase or in the family burial ground.

The experienced reviewer is so familiar with the prophetic quality even in the poorest class of fiction that he easily distinguishes between a novel that was written two years ago even if it appears now for the first time with the new-born books. Take "The Southerner," for example. The author has attempted a dramatization of the leading problems in Southern life, political, industrial and educational. But since he conceived and wrote his story these problems have been complicated by the introduction of new and strange difficulties so obvious that no representation of them would be adequate that did not take in the ecclesiastic complications in education, the disclosures of degrading commercialism in politics, and the assaults of ill-health among the working class, peculiar diseases that belong to the situation. Besides, the book would probably be behind the times even if it had been written at the last moment, for the author is evidently a sort of "denatured" Southerner. And the dramatic instinct of any kind of Southerner never reached to the twelve o'clock hour of the present day. Something in his power to imagine remains antiquated, narrow, thin, inadequate to the last. It is the land of pastorals, not epics. It has too much memory, too little imagination. In courage and moral-

ity the Southerner is far and away the greatest common man this country has produced, but he has got a couple of tight ribs somewhere in his intelligence that never give way or expand. And when he writes they show, especially when he attempts to grasp a big situation in a broad-minded way as does the author of "The Southerner."

He is not a vice writer. He is too much inclined to let his imagination run naked in the sun, but he can take one look at his Nubian hills and come nearer telling a certain truth that will still be the truth when the Nubian hills have crumbled into sand than David Graham Phillips could if he strained at it thru all eternity. Mr. Phillips has a short-sighted,



ILLUSTRATION FROM "MARGARET'S SOUL"
(Lane.)

In speaking of the year's curriculum in fiction I have reference, of course, to the tendency novels, those that follow the annual currents and mark the year's high tide in the sea of life. There are other, and usually better, books which belong to the middle flood, to the deeper element, the rise and fall of which do not change from century to century and never will change. Mr. Hichens's story of "Bella Donna" belongs to this class.

strictly modern intelligence. We who have observed his career as a novelist have observed him swing like a big swimmer out of one phase current into another every time the tide changed. He has been nearly everything as a writer of fiction that the moment's fashion in thinking dictated. And he has a sort of financial agility for changing the theme of his stories to make his insult to life suit the present hour. This is why his books

sell so well. He follows his market with the right stuff. What was his truth year before last will in all probability be the fallacy against which he rallies his powers year after next. Now Hichens is called the novelist of the desert. He is supposed to know it and translate it as Phillpotts does his Dartmoor, or Norman Duncan does his Labrador coast. But really he is the one gospel writer we have of those arid places in the heart of man where the sphinx and the pyramids stand, mysterious, mute, but suggestive of sinister meanings, of terrible secrets. His last novel is a presentation of the desert tract in a bad woman, the place where no virtue grows or can grow. There are bad women who are not really bad, but they have been damaged or damned by forces outside of themselves. But Bella Donna is the other kind, who is evil because she is the desert. The place of love and life and fidelity and tenderness in her is merely the hot sands over which men travel till they die of hunger and thirst. And it is just as well to have her portrait now when the demi-monde is figuring so conspicuously as the saint in the fiction text-books. The author, who holds his hand concealingly before his face with the pen name "Ingraham Lovell," has given us a view of the other thing in the eternally good woman with his story of "Margarita's Soul." It is a flowering epic of the fertile meadow land of her heart, the quality of loving and giving that is imperative in her over the accident of her genius, and which yields her gift as a singer in the same spirit that any other worshiper offers her doves upon the altar of sacrifice. These features of good and evil are elemental in the character of women that do not change with the changing fashions in ethics. They last like the desert, and like corn-filled valleys. If you do not wish to be stirred and distressed year after year by changing your course of study in romantic diagrams of love and so forth, it is best to stick to them and the Old Testament.

But I come back to the curriculum of the fugitive phases of our living in fiction and that brings me to the largest group of novels of the year. And by far the largest subdivision of these are those that deal with marriage as if it were an

evil which cries aloud for a remedy. You may take your choice of a text here, a very wide choice, but bear in mind that they do not agree in their expositions, except that marriage is a fascinating form of bondage sought again and again by the same class of men and women who are forever striving to get out of it. Mrs. Humphry Ward alone offers a contradiction in "Marriage à la Mode" to the record. She thinks that whatever may induce American women to contract marriage, they are not easily tempted to enter it again once they are divorced. She gives a curious explanation of this diffidence, and declares that it is due to the poverty of the love temperament in our women. They are not ardent. They marry for ambition or for money, or to keep from being old maids, but not for much love. However, Mrs. Ward's observations appear to be confined to the international marriages, which, of course, offer all the diplomatic dangers of foreign relations in addition to the regular marital troubles. To be more explicit than Mrs. Ward we know that it is best for a Caucasian not to marry outside of his own race, or even outside of his own country. An American girl is sure to find an obnoxious John Bull trait in an English husband even if she married for love and not a title. And an Englishman will discover certain heel tricks in an American wife that prevent his keeping his seat with sufficiently stolid dignity in the matrimonial saddle.

One other point of view is common to all the novelists who are worrying over married life in fiction, and that is that in most cases it should be disrupted. The interest of the story consists chiefly in the different reasons offered. Hamlin Garland makes the best man in his last story sanction the elopement of another man's wife with her lover because the latter is the father of her unborn child. There is a pretty state of affairs for you. An author who for years strode with an almost too emphatic masculine hue thru the sacred pages of *The Ladies' Home Journal*, teaching love to the innocent young girl readers with all the personal airs of a too popular bachelor music teacher gone astray in his love ethics apparently from studying the mating laws among the wild animals of the

Rocky Mountains, where the strongest male gets the female. Some intelligent person should take up the Moccasin Ranch story where he ends it with his blessing upon the absconding pair and tell what becomes of the maverick wife when her conscience awakens, her lover's passion dies and she faces what she is. The mountains remain, law remains, and the human heart, which is older than the mountains, remains, and the voice of Nature is not the voice of freedom, but it is the voice of law, law. The reason why a wildcat remains a wildcat is because it practices matrimony according to the suggestions of Mr. Garland. And the reason why the rest of us are not nearer the wildcat standard than we are is because our ancestors had a better notion of the laws which underlie the practical evolution of the species than a lot of the emancipated people who write about evolution and freedom of law and what not. Just persist in idealizing this sort of moral salivation and presently we shall see a reversion to the monkey form.

Misfortune has its peculiar fascination. "The Bride of the Mistletoe" is one of the books of the year that is mentioned in all the lists of the "best sellers," North, East, South and West. In it Mr. Allen shows how love dies in the husband and survives in the wife, after marriage. He has written of the tragedy in language so beautiful that every woman in the country is almost tearful over it. They do not care much for what he means, and they do not believe it at all, but they are plumb carried away with his sweet anthem style, which is funny when one considers how seriously the author meant them to take it. Women are so made that they could take real pleasure in reading their own epitaphs provided these were expressed in poetic language. And in the case of Mr. Allen's book this disposition is a blessing. His readers are largely women, and if they had believed as he believes about love, the story would have precipitated a sort of universal widowhood upon all married women. And this reminds me of the embarrassed silence of the men, who are supposed to compose the bulk of Mr. David Graham Phillips's readers, since the publication of "The Hungry Heart." He appears to have got them

somewhere on the hip, convicted them of a meanness and a degradation of which they never knew they were guilty until he pointed it out. As a matter of fact they were not guilty, altho the author has taken advantage of all the circumstantial evidence in married life to prove his case. Mr. Phillips means well, but he does not know how. He is too everlastingly set to get at the bottom of things. Now the bottom of a good many perfectly natural customs can be so exploited as to look ugly. There are dregs at the root of the rose, and curious bad-looking instincts in the lower depths of the best man living. It is not fair to show these up in the innocent affectionateness of a husband to his wife. And if we had to judge Mr. Phillips by his books we should be obliged to conclude that he did not know how to create a decent woman. His good women are self-deceived hypocrites and his bad ones are private saints with all the habits of oxydized lady demons. I do not name any names, but if some of our bachelor novelists who are bent upon the destruction of the practical basis of marriage could be put in a bag like objectionable human tomcats, a stone tied to it and the thing sunk into the nearest pond, society would be better off. They do not offer the right kind of text-books of life.

The hardest of all the curriculum, however, is H. G. Wells's story of "Ann Veronica," and we are not sufficiently advanced in the new logic of the freedom of women in this country to make it a popular story. It is passion reduced to a scientific formula, and the "rights" of women set down by a man who has studied the women's movement in England as a scientist would study a new kind of migratory bug. Ann Veronica runs off to the Alps with a jaded middle-aged married man for what they call a honeymoon. The book ends with a fine speech in the last chapter about the expected addition to their family. "I'm greedy, I'm greedy! I want children like the mountains and life like the sky! Oh; and love—love!" One might think she was expecting to become the mother of another Agamemnon, instead of an illegitimate biolug. It is pathetic that a little thing like a little half-tested knowledge of biology can turn the heads of so many intelligent men in a generation.

Of course we shall get over it. We shall come back to our knitting and the hardpan of old-fashioned righteousness, and understand that nobody has the right to commit adultery even if everything that Darwin said is true. Meanwhile there is one queer thing about marriage which all the novelists have missed in this year's curriculum. It is not an arbitrary, ethical relation that may be changed every time we change our religion or our ethics; it is a natural relation like that between mother and child. Sex has not as much to do with it as these anti-wedding novelists think. It is founded upon something that lasts longer than the sense of sex. We shall be better off when the novelists begin to get back to that. It will be a sign that morals are improving in spite of our green-headed way of taking a little new wisdom about the origin of man. It doesn't matter how he originated, he and she are both old enough now to behave better than they have in the married life depicted in this year's fiction.

But referring to the prophetic quality of novels reminds me to call attention to another evidence that the novelist knows what is in the public mind often some time before it becomes articulate anywhere else. He began years ago to idealize the bad woman, to show that Camille was a saint as well as a sinner, but he is beginning now beforehand to voice a well-defined revulsion against the so-called good woman. The reader will find an excellent example of this in the "Silver Horde." The author brings one all the way from Chicago to the Salmon River in Alaska in order to bring out a contrast between her and another woman who sowed her wild oats in the Klondike mining camps, to the disparagement of the nice lady. And, of course, we can give ourselves airs and call the author a bad man with a bad mind, but the fact is the so-called "good woman" has not made good in spite of her chastity and her church work and her religiousness. There is something ignoble in the advantage she takes of the situation. She is little and mean, and a gossip who says her prayers and takes away other people's good names. She does not show enough good stuff to

make a heroine in spite of her dinky little nicenesses. The fact is good women have got to measure up to a better standard or we shall have more trouble than ever with the marriage evil in fiction. It is nearly always some noble bad woman that makes the trouble and chiefly because the wife is too thin and aemic morally to hold her own in spite of her little casket of virtues.

One other class of novels deserves notice. These are the Messianic stories. To say nothing of the play, "The Servant in the House," in which we get the socialist's interpretation of the God man, we have at least four other apocryphal Christs in the year's fiction. They are the result in part of the audacity of the modern imagination, and chiefly out of the spirit of our times to test the practicality of Christianity literally. And if these books do not accomplish anything else they demonstrate by contrast the surpassing dignity of the real Scriptures and the real Jesus of Nazareth. The stories are curious parodies in some instances; in others, like "Melchisedec," by Ramsey Benson, there is a real contribution to show an instance of sporadic divinity and how the awakening to the word came. In no case is the scene ever laid in the South. The South is no place for reformers. Of all the writers who might have showed such a character in his relations, say to the negroes of the South, nobody has dared. And another queer thing about these Messianic adventures in modern romantic scriptures is that the present times do not afford them the opportunity to die with sufficient dignity of martyrdom. A novelist cannot crucify such a hero, and none of them appear to have thought of getting him lynched. Jesse, the "son of Mary Bethel," who came from Nashburg, Vermont, and made New York his Jerusalem, dies from being struck upon the head by a policeman's billy. Jacques, the Western incarnation of Christ in Ramsey Benson's novel, dies in a fit. Hall Caine's "White Prophet" simply disappears in the desert. The only characters in our times who seem to get the chance to die grandiloquently like middle-century martyrs are atheistic socialists like M. Ferrer in Spain.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Sugar Frauds

It was known several months ago that the Sugar Trust had for years been robbing the Government by means of false weighing machines. The imposition of fines or penalties amounting to \$136,000 at the end of the trial of a test case led the Trust to seek a settlement, and the Government accepted \$2,000,000 as payment in full. This was not enough. The Trust was advised by its counsel, in a letter published at the time, that the Government threatened to sue for "nearly \$9,000,000." If the Government had a good case, it should have sought to recover every cent for which claim could lawfully be made. Surely this Trust was not entitled to be treated with leniency. Not satisfied with the tariff protection which it had lobbied in Congress to procure, it had been stealing daily from the Government in the meanest ways. It had conspired with railroad companies to violate the law against rebating. It had suppressed the competition of a new refinery in Philadelphia by a contemptible trick, and in this had, by its subsequent admission, violated the law. It had even stolen water from the city of New York.

Recent disclosures concerning the frauds and thefts which are the basis of indictment against employees of the Trust revive public interest in the scandal because they point to the complicity of prominent officers of the Treasury Department at Washington. It had been accepted that employees of the New York Custom House had corruptly served the Trust, and even that responsible officers of the Custom House had conspired with them. But the public had not thought that the trail led to Washington. The story told now, however, by Richard Parr, the investigator who obtained proof of the fraudulent weighing, leaves no room for doubt as to the exertion of influence in the Treasury Department for the protection of the thieves. His narrative points to an officer whose defense has not yet been given to the public. A former Secretary is also affected by Mr. Wakeman's charges, which are not disposed of by the answer of a mere denial.

It is because of these indications of complicity in the Treasury Department, and also because of evidence that for years the Government was defrauded by the manipulation of samples as well as by false weights, that there must be a thoro investigation of the whole matter by Congress, whose inquiries cannot be restricted by the statute of limitations. Such an investigation may show who have been the really responsible guilty men on both sides, who paid the bribe money and who received it. Those who most richly deserve exposure and punishment are not the day laborers who received a few dollars for fraudulent acts, or the dishonest weighers to whom a few hundred dollars were paid, but the officers of the great company who suggested the frauds and profited by them, and the responsible officers of the Government in New York or Washington who, for a share of the stolen money, permitted the frauds and persecuted those who sought to bring them to light. It may be impossible to convict and punish the men "higher up" in this case, as Heney has failed to convict the men "higher up" in San Francisco, but a Congressional investigation would at least expose them to public scorn.

Religious Congresses

The purpose of a religious congress, as we have had them among Episcopalians, Baptists and other denominations, is not to carry on the ecclesiastical work of the Church, or to extend its evangelistic service, but to afford a platform for the various intellectual and theological movements within the Church. Accordingly those of the most diverse views allowed within the body are invited to attend and press their opinions with the most positive expressions of them, that those of different schools of thought may get acquainted with each other, and a larger tolerance may be secured. Such a congress means a broader Church, more allowance for differences within the even looser bonds that unite the denomination.

One of the last of these congresses has been held by the Baptists, and of course close communion has been, as always, a principal subject. Such addresses were made as would not have been heard thirty years ago, at the time when open communionists were being forced out of the Baptist communion, men that they could not afford to lose, such as Drs. Pentecost, Behrends, Bridgman and Moxom, and when the chief Baptist organ in this city was thundering against such looseness of order. But the tide of Christian sympathy was too strong for Dr. Bright, and at present open communionism is, in these Northern States, nearly as much accepted as it has long been in England. Indeed Dr. Spurgeon's championship of it had no small influence in this country.

At the Baptist Congress last week President Faunce, of Brown University, the very headquarters of the Baptist faith, in Roger Williams's historic town, talked in this way:

"Baptists face a crisis. Unity is in the air and is pressing on us. What stands in our way, in our Baptist way? . . . Ritualism stands in our way of union. Baptists of today are not following after the practices of the fathers. They were independent. Many of us are slaves to a form. We condemn holy water, incense and all other forms of literalism as idolatry, or the next thing to it. Our immersion belongs with them, and when we cling to form we are as idolatrous as the rest. Practically everybody outside our ranks thinks we lay greater stress upon immersion, a form. Our services in missions and many other lines are forgotten. We must dislodge these

learned minds that we run to a ritual instead of to real spiritual life."

Think of the change since Dr. Bright's day, when insistence on immersion can be called ritualism, just like holy water! And President Faunce went on to say that he wished the Baptist ministers would preach the next Sunday from the text "Jesus himself baptized not"; and he compared the quarrels over baptism with debates over the colors of States. Baptists, said he, are destined to lay aside their ceremonial and put emphasis solely on spiritual character.

These utterances and similar ones by other speakers were warmly applauded, while the contrary views were coldly received. And it is not in the home churches only that this broader fellowship with other bodies appears, but also in foreign mission fields. We mention in British East Africa an effort of half a dozen missions to establish a united African Church, and the Baptist missionaries join with others and allow a form of infant consecration, whether called baptism or not.

Our Catholic brethren have taken up the congress idea, and are holding congresses all over the world. But with them the management is not in the hands of the priests or people, but of the higher ecclesiastics; and the purpose is not to allow a field for the airing of differences, but solely to maintain the unity of the faith. They are, says *The Catholic Register*, "all in the same vein." No theological questions are discussed, for those belong to higher authorities, but they express the determined stand of the Church for the same old things, for Catholic education, for the sanctity of the marriage bond, for the betterment of conditions among the poor, and for the rights of the Holy See. Of course, there is no room for Modernism in the Catholic congresses.



Psychologie Francaise

How deep are the differences between the Gallic and the Anglo-Saxon mind we more than suspected in the days of the Dreyfus episode. The Steinheil trial has confirmed the suspicion, and afforded us something like a measure of magnitude. That a people whose ideas upon a subject

of such elementary social importance as the conviction or acquittal of a person accused of capital crime are radically unlike those of Englishmen and Americans, should often be misunderstood by us, and that we should be misunderstood in turn, are mere matters of course. This, however, is no reason why we should not try to understand, and understanding is perhaps not impossible, even when it is hopeless to expect so much as an approach toward that "meeting of minds" contemplated by the Roman law.

To the American as to the Englishman, the inquisitorial process is repugnant. We tolerate it as employed by the New York Police Department, but happily not yet in the courts. We not only do not expect the accused to incriminate himself, but we accept as of practical importance the well established principle of scientific psychology that self-accusation may spring from antecedents in no way connected with guilt. Moreover, notwithstanding its practical inconveniences, and the frequent escape from punishment of persons known to be malefactors and probably guilty of the specific crimes for which they have been indicted, we adhere to the rule which requires a unanimous verdict of the twelve jurymen. Also, in every way possible, we try to keep the jury attentive to the evidence, and to shield it from prejudicial influence. That a jurymen, who is expected to pass judgment upon an hysterical and socially declassed woman, should be permitted to go home at night to talk the case over with *mater familias* and the all-wise neighbors, strikes Americans not only as improper, but also as distinctly Gulliveresque.

But to the French mind, apparently, all of these practices seem rational and pragmatic. The trial judge applies the third degree. A majority verdict condemns or acquits, and if the jury divides evenly, the foreman promptly settles the matter by casting two votes. The jury goes home to dinner and domestic advice.

Before we condemn this seemingly ridiculous procedure, however, let us inquire what it is intended to accomplish, and what, by way of contrast, the English-American forms are supposed to be good for. To answer the latter question first: We think it necessary to

prove "beyond a reasonable doubt" that the accused committed the specific crime with which he is charged, or to let him go free without reproach. We do not even accept the Scotch verdict of "not proven." Much less do we try to determine whether he is a person who, guilty or not of the specific offense for which he has been indicted, is in general so objectionable that he ought to be eliminated from society. Theoretically, the French people also try the accused to ascertain whether he is guilty of a specific act; but inasmuch as their procedure is wholly unsuited to that end, and, on the contrary, is admirably adapted to ascertain whether the community on the whole so thoroly dislikes him that they want him sent to Devil's Island or the guillotine, it is a fair inference that the French criminal trial is really for the purpose of ascertaining what disposition the public, on general and miscellaneous grounds, desires to make of the prisoner at the bar.

It must be admitted that on grounds of social utility our philosophy of the criminal trial is not necessarily superior. A good deal may be said in defense of the right of society to eliminate undesirable citizens. The New England colonists asserted it in very frank fashion, as in the vote of the townspeople of Dorchester forbidding any inhabitant to sell his house and lot to any person whom the inhabitants collectively should "dislike of." Our procedure undoubtedly allows thousands of murderers, burglars and lesser criminals to escape punishment. It would not be altogether easy to determine whether, on the whole, our way or the French way is more effective in maintaining social order. The French way is dramatic and spectacular. It has a certain artistic quality and precision not to be found in ours. It suits a people which can anticipate the pleasurable thrill of seeing a handsome woman beheaded, if she happens to be condemned, while making her offers of marriage for her delectation if she happens to be acquitted. Such a public to us seems—well, let us say, a bit theatrical, and we need feel no surprise if, to such a public, so *lumineuse* and *feministe*, the English folk and the Americans seem distinctly masculine and heavy-minded.

Stack-Rooms in Private Houses

Books are not intended as upholstery. They make the most expensive and least sanitary kind of wall-paper. Intimate association of books and people is not good for the books and it is not good for the people. The heat, light and moisture of a living room injure bindings, and the books cannot be kept clean and free from dust in spite of assiduous wiping, brushing, slamming or suction.

If the library is ornamental it is not useful. If it is useful it is not ornamental. The intellectual activity of a man may be measured by the proportion of unbound books in his library. The living literature of the day is in the form of pamphlets, periodicals, reprints and clippings. A bound volume is an emeritus work and when an author comes out in sets he is on the road to oblivion. The more durable the binding the less often it is handled.

But only the professional literary man, and not always he, can afford a study to be used solely as a workshop where his material may be arranged in the order of convenience. Most studies have social functions to perform and the books have to be in dress-suits and on their good behavior to appear in society. Many a domestic quarrel has arisen between the housewife, who wants to keep the room orderly and presentable, and her literary consort, who wants what he wants when he wants it. The twelve volumes of Irving in yellow and the eight volumes of Prescott in red have the place of honor at his right hand, while the back number of his professional journal and the annual reports of his society and the bulletins from the department at Washington, looking cheap and disreputable in such company, are banished to the depths of a window seat box or packed in the back of some dark closet, or have been more or less accidentally burned up. If the things that are destroyed because they do not look well and there is no place for them could be saved a library might be increased a hundred per cent. in its working value without additional expense.

The difficulty may be solved in the private house the same way that it has been in the public library, by a book-stack in

a separate room. A closet or alcove can be fitted with cheap pine shelves or racks along the walls or down the middle, extending as high as one can reach, leaving merely passage way. The room should be lighted by a window or electricity, but need not be heated. A large number of volumes can in this way be put into very small space and be much more convenient than in a library or study because they can be arranged and rearranged by subjects as needed, all the bound volumes, periodicals, clippings and manuscript notes being laid together instead of being distributed in various bookcases and rooms according to their looks and size. Being shut away from the living rooms they would not need dusting so often, there would also be a saving of money, which would otherwise go for handsome bookcases and fine bindings. The careful housewife would probably be willing to grant her husband the use of her largest closet in consideration of the space gained by clearing out the books and pamphlet boxes from his study. All he would need there would be a few reference volumes and a book-tray containing the books and papers needed for the particular work on which he is engaged. When he gets thru with it or, to speak more correctly, when he is interrupted by a visitor, the tray can be put into the stack-room to await his next leisure.

It is, of course, not desirable to deprive the living rooms of books. The bedroom should have two or three magazines or volumes of small size and large type, light in weight and with cut leaves. Such *editions de luxe* and other rare volumes as one happens to possess may, with propriety, be placed where visitors can see them as they are in public libraries, but books are nowadays so common and cheap that it is hopeless as well as vulgar to attempt to give the impression of great learning or wealth by displaying all one's volumes on the walls of a reception room. As well should the lady of the house hang all her handsome dresses on the walls. Rooms are smaller than they used to be and doors and windows more numerous, so wall space, formerly abundant, is now at a premium. Probably few houses have a room sufficiently accessible for a book-stack, but occasion-

ally a man has the good fortune to plan a new house to suit himself and it would be an easy matter to attach such a book closet to his study.



Progress of Charter Reform

WHEREVER charter reform for our cities was an issue at the recent election, the progressive elements won gratifying victories. Boston, after a vigorous campaign, voted by a small majority in favor of "Plan No. Two," which embodies the recommendations of the original Finance Commission. Under it national parties disappear, at least from official recognition, and with them all the machinery of the caucus, convention and primary, which have hitherto stood between the voter and his final choice at the polls. The Massachusetts Legislature, while enacting the principal administrative features suggested by the Finance Commission, submitted to the voters at the election just held two plans, the first representing a rearrangement of the old elements, the second the modern tendencies in municipal government, including a small council elected for the whole city. Under the new plan the mayor will be elected at the December election for a period of four years, subject to recall at the end of two.

In commenting on the situation and urging the adoption of Plan No. Two, the Good Government Association impress upon the citizens that Boston had simply fallen down in the matter of selecting its public servants. To remedy this required in the first place a definite vivid standard for public officials on the part of the public, so that citizens might realize the kind of man they wanted in office, and in the second place some effective machinery to put him there. Beyond question, a civic spirit really does exist in any large city, and the majority of the citizens—Democrats and Republicans alike—really desire at heart good government. Many of the objections to charter reform are really reducible to the proposition that the people, if left to themselves, cannot unite and work out their own salvation, but require some artificial leading strings in the way of party nominations or designations to guide them aright.

Buffalo voted on the question as to whether the Legislature of New York should be asked to enact a charter in substance similar to the Des Moines plan. Altho approximately but 10,000 citizens voted on this question, a very substantial majority of those so voting declared themselves in the affirmative.

Topeka, Kan., by a vote of 2,662 to 2,146, adopted the commission form of government, under the Kansas law permitting its cities so to do. The normal voting strength of Topeka is 11,000, and only 8,000 registered for the charter election, and not two-thirds of these voted.

Virginia is the scene of State-wide effort to enable the cities of that State to determine whether they wish to avail themselves of the advantages of the system. The Illinois Mayors' Association, at its recent meeting, adopted a resolution referring the matter to a referendum vote. Tacoma, Wash., by a substantial majority, has adopted an advance form of commission government, as has Enid, Okla. Burlington, Ia., votes on the question on November 29.

The commission form of government continues its triumphal progress.

Thus the commission form of city government is making hopeful progress. It has not yet got the ear of the public as extensively as has the anti-saloon movement, but it is young yet, and its success in the cities where it is adopted will assure its general adoption.



The Professional Training of Women

THE question is often asked why the modern housewife regards her work as drudgery and unworthy of her talents, while her grandmother took a professional pride in her skill. One reason probably is that the housewife of a former generation was an expert and realized that she had no superior in the domestic arts. But nowadays the restaurant, the food factory, the school and the hospital have taken from the women of the household the higher branches of their former work and filled them with a sense of inefficiency and inferiority. But home duties and responsibilities seem likely to rest upon wives as much as be-

fore, and they need a training like that of their husbands, so that they will acquire the professional feeling of the importance of their work and their competence for it in the same way as a trained lawyer, physician or banker.

Some of the State and other coeducational universities have introduced many courses for the education of women for the specific duties that devolve upon them, but the women's colleges are still giving a masculine education. In order to call the attention of these colleges to the inadequacy of their educational facilities as a preparation for modern life, the New York branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae have the following outline of recommended courses:

1. Personal Hygiene and Its Social and Ethical Relations.—Required for all students. One hour a week for the first year, first half. To count toward a degree, and to require an examination. The course is to be given by a person of training and reputation.

2. Hygiene of Environment.—Required for all students. One hour a week the second half of the first year. Laboratory or field work in the community, or some suitable place. This course is to be given by a well-known authority on the subject. Courses I and II need not be given by members of the faculty of the institution.

3. General Biology and Bacteriology.—Required for all students. Two hours a week for one year, half the time to each subject.

4. Hygiene of Childhood.—Elective. Open to juniors and seniors. Two hours a week for one-half year. Prerequisites: General biology and bacteriology. This course treats the subject from the biological point of view, and includes the following topics: Heredity and environment; growth and development of the child from the physical, mental, and moral aspects; the special hygiene of adolescence. The laboratory work for this course should involve a study of the children in the schools, on the playgrounds, and in the industries, and of the effect of the physical condition upon the mental and moral development of the child.

5. The Family.—Elective. Open to juniors and seniors. Two hours a week for one-half year. Prerequisites: General sociology and economics. This course treats of the historical development of the family, the biological significance of the family; the social, legal, and ethical aspects of the family; the economics of consumption in the home.

6. A Short Law Course.—Required for all students. One hour a week for one year, or its equivalent. This course covers contracts, real property, personal property, banking, and social and domestic relations.

7. Political Science.—Elective without prerequisites. This course deals with the organization and function of government, general and local; politics and political principles.

8. History of Industries and the Status of Women in Industry.—Elective.

Further, the committee recommends that the problems of consumption be emphasized in courses in Chemistry and Economics; and that the head of college residence halls be a person capable of making the hall a laboratory for scientific housekeeping, for social, esthetic, and moral training, and that she be a member of the faculty.

Illinois's Second Disgrace

Illinois has had a second outbreak of lynching violence. As if the lesson at Springfield were not enough, another mob has murdered its victims at Cairo. In this latter case the crazy mob first hanged and burned the body of a negro accused, but not proved guilty, of assault and murder of a woman; and then, having the taste of blood, they took a white man out of the hands of the officers and lynched him. The mob owned the city, and the Mayor, to his shame, approved their action to the extent that he said it had done a useful thing unlawfully. The Governor, however, was not so complaisant, and he sent the soldiers down to the State's Egypt to restore the order which the Mayor was not much interested in. This horrible, lawless mob violence deserves summary control with loaded muskets. We like the nerve of the young woman who, the other day, when white-caps came to whip or kill her father in the tobacco war, stood in the door with a gun and threatened to shoot the first man who came near. The only excuse we have heard for lynchings is that the people, that is, the sort of people who do the lynching, let murderers go when they are brought before a jury. In the lynching region you can find in any town men who have killed their man and have never suffered for it. Of course such conditions breed mob violence when passions are aroused. What says wise old Habakkuk? "Spoiling and violence are before me. The law is slacked and judgment doth never go forth."

Riding on a Rail

Gravitation is again conquered. We are still amazed when we see men flying like birds thru the sky above us, with no fear of falling held up by thin air only; and now we have ocular demonstration of the

promised feat, the driving of a railroad car steadily on a single rail, and not tipping or toppling over on either side. There were forty passengers on the monorail car when it sped about the circular track at North Brompton, England; and when they crowded on one side of the car, instead of sinking downward it simply rose the higher, ruled by the revolving gyroscope, which is the most uncanny of all mechanical devices, a very miracle of paradoxical perversity. And this new monorail car is likely to revolutionize railroading, for the English and the Germans are rivals in developing it, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is in the way of securing the rights from the inventors. They say that the car can be made to run 150 miles an hour, and with much less jar than is felt on the double rail track. A further advantage is that the expense of leveling and laying the track will be greatly lessened. So the toy bicycle develops into a mighty railroad train equipped with swiftly revolving gyroscopes and outrunning a hurricane. The next will be the gyroscope encased in steamships to prevent rocking and making sea-travel safe for those of queasy stomachs. The inventor is Louis Brennan.



Extension of Civil Pensions It is announced that the New York Central Railroad and its allied lines will, with the beginning of the new year, inaugurate a system of pensions which will be of interest to 100,000 employees, and immediately applicable to 1,765 employees over seventy years of age. Under it all who at that age have served twenty years or more continuously will receive a pension of 1 per cent. for each year at the average rate of their salary for the last ten years. Thus a conductor who has served forty years, at \$1,500 during the last ten years, will receive \$600, which is better than nothing, the usual fate of a man who has been worn out in another man's service or in that of a corporation or of the Government. What the New York Central Railroad thus does is no more than other corporations had already done, and notably the Pennsylvania Railroad. During five years the

Pennsylvania Railroad has distributed \$2,370,000 in pensions, and it is now paying \$600,000 annually for this object, the recipients for 1908 being 2,176, at an average of \$250 per man. Now that these two great railroad systems have adopted this plan, because they believed it profitable, it may be expected that other railroads will, one by one, follow suit until it becomes the usual rule for this kind of corporation. But why not also for street railways, or telegraph and telephone companies; and where shall we stop? Such a provision for old age tends to develop good service and steady employment, and faithful performance of duty. One who hopes for a pension in his old age is less likely to neglect or slight his work. He feels a pride in it, and a right in it. He is less likely to make trouble or to provoke strikes. The principle applies to manufacturing corporations as well as to those which are related to the public service. Indeed some few such companies have already devised and are operating plans of the same kind. What these railroad corporations can thus do our national Government and our State governments ought to do for their civil servants, who deserve it as much as do those in the Army and Navy. Indeed, at an age considerably less than seventy the soldier or the seaman is retired on a fair pension. It is understood that a serious effort will be made at the next session to persuade Congress to pass a civil pension law and we hope it will be enacted. It is in line with the movements of the age, and it will tend to improve the service. That is a chief reason why corporations adopt it, not out of pure altruism.



Jewish Intermarriage

The American rabbis have been holding a national council in this city, and Rabbi Kohler, President of the Hebrew College in Cincinnati, declared in an address that intermarriage with Gentiles would be a nail in the coffin of the Jewish race, and his words met general approval. Of course he is right, if the purpose is to preserve the pure Jewish race; but is Judaism a race or a religion? Is the Jew-

ish religion the sole property of the Jewish race, coming by inheritance, to be acquired in no other way; the two, race and religion, so bound together that one who loses his Jewish religion is no longer to be called a Jew? Jews should consider what Rabbi Kohler's inhibition involves. It makes Jews a separate caste, one that forbids exogamy, and therefore one that invites business but not social relations with others. When Jews complain that they are excluded from mixt social relations it will be easy to quote so radical a Reform Jew as Rabbi Kohler, who says that Jews must not intermarry with Christians, not even with Unitarians, and not with agnostics and atheists who are not of the true blood. It is purely a matter of race, of caste, not at all of religion. They can marry agnostics and atheists, if they are only Jews, but not such who are of Gentile blood. The purpose is to maintain a separate people, apart from other people; and that invites aloofness and reprisals. We disbelieve in the aloofness and segregation on both sides, but the cause of it, on the Gentile side, is not all blameworthy, for it is provoked by those Hebrews who insist on social separation.

Gifts for Peace The late Edward Everett Hale is quoted as having said that a nation which has a Secretary of War and no Secretary of Peace will soon be considered unfit for decent society. We are in a fair way to have the influences for peace enlarged so as to compare with those for war. At Washington the atmosphere is military and naval, with great headquarters spending hundreds of millions of dollars every year, and surrounded by a host of men carrying the titles and dignities of war. But the late endowment of \$1,000,000 by Mr. Edwin Ginn, of Boston, for an International School of Peace, calls attention to the fact that it costs money to carry on the campaign of peace. There is an old American Peace Society in Boston which has been in existence for more than two generations, of which Mr. Trumbull is the efficient secretary and with which also Mr. Edwin T. Mead is actively associated, and of whose work Mr. Ginn has

been a generous supporter, as he has of other measures for the same end. Mr. Carnegie has given still more—\$1,500,000 for the peace palace at The Hague, \$750,000 for a building for the Bureau of American Republics in Washington, \$5,000,000 for the Heroes of Peace fund, and \$1,000,000 for a similar fund in France, and large annual gifts for various other organizations for throwing discredit on war. We may add the \$25,000 lately given by John L. Lundgren to the Northwestern University for instruction, prizes, etc., to foster international peace; and the support by Mr. Albert K. Smiley of the annual Mohonk Conference for peace. These amounts, tho large, are much smaller than what our Government taxes us for war, but the smaller money has behind it the larger argument, and truth will prevail in the end.

A Poetical Pilgrimage

There has been a great deal of speculation as to the purpose of Prince Ito's visit to Manchuria, which came to such a disastrous termination. It is therefore, interesting to note that, according to an announcement given out from Tokyo at the time of his departure, it was the intention of the Prince to devote himself to composing poems on the various scenes he visited. This shows how conscientious the Japanese are in their artistic craftsmanship. An American poet, even tho he should undertake a long and dangerous journey for the purpose of getting local color and atmosphere, would never think of taking with him a large suite of Government officials and diplomatists, or of calling to his aid the Finance Minister of the Russian Empire.

Temperance by Taxation

Mr. Lloyd-George is utterly impenitent. He refuses to be converted from the error of his ways by the complaint of the whisky dealers that he is ruining their trade by his Budget, or even of his Irish friends, who so love their liquor that, as Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., says in his appeals for American money for Irish Home Rule, to increase the tax on whisky is a very serious matter in Ireland. The Budget has not

passed Parliament yet, and already the consumption of whisky has fallen in various districts from 35 to 70 per cent. Every one is astonished at it. This may be temporary, but the anticipations of the Treasury are that the consumption of spirits, whether of home or foreign manufacture, will be reduced as much as 20 or 25 per cent., and this means an enormous improvement in the habits of the people. Arrests for drunkenness have gone down by thousands in Glasgow alone. We do not presume that the whisky drinkers have become total abstainers all at once; they have probably taken to beer, but that is some improvement. Mr. Lloyd-George seems to rejoice in the improvement in morals, and believes that it is perfectly legitimate to regard national sobriety as a proper object of concern to the legislator. So we think in this country when we put a heavy internal revenue tax on whisky, or when we even close the saloons entirely.

Suicide of School Children

It has been generally supposed that the number of suicides among school children is on the increase. This is a mistake, according to the conclusions reached by Professor O. Gebhardt, in a recent book published by him in Berlin, entitled "*Ueber die Schülerselbstmorde*." His data are taken from the reports filed in the archives of the Prussian Cultus Ministerium, and extend back to the year 1880, and naturally deal only with that kingdom. The average number of suicides of school children in these years has been 14.3, but the number varies greatly. In 1904 there were only 8, but in 1906 it was 16, and last year it reached the high figure of 28, which, however, is a little less than it was as early as 1889. The average has been about 7 in a contingent of 100,000 pupils, which is much less than the number of suicides among the same number of youths from fifteen to twenty, where it was 17.83, or between twenty and thirty, where it was 20.30. Gebhardt further reaches the conclusion that fear of examinations, the disgrace because of a failure to pass, and other school disappointments, are not the chief causes for the suicide of school children. Out of

170 such cases, the causes of which could be traced, it was found that 31 were the outcome of inherited nervous affections, and 47 others had nothing to do with school matters at all.

Troubles of French Bishops

There has been much in the foreign news lately of the legal troubles of French bishops. On becoming Archbishop of Bordeaux last March, Cardinal Andrieu, before he had scarcely warmed his chair, abolished the associations for public worship established under the new law in the Gironde by his predecessor, Cardinal Lecot, and left untouched by Pius X. A petulant Frenchman did what the wily Italian dared not do. Next, on receiving his formal installation, Cardinal Andrieu in his address made a fierce attack on the Government of his country. A sentence was taken as ground for an indictment and Cardinal Andrieu was summoned to court, a new step in French history. Under the Concordat the Cardinal could only be cited before the *Conseil d'Etat*. He made his own defense and in the course of it declared that he was not obliged to obey any law against the dictates of his conscience. It may be remembered that a majority of twenty-two of France's episcopates voted favorably to the same law. And not even Cardinal Andrieu knew it was against his conscience till Pius X said so. Next Monseigneur Ricard, Archbishop of Auch, and five of his priests, were summoned for interdicting, in his diocese, the textbooks of Aulard, Debisdour and three others. The charge against Monseigneur and his five priests who followed him was that the interdict interfered with the carrying out of the laws regarding primary instruction. His Grace was fined 400 francs and every priest 50. When Pius X was Archbishop of Venice he never bothered his head about school textbooks; in fact, no Italian prelate does. Why, in Italy, the land which dealt the Papacy its worst blows, there is no such thing as a parochial school system. The children go to the common school, except such as have parents able to pay for them in convent schools or Jesuit or Salesian colleges.

The American College for Girls at Constantinople is gaining favor among the Moslems. Last year there were ten Mohammedan students; this year there are already twenty-six enrolled and others applying every day. The interest of the new Government in the college and in the promotion of education in general for women is shown by the fact that the Government is sending five Mohammedan girls to the college at its own expense, with the understanding that these girls, after they have completed the required course of study, shall teach in the primary schools which are to be established thruout the empire as soon as teachers can be provided for them. The Government hopes next year to send a still larger delegation to the college, which makes the announcement of a fine administrative building to be erected on the new site on the upper Bosphorus.

When the missionaries of eight societies in British East Africa met last summer to plan for a united native Church, they found no serious difficulty in agreeing on a new quadrilateral, the Bible only, the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed, as expressions of the faith of the Church, the two sacraments to be administered, and a duly ordered and safeguarded ministry. They had the old knotty question before them, what to do with converts who are polygamists, and they agreed not to tell polygamists that they must put away all but one wife, but to admit such only as catechumens and not to baptize them. Perhaps that was too strict a rule, stricter than the Old or New Testament requires.

The *Psychologie Française* shows itself not simply in the conduct of criminal trials, but also in the attitude of the public toward such a loose woman as Mme. Steinheil confessed herself to be. It does not seem to have been thought so very extraordinary that she should have had a succession of lovers who should contribute to the support of her husband's profession, and the lovers themselves do not seem to have lost any reputation by having their conduct made known. Indeed, the defense

praised them as honorable gentlemen, and she is approved of and made the idol of the crowd. It is all disgusting from the American point of view.

We learn that an organization is to be formed of "Friends of Africa," with the purpose of improving the condition of the African people in Liberia and the rest of the continent. Those organizing it are Dr. Washington, Bishop Scott, whose headquarters are at Monrovia, and Dr. Lyon, the American Minister to Liberia. We hope the report of the commission to Liberia sent out by President Roosevelt will soon be published and will arouse more interest in the betterment of conditions there. We have our first obligation to those of the African race in our own land, but the future of the negro in Africa ought to concern, as it will affect, the whole world.

In a late address, Mr. J. S. Stemmons warns his colored friends of "a deep-laid and far-reaching scheme to supplant colored labor" both South and North. As evidence he calls attention to the effort to exclude negroes from the position of firemen on the Georgia Railroad and the Southern Pacific, and the agreement of Atlantic City hotels to exchange colored for white service. Further he mentions the effort to divert immigration to the South. Well, what of these few movements, which have no great significance. If the negro is to be submerged, it will take a great deal more than that to submerge him.

Madame Eusapia Paladino, the Italian medium who has puzzled the English psychical researchers, is in this country ready to give séances under the direction of the American society of which Professor Hyslop is the most active leader. At the first exhibition a table was lifted high in the air, and a stool danced up, and it was not clear what the fraud was, if any. We are slow, very slow, to believe that there is in these exhibitions any force other than those with which ordinary mechanics is familiar.

Insurance

The Reduction of Accidents

ESTIMATES made by the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York place the number of fatal accidents to wage earners in the United States annually at between 30,000 and 35,000. The non-fatal accidents run up to something like 2,000,000. In view of this almost overwhelming casualty, the recent issuance of a book, entitled "The Prevention of Industrial Accidents," takes on vital importance. If it be true that more than 50 per cent. of these accidents are preventable, it is high time that preventive means are instantly taken. A death roll of 30,000 is far too high a price to pay for carelessness in manufacturing, in commerce, and in merchandising. The book to which attention is here directed is not a theoretical one, based on the imagination. It is not such a book as the closet naturalists used to write, in which the habits of the animals described were guessed at. This first attempt to gather together in a systematic treatise what has been settled by experience with regard to the prevention of industrial accidents has been done with the records of a great company constantly available for consultation and reference. The problems presented by a work of this kind must have been tremendous, but they have been worked out systematically, and as presented they are very helpful. No one will question the desirability of preventing accidents. The financial loss involved is, however, only one item. From German sources cited in the book it appears that the causes of accidents may be tabulated as below:

Per cent.

Inevitable risk	42.05
Want of skill and carelessness.....	20.25
Want of guards.....	7.82
Deficient factory arrangements.....	7.15
Acting against rules.....	5.44
Fault of other (third) persons.....	5.28
Fault of employers and workmen.....	4.66
Not using guards.....	1.92
Insufficient instruction	1.84
Superior force, casualty, etc.....	1.31
Carelessness	1.10
Unfit clothes	0.40

In considering this table it is well to remember that the precautions for preventing industrial accidents are far more complete in Germany than is the case in this country. Under the administration of the Workmen's Compensation laws and the pronounced tendency developed by them looking toward the practice of shamming, imposition and even fraud on the part of workmen, who deliberately impose on the accident fund, the invention and use of safety devices are encouraged and the use of such safety devices has in consequence become very general. Some of the items that make for accidents are noted as follows: Overcrowding machinery for the sake of economizing space, slippery floors tending toward accident, bad ventilation, the use of intoxicants and insufficient lighting. The "Boiler Room Rules" in the book may well be read carefully and frequently, even by the best engineers. The other chapters are full of interesting material, and as a contribution toward the effort that ought to be made to reduce the accident rate the book has great economic value.

A WRITER in the *Mid-City Dispatch* tells a rather good story about a man who had a house under construction and who was worried about the litter the workmen left about. He bothered them about it in the attempt to bring about reform. Finally, to cap the climax, he told them about some workmen who left shavings on the windowsill of a house in building out West. The sunlight came thru a bullseye pane in this window and set fire to the shavings and threatened the destruction of the house. One of the workmen asked if the house burned down. "No," he said, "it didn't, for the men were right there; but if that thing had happened in the middle of the night you just think how 'twould have been. Nothing would have saved that building," says he, "and more than likely the barns and outbuildings would have gone, too!"

Financial

The Year's Crops

THE Department of Agriculture issued last week its preliminary estimates of the principal crops. It appears that the yield of corn was 2,767,316,000 bushels, a quantity exceeded only in 1906, when 2,927,416,091 bushels were harvested. Comparisons with last year's crops and with a five-year average are given below, the last three ciphers omitted in each case:

Crop	1909 Bushels	1908 Bushels	Average 1904-1908 Bushels
Corn	2,767,316	2,668,081	2,587,777
Winter wheat ..	432,920	437,908	412,719
Spring wheat....	291,848	226,694	237,791
Total wheat.....	724,768	664,602	650,510
Oats	1,172,018	1,169,186	1,170,602
Barley	164,636	166,756	148,155
Rye	31,006	31,851	30,006
Buckwheat	16,692	15,874	14,554
Flaxseed	25,767	25,805	26,121
Potatoes	367,473	278,985	289,400
Hay (tons).....	64,166	70,798	60,671
Tobacco (lbs.)..	895,185	718,061	698,004

These crops, representing about 70 per cent. of the value of all the farm crops, are this year in the aggregate about 2 per cent. larger than those of 1908, and 9 per cent. greater than the average for the preceding five years. The wheat crop is only 24,000,000 bushels, and the oats crop only 4,000,000, below the highest records heretofore made. Potatoes and tobacco (both much above the average) show new high records. There was an increase of nearly 300,000,000 bushels, or about one-sixth, in the quantity of wheat harvested this year in the six countries of the northern hemisphere which, in 1908, produced two-thirds of the world's supply.

Wages and Cost of Living

SEVERAL increases of wages have recently been ordered, and demands for other advances have been made, notably by railroad employees, who point to the growing cost of living. Increases announced last week were as follows:

U. S. Steel Coal Company, an addition of 10 per cent. for the coming year. For 20,000 men, due to higher price of coke and scarcity

of labor. The company needs, it is said, 5,000 men.

Bethlehem Steel Company will add about 10 per cent., thus restoring the rates paid before the panic.

Reading Iron Company, about 12½ per cent. for 2,000 men.

The anthracite coal miners get an increase of 7 per cent., by the operation of the sliding scale based upon selling prices in October.

A general demand from railroad employees is impending. They will probably ask for an addition of 12½ per cent. A demand for a larger increase has already been made by the locomotive firemen on forty-two roads west of Chicago, and the demands of Western switchmen and yardmen are under consideration. While railroad employees direct attention to the cost of living, they also have in mind the restored prosperity of the companies, whose officers say, however, that the additional earnings are needed for new equipment.

The index number published for many years by *Bradstreet's*, and based upon an average of the prices of a large number of commodities, is 8.9173 for November 1. There has been a steady upward movement for many months past. The highest figures were for 1907, before the panic, the maximum having been 9.1293 on March 1 in that year. Following the panic, the average declined to a minimum of 7.7227 in June, 1908. Moving upward, the figures were 8.2631 on January 1, and they are now 8.9173, with indications of further increase. The heaviest advances during the last twelve months have been in food and clothing.

....Canada received 56,486 immigrants from the United States in the six months ending with September, against 34,259 in the corresponding months of 1908.

....The auditor of the Post Office Department says in his annual report that in the last twenty years foreigners in this country have sent back to Europe by means of money orders \$431,956,623 in excess of the amount received by them from abroad.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1909 No. 3182

Survey of the World

Dissolution of the Oil Trust Ordered In November, 1906, the Government brought suit against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (the central holding corporation of the Standard interests), alleging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. It asked that a dissolution of the combination be ordered. The defendants were the company already named, seventy subsidiary corporations, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Henry H. Rogers, John D. Archbold, Oliver H. Payne and Charles M. Pratt. The testimony thereafter taken covers more than 10,000 pages of print. On the 20th inst. a decision was announced, in favor of the Government. The opinion was written by Judge W. H. Sanborn, with the concurrence of Judges Van Deventer, Hook and Adams, of the Federal Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri. As these practically constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals, the defendants' appeal will be taken directly to the Supreme Court. The decision declares that the defendant company is an illegal combination, operating in unlawful restraint of trade. It orders that the combination and its operations be discontinued. In the course of nearly 20,000 words the history of the combination movement in the oil industry during the last thirty-five years is traced. At the beginning, the court says, speaking of the Sherman act:

"Test of the legality of a combination under this act is its necessary effect upon competition in commerce among the States or with foreign nations.

"It its necessary effect is only incidentally or indirectly to restrict that competition, while its chief result is to foster the trade and increase the business of those who make and operate it, it does not violate that law. But if

its necessary effect is to stifle or directly and substantially to restrict free competition in commerce among the States or with foreign nations, it is illegal within the meaning of that statute.

"The power to restrict competition in commerce among the several States or with foreign nations vested in a person or an association or persons by a combination is indicative of the character of the combination, because it is to the interest of the parties that such a power should be exercised, and the presumption is that it will be.

"The combination in a single corporation or person, by an exchange of stock, of the power of many stockholders holding the same proportions respectively of the majority of the stock of each of the several corporations engaged in commerce in the same articles among the States or with foreign nations, to restrict competition therein, renders the power thus vested in the former greater, more easily exercised, more durable and more effective than that previously held by the stockholders, and it is illegal."

The decree of the court forbids officers, directors or agents of the company to vote the stock of the subsidiary corporations or to exercise any control over their acts; forbids the subsidiary corporations to pay dividends to the company, or to permit it to exercise control over them; and enjoins the individual defendants from continuing the combination, "and from entering into and performing any like combination or conspiracy, the effect of which is, or will be, to restrain commerce in petroleum or its products, or to prolong the unlawful monopoly of such commerce obtained and possessed by defendants as before stated." Certain methods by which this might be done are mentioned, and the use of them is prohibited. Judge Hook in his concurring opinion refers to this point as follows:

"It is thought that with the end of the combination the monopoly will naturally disappear; but last, instead of resulting that way, the monopoly so wrongfully gained be per-

...the maintenance of the physical property, and maintenance of the... as maintenance of the funds of a member of the combination, and by the liquidation and retirement from business of the other members, it is held that such a course would violate the decree."

He also says that he and his associates agree on the conclusion that "a holding company, owning the stocks of other concerns whose commercial activities, if free and independent of a common control, would naturally bring them into competition with each other, is a form of combination prohibited by the Sherman act." Assistant Attorney General Wade Ellis says there is much importance in the application to holding companies of rulings heretofore made in regard to plain combination agreements. Attorney General Wickersham says the decision is one of the most important ever rendered in this country. With respect to thirty-three of the seventy subsidiary corporations named, the complaint was dismissed for lack of proof.

Custom House Frauds at New York

Owing to the Sugar Trust frauds there have been additional removals at the New York Custom House. On the 19th, Collector Loeb dismissed nineteen persons, the most prominent of whom was James F. Vail, recently Deputy Collector, but for some years past Deputy Surveyor in charge of the weighing. Five inspectors and ten assistant weighers went out with him. There was no proof, the Collector said, that Vail had been corrupt, but he must have been negligent or inefficient. The Collector has set out to make a thorough housecleaning, and in this he has the support of Secretary MacVeagh. The latter said, after a conference with the Government's prosecutors, that retention in the service would not again be granted, in addition to immunity, for the testimony and assistance of confessing employees. The long story told by Richard Parr, who was employed in detecting the weighing frauds, pointed to James Burton Reynolds, recently Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now a member of the Tariff Board, as the officer who had caused interruption of his work and apparently opposed it. Mr. Reynolds has replied, saying that he was Assistant

Secretary when the Sugar Trust was tried and convicted; that Parr was not the original discoverer of the device for fraudulent weighing, but (as shown by one of Parr's letters) was assigned to the work of investigation after the information had been given to the Department by another person; and that Parr was ordered away from New York, and to San Francisco, not upon the Department's initiative, but at the request of the prosecutor in New York, who desired in this way to restore Parr's health. He says that Parr is a claimant for a part of the \$2,000,000 recovered from the Trust, and that an order issued by himself in 1907 stood between the man and this money. There is reason to believe that the real discoverer of the cheating device was Richard Whalley or E. L. Anderson. The latter was formerly dock superintendent for the Trust, and he is now a claimant for a share of the \$2,000,000. A long story was published last week by ex-Appraiser Wakeman about the experience of Henry C. Corsa, an assistant sampler, who produced evidence that he had been bribed by an agent of the Trust. That was ten years ago. Mr. Wakeman spoke of his efforts to interest Secretary Gage and Secretary Shaw in this evidence. When George W. Whitehead succeeded Wakeman, Corsa was removed and he was never able to regain his place, altho Treasurer Treat and others made appeals in his behalf. Some of the New York newspapers recalled the history of the city's claim of \$525,000 against the Trust for stolen water. In this case, now in the hands of a referee, there has been much delay. One paper sees some connection between this delay and a contribution of \$25,000 alleged to have been made to the Tammany campaign fund by the Trust. It is reported that the Government will attempt to recover from the Trust something in addition to the \$2,000,000 already paid, altho the district attorney is said to have stated that this sum by agreement covered all claims. It is again asserted by one of the papers that an independent sugar refining company has offered \$600,000 in settlement of all possible claims against it on account of frauds like those of the Trust, and that another company, which the Trust controls, has offered \$500,000.

Senator Root's Plea for Subsidies

One of the speakers at the annual dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, last week, was Senator Elihu Root, whose subject was the need of ship subsidies. "Where," he asked, "beyond the confines of our own country do you find an American ship or an American flag, excepting as it is carried on an American man-of-war?" A carrying trade which once transported 90 per cent. of our commerce had sunk to a point where it carried less than 9 per cent.:

"The reasons are simple and plain. By our protective tariff we have raised the standard of wages and the standard of living within our own country to such a point that the moment American enterprise passes beyond the protective limit of that law it is impossible for Americans to compete on equal terms with the sailors and the ships of other nations. We have raised the wages, we have improved the homes, we have improved the food and the clothing of the man engaged in manufacture, of the man engaged in farming and of the men engaged in mining and in internal trade; but when we reach the seaboard and our ships put forth to compete upon the ocean with the ships of other countries that protection ceases, and, as a result, it costs so much more to run an American ship than it costs to run the ships of other great commercial nations that the American ship has to go out of business. Some years ago I was required officially to examine carefully the conditions affecting trade upon the Pacific to and from the Isthmus of Panama, and I found that by an analysis of the cost of operating the ships of the different countries upon the Pacific it cost from \$4.37 a ton to \$7.31 a ton more to operate an American ship than to operate a German or an English ship. The result was that if an American ship of 2,500 or 3,500 tons was attempting to operate in competition with the ships of another country, if the other ship was willing to do business for a profit of \$15,000 to \$18,000 and no more, why, the American ship had to go into insolvency. That is an artificial condition caused by the increase of wages and of the standard of living in our own country, and it cannot be cured, in my judgment, except by either abandoning the policy which puts up American wages and the American standard of living, or extending the policy to our ships.

"There is one other artificial condition which American ships have to make. All the other great commercial powers subsidize their shipping. Let me give you the latest figures: Subsidies or mail subventions from Great Britain, \$9,689,000; France, \$13,423,000; Japan, \$5,413,000; Italy, \$3,872,000; Spain, \$3,150,000; Austria-Hungary, \$2,084,000; Germany \$2,301,000; Russia, \$1,878,000; Brazil, \$1,300,000; Little Norway, \$1,102,000. Altogether, including some of the smaller commercial powers, \$46,907,000 paid to the shipping lines with which American ships will have to compete, if they

ever return to the seas! While we paid during the year 1908 to all American steamships put together for carrying our mails, \$1,477,000."

We could not meet these two artificial conditions, he continued, without pursuing the same policy. If our foreign commerce was to continue, our trade must be pushed throughout the world, and the best agency for pushing it was the American vessel with the American master and the American flag. He urged the Chamber to call upon the people for support of measures in Congress designed to put our commerce upon an equal footing with that of the great commercial nations. We were receiving for ocean postage \$6,000,000 a year, nearly half of which was profit. This might well be expended in advancing the merchant marine. He was confident that the people, when they should have time for careful consideration, would decide upon reasonable treatment of the subject. He did not believe that any civilized nation was contemplating a career of conquest, but all the European nations were striving to advance and protect their commerce. And so every merchant ship put on the sea was a hostage of peace as well as an argument for it. We should give such hostages and make ourselves a part of the international commerce of the world.



Telegraph and Telephone

It became known on the 16th that the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (commonly called the Bell Company) had acquired an interest of about 30 per cent. in the Western Union Telegraph Company by purchasing the Gould shares, and probably those of the Sage and Morosini estates. This, it was admitted, gave control to the telephone company. There were reports that the transaction foreshadowed a consolidation of all the wire communication companies, including the corporation called The Mackay Companies, which owns the Postal Telegraph and the Commercial Cable Company. These were due in part to the fact that the Mackay corporation is the largest single stockholder in the American Telephone and Telegraph. But Mr. Mackay says to the public that his interests had nothing to do with the combination, did not wish to join it, and were

not moved to do so. Their telephone stock, he adds, is held as an investment. Telegraph competition, he asserts, will continue and will be real competition. The Western Union has 1,382,509 miles of wire; the telephone company 8,098,670. Capital stock and bonds are as follows, in round numbers: Western Union, \$137,500,000; telephone company, \$550,500,000. Mr. Vail, president of the telephone company, points out that if one business is made auxiliary to the other, there will be "large economies for both the public and the companies." There is much to be gained, he says, by joint construction, maintenance and use of plant, and the public will be served by placing the millions of telephone subscribers in close connection with the telegraph offices. Some predict that in many places there will be a practical consolidation of the local offices. Current estimates of the saving in expenses range from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year. Dispatches from Washington, while not giving official information, indicate that the Government will not interfere, unless the combination should clearly operate to the injury of the public. There may be, however, a movement for Federal official supervision and regulation of rates.

The Revolution in Nicaragua

News came to Washington on the 18th that two Americans, Leroy Cannon and Leonard Groce, who had been acting with the revolutionists in Nicaragua, had been captured by the Government forces near Greytown and shot by order of President Zelaya. It was afterward ascertained that they were shot on the 12th, after trial by court-martial, and that the charge against them was that they had been laying dynamite mines to destroy Zelaya's transports. This news caused some indignation at Washington. The President declined to receive Zelaya's new Minister. The warships "Des Moines" and "Vicksburg" were at once ordered to the Nicaraguan coast. They were near at hand, one in the Pacific and the other in the Atlantic. Secretary Knox sent the following cable message to our consul at Managua:

Terriblely sorry to learn that two Americans were shot on the 12th of the 18th.

captured Americans. This Government can scarcely credit the report of the summary execution of two American citizens taken with the revolutionary army. The Charge d'Affaires of Nicaragua here also has been asked to demand full information, for this Government will not for one moment tolerate such treatment of American citizens."

In answer to inquiries from steamship men, Secretary Knox also took the first step toward recognizing the belligerency of the revolutionists, saying that our Government would not interfere with their blockade of Greytown harbor (the city being held by Zelaya) if the blockade was effective and maintained in accord with the requirements of international law. Our consul replied on the 20th, reporting that the two men had been executed on the 12th, after trial by court-martial, the authorities asserting that they had confessed to laying mines in the San Juan River. "The case," he added, "is absolutely unprecedented.

The commander-in-chief of the army and the Minister-General opposed the execution. It was ordered by President Zelaya, undoubtedly, thru personal antagonism, altho Cannon had been involved in revolutions against the Government." The new Minister at Washington reported that the men had pleaded guilty, and, in fact, had been caught while laying the mines. At Washington it was said that laying mines was a legitimate act of war which should not call for such punishment as is provided for spies. Cannon, twenty-nine years old, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., had been for some years in Central America and he owned a plantation near Managua. Involved in a revolution in Honduras a year or two ago, he narrowly escaped execution, and he had practically been driven out of Nicaragua by Zelaya. Groce, thirty-two years old, a native of Texas, had made a fortune in mines, and it is said that Zelaya had persecuted him with the purpose of getting his property. It is reported that 1,000 prominent citizens have been imprisoned and put in chains by Zelaya, many of them because they would not contribute to pay the expenses of the war; also that about 500 have been put to death. The official explanation of the execution of Cannon and Groce was not regarded as satisfactory by our State Department. At last accounts it was ex-

pected that more warships and several hundred marines would be sent to Nicaraguan waters.



The trial of the bandits **The Islands** captured some time ago in the southern part of the Philippine archipelago, when their leader, Jakiri, was killed, was finished last week in Jolo. Five were sentenced to be imprisoned for life, five for twenty-five years, twenty-five for twenty years, and five for six years.—Fortifications of great strength have practically been completed on Corregidor and the three other islands situated at the entrance to Manila Bay. On one of these islands, El Fraile, there has been constructed what may be called a fixed battleship of concrete, bearing two revolving turrets in which 14-inch guns are mounted. It is said that these fortifications make it impossible for a hostile fleet to enter the great bay.—A naturalist employed by the Department of Agriculture, returning to Manila from the islands south of Mindanao, reports that the natives of one of these islands (Sarangani) are offering to sell young girls into slavery for small quantities of opium.—The crop of sugar in Hawaii is the largest ever known there. It is stated by the Planters' Association that experiments with Filipino and Russian labor have been quite satisfactory.—A bill, said to have the support of the Government, has been introduced in the Cuban Senate, providing for the establishment of the national currency upon a gold basis, with coins and conditions like those in the United States.



After the Chilean Foreign Office had agreed that the Alsop claim should be submitted for arbitration at The Hague, President Montt interfered, withholding his consent. On the 17th, the American Minister left Santiago. Chili was warned on the 18th that our legation there would be closed if the negotiations were interrupted. On the 19th, it was announced in Santiago that negotiations for arbitration had been resumed. The claim has been pending for more than thirty years, and Chili's attitude toward a settlement of it has repeatedly

displeased the authorities at Washington.—While riding in a carriage on the 14th, in Buenos Ayres, the chief of police of that city and his secretary were killed by a bomb thrown by a Spanish anarchist, who at once shot himself, but did not inflict a mortal wound. Martial law for sixty days has been proclaimed there.—Cipriano Castro, now in Spain, gives notice that he relinquishes all claim to the presidency in Venezuela and that he intends to reside in the United States.—In Ecuador, a revolutionary force led by Colonel Larrea was attacked and dispersed last week, and Larrea was killed.—Luis Undurraga, the Chilean civil engineer who has been seeking the support of European capitalists for the construction of an interoceanic canal on the Atrato route, has abandoned his efforts to obtain a concession from Colombia, that country being unwilling to incur the displeasure of the United States by promoting such an undertaking.



The Conflict of With their confidence strengthened by the Unionist victory in the Bermondsey district of London, the Lords have determined to make a stand against the budget. On November 22 Lord Lansdowne, as leader of the Opposition in the upper house, will move

"that this House is not justified in giving its consent to this bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

The Liberals deny the right of the House of Lords to force a dissolution of Parliament at its will and particularly on such a question, for since the revolution of 1688 the House of Commons has been regarded as supreme in all financial matters. The present Liberal Government has paid no attention to the rejection of its bills by the House of Lords. When one of its measures was vetoed it has simply passed on to the next piece of legislation in its program of radical reforms. Consequently, it has accumulated a large number of counts in its indictment against the Lords and added to the strength of its appeal to the country. The tone of the coming campaign may be inferred from this quotation from an editorial in the *Liberal Chronicle*:

The Lords have shown the way to destruction. It is the duty of every member of the House of Commons to work to bring the House of Lords before the people with all its impotence and its greed. Gold and unscrupled it is standing forth as the selfish defender of privileges in land and liquor and the champion of taxation on food. A more shameful conspiracy against the Commonwealth has never been unmasked."

Winston Churchill, President of the Board of Trade, presents the view of the Government when he says that the power to force dissolution is the prerogative of the Crown, and that finance is the exclusive privilege of the House of Commons. Therefore, he argues, the rejection of the budget is a double invasion by the Lords both of the royal prerogative and of the Commons' privilege, and that, further, if the Lords establish at the general election their right to control the country's finances they will make themselves the predominant power in the state by their ability to destroy the budget, stop the King's revenue, and force the dissolution of Parliament every year. Secretary of War Haldane says that the Lords have declared a revolution and precipitated a conflict in which no quarter will be given on either side. The endeavors of the King to act as peacemaker in this crisis, as he often has in foreign affairs, has caused the radicals to turn against him, and there are some symptoms of a revival of the republican sentiment which for many years has been unvoiced. Now some speakers go so far as to say, "The crown will go into the melting-pot with the coronet." Ex-Premier Balfour, the Unionist leader in the House of Commons, opened the campaign for the Opposition by a speech, delivered, curiously enough, in a free trade hall, before the annual conference of the Conservative Association of Manchester. He denounced the budget as a combination of bad finance and muddle-headed socialism, and came out openly for a tariff as the only practical alternative. He argued that a protective policy would be of especial benefit to the Lancashire cotton industry, which was seriously threatened by European, American and Japanese competition, and the growing difficulty of obtaining sufficient supplies of raw material. He commended the American and Australian prosperity

had grown up contemporaneously with the imposition of high protective duties. Mr. Balfour said that the adoption of a tariff would put into the hands of the Government a weapon of retaliation which the country had hitherto been too proud or too stupid to avail itself of, and would promote the unification of the empire thru a system of colonial preference. He believed that Lord Lansdowne was undoubtedly right in the action he had taken, however the country might pronounce upon the question at issue. He held that while the House of Lords was no longer co-equal with the House of Commons, it would be fatal to the country's institutions if it were deprived of the power to say that some matters were so grave as to necessitate an appeal to the country, and he asserted that the main function of the second chamber was to see that the Government of the country was a popular Government.

British Politics The success of the Liberals in the campaign which is expected to take place in January will depend upon whether they can make an agreement with the Labor men so as to prevent the three-cornered contests which have resulted in many Opposition victories. The Irish Nationalists, altho they oppose the budget because of its imposition of an increased tax on one of the few profitable industries of Ireland, the manufacture of whiskey, will unite heartily with the Liberals on account of their old grudge against the House of Lords for throwing out the Home Rule bills.—The suffragettes, as they become more violent in their methods, are receiving heavier penalties. Ellen Pitman, who threw a stone thru the window of a post office at Bristol, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment at hard labor. Some of the suffragette prisoners are not only starving themselves, but refusing to wear prison garb even after their own clothes have been removed. The leaders of the militants have issued a manifesto approving of the attempt of Miss Theresa Garnett to use a whip on Winston Churchill, justifying it on the ground that it is by universal admission the appropriate method, where other means are

unavailable, of avenging an insult to womanhood, such as the denial of the right of suffrage.—On the same day, when the Hindu anarchists attempted to assassinate Lord Minto, Viceroy of India, his plan for a reform in the administrative system was promulgated. Under the new régime the natives will have a larger share in the government than before, altho the ultimate authority will remain, as before, in the hands of the British officials. The council of the Viceroy is to be enlarged from 126 to 370, of whom 135 will be elected, instead of 39, as before. The system of voting has been arranged with a view of securing the representation of both the Hindu and the Mohammedan communities. In order to prevent disloyal natives from getting into the council all members will be required to take the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. Further than this, the Government reserves a veto power over the elections and may declare ineligible to membership, in either the Viceroy's or the provincial councils, any person whose presence there is considered detrimental to public interest.



The French School Question

The war between the Catholics and the public school teachers is not confined to proclamations of defiance between the Cabinet Ministers and the bishops, but in various localities the people are taking an active and sometimes violent part in the controversy. The threat made by the priests of exclusion from communion of parents who send their children to the public schools has not in all cases had the desired effect. At Bayonne, the parents, instead of withdrawing their children from the public schools, withdrew their contributions from the church. In other places the children, in accordance with the instructions of the priests, refused to study the books which have been interdicted by the ecclesiastical authorities. At Chassigny-sous-Dun, in Saône-et-Loire, the mothers of the Catholic pupils in a girls' school made a bonfire of the proscribed books. The books which were designated as improper for use by the declaration of the French cardinals, archbishops and bishops include five school histories of France and certain books on civics and

morals. Some of these books have been in use in the private schools, even those under Catholic control. The objection to them is based upon their materialistic interpretation of history and their anti-clerical tendency. In one of the histories, for example, there is a picture of a heretic being burned at the stake by priests, which is regarded by the ecclesiastical authorities as an impious and malignant falsehood. On account of this public denunciation of these books of instruction as immoral, the authors and teachers in some cases have brought action in the courts for libel. The Church authorities, however, hold that the words moral and immoral are used in the Catholic sense, the Church having a higher standard than the outside world, and that for them to refrain from announcing what they regard as the sin and corruption of the world would be to abrogate their priestly function.



French Finances and Courts

The anticipations that Premier Briand would have difficulty in getting the Chamber of Deputies to approve of his financial policy were without justification. At the conclusion of a general discussion of the budget in the Chamber on November 19, the Government was given a vote of confidence. The amendments which had been proposed were withdrawn without action. The new budget carries more than \$40,000,000 of additional taxation, the burden of the increase being thrown chiefly on wines, tobacco, automobiles and inheritances. The inheritance tax has been raised from 20.5 per cent. to 26 per cent. in the case of large fortunes. It is expected that this increase will bring in additional revenue to the amount of \$10,000,000. The exposure of the financial difficulty has aroused apprehension among various classes, especially in view of the fact that the program of the Government for old age pensions and similar measures will necessarily involve still heavier taxation in the future. M. Jaurès, the Socialist leader, declared in his speech before the Chamber of Deputies that the financial crisis which is common to all European countries does not result from their

social reforms, but from the crushing peace armaments which are being maintained, owing to the rivalry between Great Britain and Germany. He declared that the frequent war scares, such as those of Morocco and the Balkans, were caused by this, and the result would be the bankruptcy of Europe unless it ceased. He urged the necessity of an Anglo-Franco-German *entente* as the only way of securing a reduction in military expenditure.—The Steinheil trial made conspicuous the injustice and inefficiency of the French method of conducting criminal trials. Minister of Justice Barthou has appointed a special commission to devise methods of reform in court procedure. The commission will be composed chiefly of magistrates and advocates. Two points on which the French system is acknowledged to be defective is in the conducting of the preliminary investigations and the custom of allowing the presiding judge to assume a hostile attitude toward the accused and take the part which in the United States is assumed by the prosecuting attorney. In a trial before a French assize court on November 19, the judge adopted the Anglo-Saxon plan and did not take part in the examination of the prisoner.



The Finnish Diet Dissolved

The Finnish Diet, by unanimous vote, on November 17th, refused to grant Russia's demand for \$4,000,000 for military purposes. A resolution was passed asking the Emperor to have the military question settled constitutionally. On the following day an imperial rescript was issued dissolving the Diet and ordering new elections on February 1st. The Russian Government absolutely disclaims any intention of incorporating the province of Viborg or any other part of Finland. According to the official Russian view of the controversy, the Finns are endeavoring to secure an absolute autonomy and separation from Russia and attempting to evade their just share of the imperial burdens. Finland the Russians say, was not a separate state under the Swedish crown, but a Swedish province, and after the conquest was permitted to retain the

constitutional rights that she had enjoyed under Swedish rule. In 1906, when the autocracy became a constitutional monarchy, the Czar's legislative prerogative was thenceforth to be shared with the Duma and Council of the Empire. This event necessarily involved a change in the whole mechanism of Russia's legislation, and perforce altered the relative position of Finland. Wherever imperial interests were involved, the legislative authorities of the Grand Duchy no longer had to deal with a Russian autocrat, but with a combination of sovereign and two Houses of Parliament. The Finns, however, obstinately declined to take this change into consideration. A mixed Russo-Finnish commission was recently appointed to deal with this question. Its labors have not yet advanced beyond the preliminary stage. The Finnish members demand a system of delegations; in other words, they treat Finland and Russia as equivalent entities. But their demands go beyond the dualism of Austria-Hungary. They insist that in case of disagreement the sovereign shall not have the deciding voice and that further legislation shall be blocked. The Russian Government proposes as a fair adjustment that all Finnish legislation affecting the Empire shall be introduced in the Duma as well as in the Diet, and, in case of disagreement, the Finns shall have delegates in both the Russian houses to set forth their objections. Bills could then be re-introduced in the Diet, but in case of a second disagreement the decision of the imperial legislature would prevail. According to the official Russian view, the Finns should contribute to imperial expenses in proportion to the population and resources of the country. This would make their share of the war budget about \$12,000,000, instead of the \$4,000,000 which they refused to pay. The attitude of Finland is also regarded by the Government as disloyal. The revolutionists have always found shelter and support there and carried on their importation of arms thru that country. The Socialists now hold two-fifths of the seats in the Diet. For these reasons, the Russian authorities consider themselves justified in insisting on the military assessment and in resisting the separatist movement of the Duchy of Finland.



Thanksgiving

BY CARLOTTA PERRY

No place in the rich man's world I hold,
No man envies me silver or gold.

No man grudges me princely wage,
Houses or lands or equipage.

Yet none who possess what I do not
May dare to mock at my simple lot.

For my humble roof is still wide to bless
With its shelter him who is shelterless.

Who by want to my door is led,
He may share my cup, he may break my bread.

Of the cheer of my home I can give a part,
In the warmth of my hearth he may warm his heart.

He may go his way as seems to him fit,
Grateful or thankless, what matters it?

For any good at my hands he has had,
'Tis I who am thankful, 'tis I who I am glad.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Polar Exploration, Peary and Cook

BY FRANZ BOAS

PROFESSOR OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

THE intense interest in the Arctic regions that has been excited by the return of Peary and Cook has been directed largely to the feat of reaching the North Pole. It seems appropriate, therefore, at the present moment to call attention to the geographical problem of the Arctic area.

The numerous attempts at forcing the

Northwest and the Northeast passages and the explorations northward undertaken along the Greenland coast, from Spitzbergen and from Franz Josef Land, have made the outlines of the Arctic Ocean fairly well known. The drift of the "Jeannette" expedition, under De Long, from Bering Strait north of Wrangel Land; Nansen's drift

from Siberia north of Franz Josef Land and southward between Spitzbergen and Greenland; the Duke of Abruzzi and Cagni's dash northward from Franz Josef Land; Peary's exploration of the north coast of Greenland; Sverdrup's work in the region west of North Greenland; Mylius-Erichsen's successful exploration of the extreme northern part of East Greenland, for which he paid with his life; Mikkelsen's attempts to push northward in the region of the Mackenzie River, mark the outlines of the unknown territory.

The present conditions of our knowledge are indicated on the accompanying sketch-map, in which the entirely unknown territory is roughly outlined.

It will be seen from this sketch that the geographical problem of the Arctic lies in the area between the Arctic American Archipelago and the islands of New Siberia, and between Bering Strait and the North Pole; in other words, the North Pole, which has been the goal of the ambitious attempts of our explorers, is just on the boundary of the unknown area. The larger geographical problem relates to the region between Bering Strait and the Pole, and the heart of the unknown territory is approximately half way between these two points.

The only one among the recent explorers who tried to attack this great problem directly was Mikkelsen, who intended to ascertain the location of the continental shelf of North America north of the Mackenzie River. His expedition failed, and no further attempt has been made in this direction.

The delimitation of land and water area in this vast unknown territory is only the first step in its exploration, and the essential problems to be solved relate to its meteorological, hydrographical, magnetic, oceanographic and geological conditions, all of which require patient and long-continued work.

The great merit of the work of men like Peary and Cook lies in the contribution that they have made to the technique of Arctic travel. For we must not forget that the traveler who passes over a difficult route does not become by this feat an explorer. We expect the explorer not only to travel, but also to see and to

observe things worth seeing; and it would seem that Peary, with all his perseverance and skill in travel, has not practised this art, and has not added much to our stock of knowledge, measured by the amount of money and energy spent on his work. Even less does this seem to be the case in Cook's travels. The scientist will therefore gratefully accept the contributions to the technique of travel made by both men, but will pass over the adventurous trip as, comparatively speaking, irrelevant in the development of geographical knowledge.

It may be of some interest at the present moment to review briefly the development of the technique of polar travel.

All the early attempts at exploration of the Arctic were made by means of vessels, and it was naturally difficult to make headway against the dangers of the ice in vessels propelled by sails. A few attempts were made in early times to push northward by means of sledges from vessels caught in the ice, but none of these led to important results.

A change of method in Arctic exploration was brought about by the Franklin search expeditions in the American Archipelago. While the outlines of the long strait leading from Baffin Bay westward into the Arctic Ocean were ascertained by Parry in an exceptionally favorable year, the forms of the numerous islands and straits were laid down in detail by the laborious sledge expeditions which started from the numerous vessels that were sent into this area to discover the fate of the Franklin expedition. In all these cases the sledge expeditions were organized on board the vessels, without the help of Eskimos, and dogs did not play an important part in their management. The achievements of these explorations were great; but the expense of the journeys, the number of men required, and the necessity of bases of supply, made their work laborious and difficult.

A great improvement in methods of exploration by means of sledges was first introduced by Sir John Rae, who set out on his search for the Franklin expedition from the northwestern corner of Hudson Bay, utilizing the usual ways of travel employed by the agents of the

Hudson Bay Company. This mode of travel, with the help of natives, was not fully developed until the whaling industry of Hudson Bay and Cumberland Sound began to flourish, in the middle of the second half of the past century. It was particularly the merit of Charles Francis Hall, who later on commanded the American "Polaris" expedition, to have developed the technique of travel-

serviceable only as long as land formed the basis of progress. In Peary's and Nansen's attempts to utilize the inland ice of Greenland, new methods had to be developed; and in Peary's later dashes northward over the polar ice, as well as in Nansen's dash northward from the "Fram" and on his return journey, an element of risk is introduced which makes careful investigation on



MAP OF THE REGION AROUND THE NORTH POLE.

ing with the assistance of Eskimos. Altho the scientific achievements of his travels are not considerable, his contribution to the technique of Arctic traveling has been of great importance in the whole later exploration of the Arctic Archipelago, of the Smith Sound region, and of East Greenland. In course of time it seemed obvious that this method of exploration would, on the whole, be

expeditions of this kind well-nigh impossible.

Much more promising for the exploration of the open sea is a method which was developed during the second half of the past century. Ships have been caught in the ice on former expeditions and have been carried 'way out of their course. The studies of the hydrographic conditions of the Arctic had led

to a number of important conclusions. Altho De Long, when starting on his ill-fated expedition in 1879, still believed that a mass of land might connect Wrangel Land with Greenland, Bessels, a member of the American "Polaris" expedition, had proved conclusively, as early as 1870, that Greenland could not extend northward beyond the 84th degree of latitude. His conclusions were based on tidal observations made in Smith Sound. This, taken in connection with the strong current of Arctic water setting southward along the east coast of Greenland, suggested that in the long run the mass of surface water of the Arctic finds its way southward between Greenland and Spitzbergen. It seemed likely, therefore, that if a vessel strong enough to withstand the pressure of the ice could be driven into the Arctic ice, it would gradually drift across the Arctic Ocean and come out between Greenland and Spitzbergen. The existence of this drift was proved when the relics of De Long's vessel, the "Jeannette," were found several years after her loss in Greenland. Their probable drift thru the Asiatic side of the unknown territory is shown on our sketch-map. Later on Nansen, on the great expedition of the "Fram," which has contributed so much to our knowledge of the Arctic, tried to cross the Arctic by utilizing the movements of the ice, and it will readily be seen that similar drifts may clear up many of the geographical problems of the Central Arctic area. The great danger and difficulty in undertakings of this kind, starting northward from the American coast, lies in the fact that in many seasons the ice will be driven against the coast line of the Arctic Archipelago, extending from the Mackenzie region to the northeasternmost cape of Greenland. The descriptions given by the Franklin expeditions, which

explored the most western islands of the Arctic Archipelago, and the descriptions of the ice north of Ellesmere Land, are proof of the formidable character of these pressures. Still, it would seem, in the light of the extended experience of the past century, that for a well-prepared expedition retreat over Arctic islands would be possible.

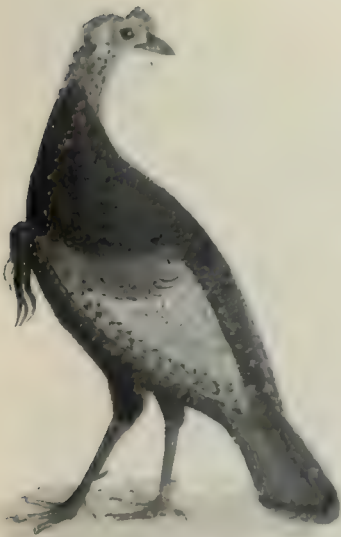
Still another method of Arctic exploration has been attempted, directed more toward the observation of the physical phenomena of the atmosphere and the waters and magnetic conditions than to topographical exploration. The most systematic attempt of this kind was made in the year 1883, when the various nations maintained a number of circum-polar stations, both in the Arctic and in the Antarctic, whose observations have contributed much to our knowledge of the physical conditions of the earth. In connection with these expeditions will be remembered the attempts of Captain Howgate, who was one of the first to call attention to the feasibility of both geographical and physical observations supported by permanent bases.

It seems that we are destined to see in the near future serious beginnings of a new method of Arctic exploration by means of the airship. After the unfortunate attempt by André and the repeated failures of Wellman, the question of a systematic exploration of the higher regions of the atmosphere is to be attempted systematically by an airship built on the Zeppelin plan.

The topographical problems of the Arctic, as well as those relating to the physical conditions of the earth that must be solved in the Arctic and Antarctic, are of great importance, and it will be seen that the technical achievements of the last century have placed us in a condition which makes the solution of these problems feasible.

NEW YORK CITY.

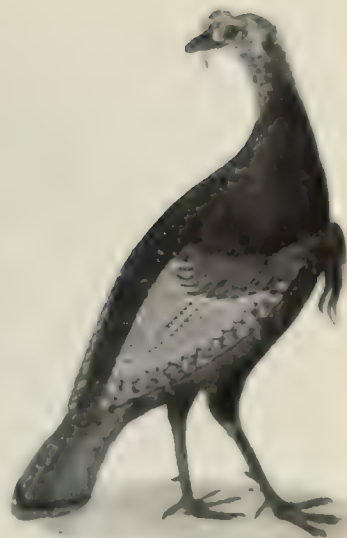




High Prices

BY THE HON. COE I. CRAWFORD

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH DAKOTA



There is a good deal of complaint nowadays about high prices and the increased cost of living. It is a fact which none can deny that the prices of the necessities of life have, as a rule, steadily increased during the past ten years, and that from 30 to 50 per cent. more money is required in the support and maintenance of a family today than was necessary ten or twelve years ago.

A laborer getting a salary of from sixty to seventy-five dollars per month in 1896 could support his family in simple comfort and save something besides; but in 1908 he found it impossible, with the same wages, to pay his rent and keep even with his grocer, try he never so hard.

This increase in the cost of living, where no corresponding increase in wages and fixt salaries has occurred, has caused a bitter protest. People are inquiring into the cause. Is it a bad thing for the country to have an era of high and generally advancing prices?

That depends entirely upon the angle from which you view it. If you are a poor man or woman, dependent entirely upon a daily wage or a monthly or yearly salary which has not increased in the same ratio, the period of high prices is not a good thing for you, and you have a right to insist upon better pay or lower cost of living.

If, on the other hand, you are engaged in the production of articles of food and raiment, or other materials of general use and necessity—a farmer, for instance, or a banker, buyer and seller, investor, manufacturer, carrier of commodities, or a member of a labor union in a flourishing plant where, thru the union, you have compelled a corresponding increase in wages—the advance in

prices and the resulting activity in business has been and is a good thing for you. It has been a fine thing for

the farmer in the great Middle West, because, in addition to the enormous increase in the value of his farm, the prices of farm products have increased along with the general prices of the things he has to buy, and the steady increase in prices during the past ten years has made him rich. But notwithstanding the fact that the country has prospered marvelously during the past twelve years, and notwithstanding the fact that the shop, the store, the factory, the mine and the farm have brought rich returns, we must not overlook the burden which these high prices have put upon the family of the poor man whose wages have not increased in the same ratio. These more unfortunate ones are making a vigorous protest, and one of the live questions just now is: Why have prices gone up? Why is the cost of living so much more than it was ten years ago?

Some answer at once that the trusts and combinations in restraint of trade, crushing out all competition, have arbitrarily increased prices to the point of extortion; others charge that the protective tariff is to blame; others again tell us that these prices are fixt by the law of supply and demand, and result from the increase in the volume of our currency, and from other natural causes.

What is the correct answer to this serious inquiry? Can we attribute the general advance of prices to combinations in restraint of trade? If the price of crude and refined petroleum or the price of steel rails had advanced very materially during the past ten years, and the price of other staple articles had re-

remained stationary, or fallen, it would be a fair inference to say that the increase in the price of crude and refined petroleum and in the price of steel rails was because the Standard Oil Company and the United States Steel Corporation have a monopoly in the production of these articles.

But when we discover that the prices of ten thousand articles which neither the Standard Oil Company, the United States Steel Corporation nor any other trust controls have steadily advanced more rapidly than petroleum, and that the price of steel rails has not advanced at all, this explanation does not explain.

I am decidedly in favor of the most rigid Federal supervision of great monopolies like the Standard and the United States Steel. Such combinations should not be permitted to follow their own sweet will in fixing the price of any article of necessity. But it is manifest that their power to fix the price of oil, or of steel rails, has no connection with the high price paid for wheat, barley, flax, pork, mutton, beef, fish, lard, cheese, milk, butter, poultry, eggs, rice, rent, clothing, and countless commodities produced by individuals in no manner connected with any combination in restraint of trade. Monopoly can neither be defended nor excused, but it is not the cause of prevailing high prices.

Are excessive tariff duties to blame for these high prices generally?

I do not believe in excessive protective tariffs because they lead to grave abuse and injustice; but the explanation of high prices is not found there. If the prices which have so steadily advanced during the past ten years were confined to articles exclusively produced by a combination of American manufacturers under the protection of a tariff so high as to exclude all foreign competition, while the prices of other articles not so protected remained stationary or dropped into a lower scale, we would be justified in attributing the higher prices of such protected articles to the prohibitive tariff and to domestic monopoly; but that is not the case.

The United States Steel Corporation, in many lines, enjoys a monopoly, and yet its products have not advanced more than thousands of articles which it does

not produce or control and the production of which is not protected by the tariff, nor by any trust or combination whatsoever.

Grant that prohibitive tariffs are responsible for such advances above the general level as may be traced to them, yet this does not explain the generally high and advancing prices of innumerable articles to which they bear no relation.

There is a heavy tariff on sugar and the American Sugar Refining Company is one of the worst outlaws in the country. But sugar is one of the few articles that has not advanced in price. On the contrary, it has gone down. In 1907 we imported four billion pounds of sugar, which paid a duty of over sixty million dollars, and yet, while the price of food products not affected by the tariff increased over 26 per cent. during the past ten years, the price of sugar fell 1.6 per cent. This fall in price was undoubtedly due to overproduction, but it indicates that some other cause than monopoly and high protective tariffs is responsible for the general advance in prices.

Statistics collected by the Bureau of Labor show that the advance in prices has been worldwide, and that the products of the farm have kept pace with the products of the mill and factory. What, then, is the cause?

Manifestly, it is complex. Many elements enter into it. Variations in the harvest, changes in the fashions and habits of the people, the use of other articles as substitutes, overproduction, shortage in supply—all these, to a greater or less degree, affect prices.

But there is another very material factor which has not been taken into full account, and that is the substantial increase in the volume of gold, which measures the value of all commodities, and the increase in the circulating medium of the United States during the past twelve years. On July 1, 1896, the circulation per capita in the United States was \$21.10, while on July 1, 1909, notwithstanding the great increase in population since 1896, it was \$35.01 per capita, an increase of \$13.91 per capita. The world's coinage in 1896 was a little less than \$200,000,000; in 1907 it was a

little more than \$400,000,000. In 1896 the production of gold in the United States was \$53,088,000; in 1907 it was \$89,620,389. This enormous increase in the world's coinage of money and this enormous increase in the circulation per capita in the United States have obviously lessened the purchasing power of the dollar.

The value of commodities expressed in a cheaper dollar means, of course, higher prices. While this increase in money volume is not, of course, the sole cause of advancing prices, it is the prime cause, and for some reason it has been given slight attention in the public discussion so far. It has been the chief contributing cause to prosperity and good times, and no one could secure a hearing who would propose a contraction of the present volume of circulation.

While the laboring man, whose wages have not advanced as swiftly as the cost of living, and the man dependent upon a fixed salary which has not advanced at the same rate, have suffered and have

reason to complain, statistics show, nevertheless, that the average wage per hour in over 4,000 establishments in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States in 1907 was 28.8 per cent. higher than the average wage per hour for the years from 1890 to 1899. The number of employees was 44.4 per cent. greater.

On account of money being plentiful and actively employed during these years of increasing money volume, labor has been quite generally employed also. From this condition of industry and production, it seems clear that what is needed is a fair advance in the wages and salaries of employees, where they have not kept pace with advancing prices, and not an attempt to reduce the general maintenance of good prices. With the volume of currency kept full and no restraint upon gold coinage, prices will go still higher, but the general result will be due to the increasing volume of circulating medium rather than to monopoly.

HURON, S. DAK.



The Fruit of Their Way

BY BOLTON HALL

"I WANT to buy military glory," said the Nation. "Your advertisement says that your price is Taxes and Blood and that you give a Business Boom as a premium."

"Quite so," replied the Devil: "the Boom is a recent inducement, because only soldiers and contractors want war for itself."

"But," said the Nation, "how do I know that you will collect no further price?"

"Ah, well," said the Devil, "of course there is a little vanity; you know 'he that soweth iniquity shall reap vanity,' but you won't mind that."

"No-o," said the Nation, "but I have heard that you are a liar from the beginning; what guarantee have I that I shall not get more than I bargain for?"

"Why, my dear," said the Devil, "you are guaranteed a fair deal by God, 'the righteous shall eat of the fruit of their doings and the reward of his hands shall be given the wicked.' Isn't that plain?"

"Then war be it," said the Nation.

After the Victory the Nation began to take account of stock, and found Monopoly and Bonds and the Man on Horseback and Imperialism and Corruption among the fruits of the war.

"Here," said the Nation, "you Devil! these don't belong to me. I was to have only the goods I ordered."

"Why," said the Devil, "be reasonable. Those are not the goods, those are only the wrappings that you took off."

"But where is the Business Boom?"

"Oh, the Monopolists appropriated that," said the Devil.

NEW YORK CITY

The New Mayor of New York City

BY FREDERIC W. HINRICHS

[Mr. Hinrichs is a prominent New York lawyer. He has served as counsel to the Mayor of New York City, and is well qualified to write on the subject treated.]

WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, the candidate of the Democratic party elected Mayor of New York, received contributions from friends to defray his campaign expenses—but he returned every remittance, and, furthermore, did not spend a dollar of his own means to insure his election.

And, in other respects, also, the Mayor-elect was a unique figure in the recent stirring political contest. He stood out as the most conspicuous example of a candidate for a great office—surpassed in importance and power by that of the Presidency only—openly and persistently defying the metropolitan papers to do their utmost in writing him down. The *New York Press* seemed, at times, to be the only prominent paper in the entire city faithfully and enthusiastically supporting him.

The circumstances leading up to Judge Gaynor's nomination were also unique. It is generally believed that he was not the real choice of the convention which nominated him, nor even of the political leaders who dominated the convention. Long before the convention met, however, he was clearly the most prominent mayoralty possibility before the people. And it cannot be seriously questioned that if the primary reforms advocated by Governor Hughes had been the law of the State, Judge Gaynor would have led in the primaries of both great parties. His Republican opponent would probably have polled but few votes, since he was politically unknown prior to his nomination.

The Republicans refused to make the Judge their candidate. The Democrats, *nilens-nilens*, promptly accepted him as their standard-bearer.

Owing to the peculiar situation which the campaign developed, Mr. Hearst entered the field as a third candidate for the office of Mayor, with substantially the same ticket behind him in a great part of the city as that behind Mr. Bannard, the Republican nominee. Judge

Gaynor was, as a result, the only candidate elected on the Democratic city ticket, while the combination of Republicans or Fusionists and of Hearstites was quite generally successful in the several boroughs of the city.

Judge Gaynor's election was by a plurality considerably in excess of 70,000 over his principal opponent, Mr. Bannard. Mr. Hearst drew from both parties. The vote for Judge Gaynor was not phenomenally large. In view of all the conditions of this singular campaign his nomination was apparently a popular one. The likelihood of such nomination forced itself upon Judge Gaynor's attention months before the campaign opened. His availability was admitted by most men in public life. His popularity and his subsequent nomination were undoubtedly due to his conspicuous record in and out of office. His subsequent election by a decided plurality may, therefore, fairly be called a personal triumph.

He was wont to exclaim during the campaign, with a measure of pardonable pride, "No boss ever made me and none can pull me down." It is not an exaggeration to state that the Judge's record compelled his nomination, and hence, in a large measure, his election. It is the hope of all of his well-wishers that no outside selfish influence will cause him to suffer an eclipse.

It is commendable in an American properly to aspire to high office. Yet, nevertheless, it is true that Judge Gaynor, as to this particular contest, long hesitated before he permitted his name to be used. If we look back to early spring when his name was first conspicuously mentioned, we shall find most men familiar with political conditions in both parties frankly admitting that his nomination would probably mean his election.

Many of his enthusiastic supporters undoubtedly expected for him a great majority. But after the campaign joined the complexity of the situation

was such that no one could truly predict the result. Never, it is believed, was there so much independent voting as in the last campaign. The event was as stated. The plurality was sufficient to elect the Judge, but not so large as to tempt him, even were he so inclined, to be reckless in his appointments or careless in the subsequent conduct of his exalted office.

Those who know him best believe that his "whole anxiety is to make good appointments and to get good government."

There have been many campaigns in the City of New York quite as exciting as that thru which we have just passed. But no campaign was ever conducted on a lower level. Personalities were the rule. Principles were almost ignored.

It is the belief of not a few well-informed citizens that the campaign of slander was instituted and maintained in order to prevent a presentation to the voters of the importance of city-built, city-owned, and city-controlled subways. The Democratic platform was outspoken upon this subject, and the views of most men who have studied the problem of rapid transit with an eye single to the city's interests were never so well expressed. This Democratic platform was from the pen of Judge Gaynor.

It distinctly declared in favor of the building by the city of its future subways. But, best of all, it provided that no operating leases should be permitted until the contracts for building had been awarded and partly or wholly completed. For the first time a party platform in a New York City election emphatically de-

clared in favor of awarding contracts for construction separately from those for operation.

Judge Gaynor was assailed from the start to the finish. He was charged with every possible offense and shortcoming. His integrity as a judge was questioned. His assailants did not hesitate to take up slanders long ago supposed to have been laid to rest. All of this finally culminated in a rumor which had its start in the West to the effect that the Judge was an apostate to his faith, and all Catholics were urged to vote against him.

The Judge at first failed to notice the bitter assaults made upon him, or referred for answer to his public record. At length, however, he retaliated in kind, and doubtless said much that he subsequently regretted—but the provocation was great. The last attack made upon him, so clearly un-American in character, reacted against its inventors, and, doubt-

less won for him many votes. The mingling of creed with politics is not relished by an American constituency, and still less, perhaps, by one so cosmopolitan as is the population of New York City.

Now that the smoke of battle has cleared away, even the professional critics begin to forget their criticisms, and the slanderers and backbiters have long ago disappeared. The spectacle was presented (and it was, indeed, a spectacle) of the man attacked sending to his principal detractor and oppo-

nents, after he had triumphed and they had failed, envelopes filled with clippings and the like, which he had recovered during the campaign, and which contained material hurtful to their reputations, but



JUDGE WILLIAM J. GAYNOR.
Mayor elect of New York.

which he had steadily refused to use against them. This action on the part of Judge Gaynor deserves general commendation.

Now, even in the ranks of the opposition, many of the Judge's fellow-citizens begin to speak of the real Gaynor as the people have known him for years. He was born in Northern New York in 1851, a member of a family made up of both Protestants and Catholics. He has in him a strain of Irish fighting stock. In his boyhood and early youth he heard frequent discussions in his family circle as to the relative merits of the different theological schools. For a few years, in early youth, he attended the school of the Christian Brothers. But he early tired of theological controversy and of a religious atmosphere, and as a mere youth determined to study law. For a while he lived in Boston, and then came to Brooklyn in the early 70's, not long after reaching his majority. While engaged in journalistic work he pursued the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. That he made great strides in his profession is known to all. The bench and the bar recognized his admirable legal gifts. He early mingled in politics, and soon became known and feared as a foe of corruption in public life. One recent outline of his life correctly puts it when it says that he "gained national reputation by effective work in breaking up 'rings' within the Democratic party, of which party he was an adherent." His prevention of the Long Island Water Supply Company purchase by Brooklyn gained for him great prominence, and caused the promising political career of the then Democratic Mayor of Brooklyn to come to an end. The part which he took in securing the conviction of the notorious John Y. McKane, for election frauds, is known to all. As a consequence of this and of other public acts he was at first shunned by the leaders of his corrupt party machine. It required courage for young Gaynor to stand alone, and among his party associates he did for years in fighting wrongs within his party's organization. The people, generally, began to talk about him for Mayor of the old City of Brooklyn, on the Republican ticket, altho he was a Democrat. That nomination was not

accorded to him, but he was persuaded at the time to stand as a candidate for the Supreme Court Judgeship. In a Democratic district, against a Democratic opponent, tho upon a Republican ticket, he carried every county. This was in 1903, when he, with Edward M. Shepard and a few other well-known Democrats, took the stump for Mr. Schieren, the Republican candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn. It will hardly be denied by any one familiar with the facts that Judge Gaynor's advocacy of Mr. Schieren's election contributed, more than any other one element in the campaign, to roll up the astounding majority for the head of the Republican ticket.

After serving with singular zeal and ability as a judge for twelve years, Mr. Higgins, a Republican Governor, designated Judge Gaynor to sit in the Appellate Division, Second Department, of the New York Supreme Court, and this, too, without any suggestion from the Judge. In 1907, when his first term as judge expired, he was renominated by the Democrats, the Republicans and the Independence Leaguers for a second term, and was elected practically unanimously. The present Republican reform-Governor Hughes thereupon redesignated Judge Gaynor to a seat in the Appellate Division. From this court he resigned, as the Constitution required, when he accepted the recent nomination for Mayor.

It is well known to many of Judge Gaynor's friends that the nomination for Mayor of Brooklyn was once at least definitely offered to him by his party associates. It is known to the writer that the nomination for Governor could once at least have been had by Judge Gaynor if he had merely expressed a willingness to run.

As a judge he made many enemies among members of the bar, because of his occasional irritability and impatience, and what often seemed discourtesy and unnecessary harshness in the call of his calendars when sitting as a trial judge. Yet his very enemies of the bar admit his ability and his untiring energy, both of which qualities he has displayed as a trial judge and also as an appellate judge. He has accomplished great results in the rapid disposition of the business of the courts with which he has been connected. He has made better pleaders of the law-

yers who have appeared before him at a time when good pleading had become almost a lost art. He became a recognized authority on libel and many other branches of the law. His decisions have been cited all over the land, and his opinions quoted, and no judge in his judicial department has had fewer reversals.

This is a great record. Such a man as Judge Gaynor has proved himself to be cannot readily be disregarded or set aside. Thru hard work, "drudgery," as he prefers to call it, he has, in a sense, made himself. By "drudgery" he purposes making himself an acceptable Mayor.

Judge Gaynor is fond of walking, of his dogs, and of farming. He is more genial than many suppose. His stern aspect on the bench has led many to think that he rarely smiles. His manner is most democratic and he is popular among the plain people and the farmers of St. James, L. I., where is his country home, and among the wage-earners, and the many, many thousands of the city's population who are at times overlooked.

He has a deeply religious nature, altho occasional outbursts of irritability, accompanied by violent speech, would lead to an opposite inference. But those who have seen him in his great law library, or with his children, or with his farm pets, have learned to know the gentler side of this singular man, and have observed how he is given, at times, to meditation and to solemn introspection. When he recently said to a friend, in his sanctum, during the heat of the campaign, quietly and without affectation, "If I am defeated I shall be content. I did not want to be Mayor. If I am defeated I shall feel that it is because God willed it so." That friend believed that Judge Gaynor meant what he said. And when the judge added, "I may not be the best equipped man for Mayor, but should I be elected I shall sit at that desk and work, and do what I always have done—drudge, drudge, drudge until I learn," his friend recognized that in this he exhibited a quality of teachableness without which no man can succeed in any great undertaking. And when he ended by saying, "Tho perhaps not best fitted for Mayor by knowledge, I nevertheless

feel within me a power—the power to root out corruption in the government of this city," the friend felt that there was cause indeed to expect that the man before him would astonish his critics and adversaries, cement the ties of his supporters, and make for himself lasting renown as a great Mayor of the American metropolis.

What the future of the Mayor-elect may be, no one knows. In common with Mr. Roosevelt, he has a talent for saying and doing things which attract attention. Few men are better known in the United States than Judge Gaynor. He has always preached non-partisanship in city government. This must mean that he will know neither Republican nor Democrat in his appointments—that his sole desire will be good and efficient administration—and that the vast patronage, directly or indirectly, at his disposal under the terms of the charter, will be distributed because of fitness. Honesty and ability will be the qualities sought. The Mayor-elect believes that he can do something to lift government up, and to place its activities upon a somewhat higher plane than that which we have hitherto known.

His great powers as Mayor in the making of appointments give him a great opportunity. His commanding position in the important financial board of the city, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, will place enormous responsibilities upon his shoulders. It is true that he has but three out of sixteen votes in that board, and that his colleagues in that body were not on the same ticket with him. Yet the Mayor is the conspicuous figure in the board, and where he sits is the head of the table.

New York City, under the last Federal census, contained one-twenty-second of the population of the United States. Every twenty-second person, man, woman, or child, in the republic lived, in the year 1900, in this city. Its population was only exceeded by four States in the Union, including, of course, the Empire State itself. There were more people in the City of New York, under the census of 1900, by 700,000 than in all of New England, excepting the State of Massachusetts. If Boston be included there would still have been 200,000 more

people in the City of New York. This meant that in a city election, in 1900, approximately 4,000,000 citizens were entitled to vote than in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and the City of Boston combined. These facts reveal how important a national event an election in New York City is, and how important a personage its chief executive has come to be.

The mayoralty has been called a political graveyard. Few mayors have reached high distinction. Under the coming census of 1910 it will, doubtless, appear that one out of every twenty inhabitants of our great land dwells in New York City. The actions of the Mayor more directly concern and affect this twentieth part of the population of our country than do the deeds of the

President affect or concern the entire population of the land. The Mayor stands nearer to the people. His conduct is, therefore, easily observed and marked, and more readily meets with condemnation or approval.

A Mayor ought to be conscious of the millions of eyes in the metropolis which are fixt upon him. He should act in the fear of God and with great love for his fellowmen. If he so acts, and thereby wins applause, it will be well. If he so acts, and yet receives condemnation, it will still be well with *him*, at least. If he refuses so to act, whether his be a temporal gain or a temporal loss, he will have forfeited all that is worth having—the approval of conscience, the maintenance of self-respect, and the peace which comes from doing one's best.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.



A Defense of the Modern Church

BY FRANK CRANE, D.D.



LITERATURE runs in ruts. Styles are as dominant in magazine articles as in woman's dress. One of the newest things is a page or two upon the decadence of the modern Church. As a rule, popular periodicals steer shy of all reference to religion; it is a dangerous topic. Still, religion remains the most interesting topic in the world, and editors will drift back to it one way or another.

It is the modern Church that is belabored. The old Church of our mothers was all right, but the present-day institution is doddering. It is not drawing crowds, not increasing in membership, cannot get money as it used to, the preachers have lost influence, and so forth.

Now, there is something to be said for the defendant. It is not being said, either by the Church apologists them-

selves or by the able Philistines. Neither party comprehends that the modern Church is absolutely different, in its aims, methods and policy, from the medieval Church.

There are two aims for a Church; one is to increase itself, the other is to leaven and uplift the community. The former implies a saved island of saints in an ocean of sinners; the latter a sweetened ocean. The former is medievalism, the latter modernism. From its point of view, the Church of yesterday was right, at least consistent, for it regarded the Kingdom of God on earth and the Church to be synonymous. The Church of today distinctly repudiates any such idea. It does not seek to save the world by getting all the population to join the Church, but rather to leaven the world, stimulating and inspiring society to seek its own salvation in its own ways. We aim not for more members, but a better manhood; not to strengthen our

churches, but to strengthen the sense of God in the community. Ecclesiastical ambition is as suicidal as personal ambition. "He must increase, but I must decrease," is in the modern Church's mind. "He that saveth his life shall lose" is true also of organizations. Personal altruism conjoined with churchly selfishness and greed is a Machiavellian combination. We labor and pray, not for the reign of the Church over all men, but to make Church control of anything more and more unnecessary. We "seek a city," and the city we seek "has no temple therein."

Success, in the common acceptation of the term, is bought only at the price of sacrificed ideals. To have an "efficient organization" the best means is absolutism; German government is more efficient than American, yet we prefer our democracy because we value individual freedom above national efficiency. To attract great crowds we must appeal to the crudest emotions and prejudices of the people. Looking at the multitudes that throng baseball parks and theaters, we say, "We should like very much to have this success—but we are not willing to pay the price." You cannot eat your cake and have it, too.

The American Church finds itself in a position today that absolutely prohibits any such success. The moment you attempt to rationalize religion, and appeal to men to reject all spiritual authority save self and God, and to "work out their own salvation," that moment you have ruined your chances of ever controlling them. You have become a protestant. And Protestantism means individualism. You can never herd protestants except as you drive your flock toward the absolutism of the Dark Ages.

Knowledge isolates. Reason develops the individual and renders him unfit for use in a machine. Among those whose thought is free the only union possible is that of feeling and of work. Hence the only unity to be hoped for in the future of Christendom is that of love and of service.

These are the principles of our day, and it seems to me they have done and are doing fully as much for the world as the vast religious machines of history. We have done and are doing a great

work, tho we seem more disposed to whine over what it costs us than to rejoice over what we have gained. We have built no cathedrals, but we have filled a continent with public schools.

I submit: we have less and less Church schools where children are trained to be good churchmen, but we claim the public schools, and dare to say that if there had been no protesting, individualistic, non-church-magnifying, religious democracy, there would have been no public school system.

We are building no convents nor monasteries, and our theological seminaries (faded remnants of the monastic idea) languish; but we claim to have made Yale and Harvard and Williams and Bowdoin and Wellesley and Smith. And what if they have left us and we no longer command them? Children get along better to leave home when they become of age. God bless 'em and God speed!

We have no hordes of professional religious and similar poverty-coddlers in the name of charity; but we say that it is our spirit and largely our men and women that have made and keep the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Associated Charities, the Day Nurseries, and many similar non-sectarian abolishers of ignorance, poverty and vice.

We have fewer and fewer Church-dominated hospitals and ecclesiastical orphanages, but it is traceable to the modern Church that the people by civic and private means have built city hospitals, deaf and dumb asylums, institutions for the blind, insane, and feeble-minded, and State reform schools.

We have outgrown the false idea of Church success, that it consists in a powerful, numerous, and wealthy organization. The Church has no business with power, numbers, and wealth. The Church is the exponent of the ideal. The institutional church will never thrive among us; we prefer to help support the Young Men's Christian Association. We aim at the individual, to make him a better man; we have no desire to weld him into a machine.

The Church is dying out! It is dying in! It is dying into the community. "Thou fool, that which thou sowest is

not quickened except it die." And there has never been an age morally quicker than this. We have no Savonarolas nor Knoxes, but when in history did laymen do such a job of moral house-cleaning as in the recent insurance investigations? We have no Luthers nor Wesleys, but this age has a better product in such laymen as Roosevelt, Heney, Hughes, and Folk. We preachers cannot control our flocks, but we can educate a people who

furnish the clientèle for the popular sin-lashing monthlies. Think of that—it is the magazines that expose the patent-medicine vampires and smash the sleek corporation brigands that are the money makers! I claim such a populace as the product of an individualistic, non-herdable conscience, the directly sought product of the Modern Church. "*Si monumentum quaeris circumspice!*"

CHICAGO, ILL.



Francisco Ferrer

BY ALVAN F. SANBORN

"When one speaks of Spanish matters, even if one has crossed the Pyrenees, read the papers and listened to conversations, one should hesitate before formulating the slightest judgment and should correct each affirmation by careful reservations."

EARLY in 1883 the Spanish newspapers printed appalling accounts of a reign of terror in Andalusia. They reported housebreakings, highway robberies, incendiary fires and murders to be everyday occurrences. They declared these barbarous and iniquitous acts to be the work of a secret order, a mysterious tribunal, "*La Mano Negra*," whose discipline was so relentless that "neither a father dared refuse to plunge a poniard into the heart of his own son, nor a son to bathe his hands in the blood of his own father, if the tribunal so decreed." Several sensational disclosures followed. Under a stone in the open country a bundle of papers, which included the complete statutes of the order,

and on a wall at Villanueva, the imprint of a black hand (*la mano negra*), the terrible symbol before which menstrous deeds were plotted and the agents for

the execution of them designated. Shortly after these discoveries, three particularly atrocious crimes were perpetrated which startled not only all Spain, but all Europe, and which have come down to history as the affairs: (1) of the Mill of La Parilla (the murder of one Campos, a member of the order, for breaking his vows); (2) of Arcos (the murder of a rural policeman, Montera, for refusing to join the order); and (3) of the Tavern of the Four Crossroads (the murder of the tavernkeeper, Antonio Vasquez, because he had incurred the displeasure of the order for one reason or another.

In connection with the affair of the Mill of La Parilla, more than one hundred persons were arrested. Among them were Francisco and Pedro Corbacho y Lago, Juan Ruiz y Ruiz (a schoolmaster), and Roque Vasquez Garcia, respectively president, vice-president, secretary and auditor of *La Mano Negra*, who were charged with having planned the crime and with having signed and sealed the decree of death in the "hut, cabin or cavern" of Ruiz,



FRANCISCO FERRER

and of having dispatched this decree to nine members stationed at the mill of Parilla, who had executed it the same night. Seven of the accused were garotted; six others were condemned to death, but had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment; and one, becoming insane in the course of the trial, was detained in the hospital of the penitentiary of Puerto de Santa Maria.

For the affair of Arcos, Cristobal Duran Gil and Antonio Jaime Dominguez were condemned respectively to imprisonment for life and to imprisonment for fifteen years.

In connection with the affair of the Four Crossroads, there were many arrests, and, if I remember aright, several convictions, tho I cannot affirm the latter positively, not chancing to have by me the record of this trial.

Twenty years later it was demonstrated that the order of *La Mano Negra* was a myth, deliberately created by the police for the purpose of discrediting the leaders of a movement for the organization of farm labor, the rapid progress of which was interfering with the selfish projects of the Castilian lords of the soil. The fires had been set and the robberies committed at the instigation and under the supervision of the police by persons who did not dare to disobey them. The death of the rural policeman (the Arcos affair) was due to a hunting accident. The tavern keeper (affair of the Four Crossroads) probably died a natural death; at least there was no evidence to the contrary. And Campos (affair of the Mill of La Parilla) was killed in a quarrel by his cousin, who had accused him of undue familiarity with the wife of a mutual friend. The confessions upon which the condemnations were based had been wrung from the accused by the infliction of terrible tortures prolonged during several days.

This cruel mystification of *La Mano Negra* is the most flagrant instance, no doubt, of the unscrupulousness of the authorities of modern Spain which it would be possible to cite; but it is by no means the only one. In fact, Georges Clemenceau, in the free-lance days, before he was under the dreary obligation of weighing the diplomatic import of his utterances, asserted in *L'Aurore* that

"the crimes committed at Montjuich and Alcala del Valle excused, in advance, the gesture of the coming avenger."

He would be a rash man who should venture, on the strength of the facts now at his disposal, to affirm that the recent condemnation and execution of Francisco Ferrer was due to a machination of the Spanish authorities; but he would be an equally rash man who should venture to affirm the contrary. The manner in which the evidence against Ferrer was collected leaves the way open to all sorts of suspicions, and it is impossible to dismiss with a sniff the striking analogy between the discovery by the police of the statutes of *La Mano Negra* under a stone and the discovery by the police in Ferrer's empty house of a typewritten manifesto calling for the burning of convents, the extermination of the religious orders, the destruction of banks and railroads, etc.

There are even signs that the anti-Ferrer plot (if plot there was) was participated in by the anti-governmental forces, and that Ferrer was done to death as much by petty party squabbles and by the personal jealousies of his supposed friends and allies as by the rancor of the militarists or of the clericals. The anarchists openly attribute the failure of the general strike to treason on the part of the Madrid socialists—a charge which proves the existence of serious divisions among the revolutionary elements. And the biography of Ferrer, just published in Paris by the Committee for the Defense of the Victims of the Spanish Repression, while straining so hard that it comes near bending over backward to make the priesthood responsible for Ferrer's death (the book even bears the title, "*Un Martyr des Prêtres*"), leaves no doubt that Ferrer himself believed that the radical faction had played him a mean trick. Thus, in a long letter to his friend, Charles Malato, a well-known Paris anarchist, Ferrer says:

"You know that I did not have the slightest knowledge of the plan for a general strike on the 26th of July as a protest against the Moroccan War; and I do not see how they have been able to spread the rumor that I was the promoter of it. Who started this rumor? Was it the Lerrouxist* republicans because the

*The Radicals who take their name from the Barcelona deputy Lerroux.

chism, nothing more, nothing less. Like all consistent anarchists, he regarded the public schools under state control, such as exist in America and the more advanced countries of Europe, as so many bulwarks of privilege deliberately designed to maintain the domination of the classes over the masses; and it is more than doubtful if he would have moved his little finger to endow Spain with an educational system of this sort. The public schools of France, for instance (stigmatized as Godless in certain quarters because they aim to maintain neutrality in religious matters), were all but anathema to him because they do not violently assail religion and because they insist on teaching respect for law and for property, love of country and the cult of the family. There were schools other than Church schools in Spain before Ferrer opened his schools, but they interested him little except in so far as he hoped to bring them under his control and impose his revolutionary textbooks upon them. I have on my table one of the textbooks of Ferrer's Modern School, a First Reader. It is entitled "Humanity—Interview of My Niece with Her Uncle," and the author is the anarchist, Paraf-Javal. It describes, in language supposably within the reach of the young, but which only intellectual prodigies might hope to grasp, "The Transformations of the Universe," "The Transformations of the Earth," "The Transformist Theories of Adaptation, of Heredity and of Selection," "The Transformations of Cells," "The Transformations of the Ancestors of the Human Beings of Today," and concludes with an exposition of the "Transformist Philosophy—Universal Transformism and Its Consequences for Humanity." From this concluding chapter I quote a few passages, necessarily fragmentary for want of space, but sufficiently representative to give a fairly correct idea of the nature of the instruction given in the Ferrer schools:

"Uncle—'If by universe we mean the *actual universe*, we may likewise say that the actual universe exists, because substance (that is to say that which is, that is to say, matter-energy) is transformed without ceasing. The universe at a given moment is the state of the matter-energy at that given moment. Hence, to understand the *why* of the actual universe it suffices, the indestructibility of substance

having been established, to follow its transformation up to the present. This is what we have done in eliminating imaginative fictions and in confining ourselves to the domain of observation and experience. We have shown *how* substance is transformed and this has shown us *why* the actual universe exists in its present state.'

"Niece—'In a word, uncle, the universe is the conception which man forms of the ensemble of substance. One question: Is there any objection to saying "Substance is God"?"

"Uncle—'Yes, a very great objection. The word *God* evokes the idea of a *creator*, of a species of *all-powerful bugbear*. Now, as we have already said, if substance is indestructible, nothing warrants us in supposing that it was created and nothing warrants us in applying to it the infantile conception of an all-powerful bugbear.'

Again:

"Niece—'So, uncle, it is probably advisable to cast away, along with the idea of divinity, the ideas of future life and the immortality of the soul?"

"Uncle—'Yes, and not probably, but surely. These ideas proceed from the crazy hope that, contrary to all known facts, a certain resultant of energy, observed solely in certain organisms in activity, will persist in the same form when these organs shall have ceased to function and even when they shall have been decomposed. It is easy to show that the existence of the individual is strictly limited to the period between fecundation and death. Apart from the existence of the individual, there can be no existence for the individual. It is during our existence, therefore, that we must seek our happiness, instead of resigning ourselves to the vain supposition of a posthumous existence.'

"Niece—'What you have just said, uncle, is probably what you mean by the *transformist philosophy*.'

"Uncle—'It is a part, but not the most important part. We have just seen that a knowledge of universal transformism conducts us to the abandonment of prejudices. We have mentioned only the prejudice of divinity; we might mention all the others (authority, fatherland, property, etc.) We shall see that this knowledge enables us also to test very exactly and beyond a possible doubt all human movements which aim at the organization of human happiness.'

Still again:

"Niece—'You believe, then, that lawmakers are incapable ignoramuses?"

"Uncle—'Evidently. Otherwise they would devote themselves to making known to men the *natural law* in order that each person might weigh it, detect its utility and utilize it. On the contrary, they devote themselves to imposing on others, by force, arbitrary opinions, without giving any guarantee that these opinions are interesting. The lawmakers of all countries are a band of megalomaniacs, afflicted with the folly of authority, for the most part slaves of alcohol and tobacco, full of inconceivable ignorance and recklessness.'

Ferrer's example in the matter of marriage renders superfluous the citation of his teachings upon that subject.

Whether Ferrer's evangel (the evangel of anarchism) is calculated to improve the race or the reverse, it is no business of this article to determine. But it is only fair to poor, abused Spain to observe that there are other countries in the world less "clerical" and less "backward" than she, where the establishment of a network of schools specially designed to teach children hatred of religion, antagonism to government and contempt for the flag would create something of a hubbub, to say the least.

The extremely special nature† of Francisco Ferrer's schools goes a long way toward explaining the ease with which his conviction was secured and the relative absence of Spanish protests against his execution. It does not justify, it does not excuse a court (not even a military court sitting in a community which has been declared "under a state of siege") in taking his life if he was guilty of no overt act. To invoke Ferrer's "moral responsibility" for an uprising to which his teachings may have contributed indirectly is to embark upon a course which, followed to its logical conclusion, would render normal living absolutely impossible for all time. Says Albert Delacour, in his *Lettres de Noblesse de l'anarche*:

"When the magistrates entered the cell of the bomb thrower of the Paris Café Terminus, Emile Henry, a book rolled from his bed to the floor. They picked it up gingerly, with edifying reflections on their lips as to the perversion of intellect by dangerous reading, but they stopped stupefied before the words were well out of their mouths, for, on the cover of this book, they read the words, 'History of the Ingenious Hidalgo Don Quixote de la Mancha.'"

Casario, the assassin of President Carnot, read the "Châtiments" of Victor Hugo assiduously.

Vaillant, who was guillotined for

†Paul Robin's former school at Compuis (France) and Tolstoy's school at Yasnaya Polyana bore a remote resemblance to the school of Ferrer.

throwing a bomb in the French Chamber of Deputies, divided his allegiance between Herbert Spencer, Flaubert, Hugo, Proudhon, Rousseau and Voltaire.

Le Temps Nouveau, the leading anarchist journal of France, depends on the impassioned passages of technically non-revolutionary authors for a considerable part of its contents. The "Hamlet" or the "Julius Cæsar" of Shakespeare may prove to be, in the last analysis, quite as incendiary as the direct appeals to violence of a *Libertad*. The historian who recounts impartially the exploits of the regicides and the liberators of history runs the risk of suggesting assassination to his readers. Every philosopher, poet, satirist, novelist or dramatist who exposes the follies, hypocrisies and injustices of society, the insolence of wealth and the corruption of governments, or who questions authority in any sphere, may play sad havoc with a morbid temperament. Said Emile de Saint-Auban, in his defense of the anarchist editor, Jean Grave:

"We were all accomplices, because we all have or will have the tragic disgust, the formidable frankness of which genius makes masterpieces and of which madness makes crimes. All, at certain moments of lugubrious clairvoyance, have perceived under the rent vesture the hideousness of society."

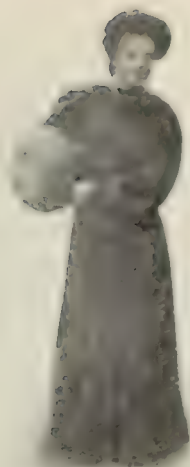
The daredeviltry of Kipling, the glorified hysteria of Dickens, the charming cynicism of Thackeray, the pessimism of Schopenhauer, the individualism of Nietzsche, the lyric indignation of Shelley, the blasting scorn of Byron, the thinly veiled flippancy of Bernard Shaw and the subtle nihilism of Stevenson, are capable of creating more dangerous discontent than the diatribes of the down-right revolutionists. Logic and equity alike demand that these idols be toppled from their pedestals and relegated to the limbo of the enemies of society, if the apostles of new ideas (however abhorrent these ideas may be to the average person) are to be sentenced to death.

PAUL THORNTON





Why Educated Women Do Not Marry



BY ONE WHO DID

FEW articles of more absorbing interest have recently appeared in *THE INDEPENDENT* than that in the issue for October 28, on "Why Educated Women Do Not Marry." It touches upon one of the vital problems of our modern life—the apparent failure of the higher type of women to be sought after as wives. Who is to tell us the reason for this state of affairs? The men try to, but I doubt if they themselves really know; the unmarried women cannot, for they also are ignorant; and the married women will not, as a rule, "fess up." As nearly as it is possible for two people to have the same characteristics, and be guided by the same set of circumstances, I was, before I was married, a duplicate of what the authoress of "Why Educated Women Do Not Marry" describes herself to be. Therefore, perhaps what I, a successful graduate from the sisterhood of "unwilling celibates," can tell the writer of the article in question may be of some value to her—if *THE INDEPENDENT* will be so kind as to place this in her hands. For, from what I have learned from my own experience, and from the confidences of other women, I feel firmly assured that the celibacy of the sisterhood is entirely their own fault. With all their education and culture they have never learned to recognize human nature as it is, to appeal to its littlenesses and its bignesses.

Thruout all the ages, human nature has shown a great hunger—one as deep, or deeper, as that for affection, or gold, or fame—the hunger for romance. In the early days bard and troubadour existed to supply this need; today, in this very "age of materialism," we demand romance, and the stage, the novels and even the newspapers bring it to us. Ro-

mance is the moonlight that silvers over the ugly or commonplace facts of our lives and makes possible the living of them. To this primitive need the educated woman usually fails to respond; altho she has often a deep, theoretical appreciation of the romantic, she neglects to throw about herself any of that glamour without which love cannot germinate. Therein the educated woman is to blame for her unsought state. With the fundamental honesty of an intelligent person she refuses to use what she calls "artifices," and depends solely upon logic, ability and other sterling qualities (and perhaps good clothes) as a means of attraction. While her less truly estimable sister must, to attract at all, cover her greater limitations with a cloak of mystery and appeal; have recourse to what are sometimes contemptuously called "tricks of the trade."

But are such things really contemptible, unless they are used in an unworthy cause? Is the brighter plumage of the birds in mating season contemptible? I, for one, find Ethel, who sits under a rosy lamp talking of love, as admirable as Mary Jane in the harsh glare of a mid-day sun, discoursing brilliantly on biology and sociology. At any rate, Ethel has a surer knowledge of the needs and longings of human nature.

Squat, swarthy, bandy-legged and ignorant, the Eastern woman has so shrouded herself and her personality in multitudinous veils that, for centuries, she has been the ideal of the painter and the poet. But the educated college woman scorns veils; her tastes, her opinions, her prejudices are all eagerly displayed. The only thing that she does hide is her human heart!

Most men's lives are hard and monot-

enous: is it any wonder that they turn from the thud of massive machinery and grind of business house and office to what appeals to their imagination and chivalry, rather than to what touches their brains and logic? Of course, no man would admit that he was sentimental or romantic; far from it. But the student of human nature knows that even the man who marries the heiress for her money is attracted not so much by the actual dollars and cents as by the glamor that riches cast, and that the imagination must be awakened of even the mere sensualist.

And the joke of the thing is that the same honey which catches the masculine fly is alluring to the feminine one. And the men, laughing a little at us in their sleeves, recognize that "the wimen do like a bit o' poetry like," and give us all that we want of it. Does not the youth, yearning to attract, hint of a dark and dreadful past; of an early love affair which left him crushed and heart-broken, intimating at the same time how deeply he still could love; or, Othello-like, tell of his prowess on land and sea. *He* knows that he must appeal to his lady's imagination. Dear me, does not "Unwilling Celibate" see that, when she is used as a confidant, the confider is unconsciously making himself interesting to her, appealing to her love of the unusual and the romantic? And, moreover, when he opens up his heart to her, that it is in response to her manifest charm? Then is her chance to show him that she, too, has a heart; to allow him to guess that she could be quite as sweet a sweetheart as the Polly Jones that he complains of. Of course, I mean for her to do nothing unwomanly, but only the prude finds anything unwomanly in being human.

Poor "Unwilling Celibate," how I laughed over her woes, and cried a little, too, for they are so akin to what were once my own. Like her I was thirty, and all my moonlight walks had been dotted up with Polly Jones as a sauce. I, too, alternated between pride in the friend removed in me and despair at "the mental impersonality" of it all. At last one man came whose Polly Jones was *quodlibet* had to be; deeply I resented her. That resentment was the "spark that fired the clay." It coincided with a

speech of my younger brother anent a girl that he knew: "I am sure," he said, "that if I ever did succeed in getting her she would make a good spooner. That is really why I love her." And I, all these years, had been living in fear that some mere man might think that I suggested possibilities of being a "good spooner," and to guard against a thing so obnoxious to my dignity, had been carefully erecting barriers of aloofness and prosaicness. When I came to analyze it, such I found to be my case. Realizing that even at thirty it is not too late to mend, I took a "brace," to quote my brother again. I gently but firmly declined my old attitude of elder sister; I forgot that I was a dignified college woman, and became merely a woman. It is difficult to tell exactly what I did do, for so much of the distinction consisted in having a different attitude of mind.

When the time came I decided that I did not want to marry the man whose Polly Jones had so changed my life, and he is now the husband of my cousin. Polly Jones having been but a short-lived dream. Before I finally did marry there were other men who came and went away again. And, when at last I made my choice, it was with the consciousness that I had had enough experience of men and their love-making to be sure that I had found the "right man." As it happened, I did marry one to whom my special intellectual gifts are very useful in his life's work; yet he confesses that he never once thought of them; he merely felt that I would be what my brother so crudely summed up as a "good spooner."

Another point visible to the reader of "Why Do Not Educated Women Marry?" is that its writer fails to hold *one* because she is too impartially friendly to *all*. It reminds me of a boy of whom I know, who confided to his mother that for six months he had been trying to propose to his Bessie, and at length had given up, because: "She was so darned friendly that I never got a chance, and she was just as sociable, too, with all the other fellows as she was with me." This is a day of specialists, and to be successful one must specialize, even in love and lovers.

The Negro and the "Solid" South

BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

A FEW weeks ago I made an extended trip thru the State of Virginia, spending seven days in visiting the different cities and towns along the line of the new Virginia Railway, which runs from Deepwater, W. Va., to Norfolk, Va. During the course of that visit I had an opportunity to observe for myself the condition of the colored people in the places thru which we passed and also to talk with a number of prominent and influential white people in regard to the progress of the negroes living in that section of the country.

One of the things that impressed me most upon this journey was the number and the character of the young white men I met who seemed to have, not only a very definite knowledge of, but a very sympathetic interest in the success and the progress of the colored people about them.

One of these men, for example, told me that, after finishing his studies in a Virginia college, he had traveled all over the North and West, hoping to find a place where he could settle down and go to work. After looking the whole country over he had decided to return to Virginia, where he was born and reared. He had settled in one of the little towns that have sprung up along the line of the new railway, and is now seeking, as he told me, to lay the foundation for his own fortune by doing what he is able to build up both races. He was one of many Southern men I have met recently who have discovered that their own success and that of the South lies not in the direction of holding the black man down, but in building him up, making him strong, mentally, morally and economically.

A few days after my return from Virginia there came into my hands a book, written by one of this same younger generation of Southern white men to which I have referred. In this book I found all that I had heard upon my trip thru Virginia and much that I had heard elsewhere, written out and expounded in

a systematic way, making of the casual statements I had heard a sort of philosophy.

In no book which has ever come into my hands have I ever found the policy advocated by some, which seeks to solve the problem of the Southern States by keeping the negro ignorant, so clearly analyzed and described, and nowhere, I may add, have I found this policy so thoroughly discredited and condemned as in this latest volume of Mr. Edgar Gardiner Murphy, of Montgomery, Ala., to which he has given the title, "The Basis of Ascendency."

The thing that makes the book significant, however, is not so much the fact that it condemns and discredits the policy which would deny to the negro the opportunity to advance along the lines in which he has the capacity to do so, but because it shows the futility of it, and outlines a policy which is based upon mutual good will, and gives to both races an opportunity to share in the upbuilding of the new South.

As the title of this book suggests, it is addressed particularly to the white people of the Southern States and seeks to define the terms upon which the Southern people can maintain the ascendancy of the white man in the South and regain for the Southern people that large influence in the affairs of the country and of the world that they once held.

In the course of his argument the author points out that the negro question is not, in its widest significance, a local nor a national question, but is one of the problems that in one way or another touches every people in the world. In the larger sense it is the problem of so adjusting the relations of the different peoples and races of the world that all can live side by side in peace and prosper. In such a world, however, the only chance for a superior race is that it should lift the races and peoples that are down. In no other way, says Mr. Murphy in effect, can the superior race prove its superiority and maintain its ascendancy.

In order to show that this is a stub-

born practical fact and not a mere sentimental idea. Mr. Murphy begins his book by showing how closely interwoven are the moral and material interests of both races in the South. Whether the white man desires it or not every element of the white man's civilization has, to some extent and in some way or other, become the heritage of the black man. In some way or other, and to much greater degree than is generally supposed, the character of the white man's civilization is determined by the uses he makes of it in his relations with the other race. The author says:

"Just as the black man has the use of every street, of every well constructed country road, of every railway, of every public utility of every sort—facilities chiefly demanded and supported by the commerce and intercourse of the stronger race—so he enters, also, however humbly or indirectly, into the heritage of every intellectual and moral asset of the country. If there be freedom of the press; if there be a press fit or unfit to be free; if there be a vital and spiritual religion; if there be books, artists, poets; if there be an historic and responsive language; if there be stable banks, equitable markets, courts accessible and for the most part just; physicians, hospitals, and by no means least—the kindly interest of the wisest and kindest of a more highly developed population—these are the negro's."

And then he continues, and these words suggest the central theme of all the succeeding pages:

"In so far as they are ours, they are his; in so far as they are not his, they tend, in subtle, inexorable fashion, not to be our own. In the fundamental sense we can no more make a bi-racial division of these things than we can of the sunshine, the rain, the returning seasons. It is the fate of the land. It is the tragedy of those of long ago, North and South, who tried at its birth to divide their labors without dividing their liberties. We but confront the fiat of reversal. Labor and freedom are indivisible."

Much has been said in recent years of a growing bitterness between the races. Mr. Murphy has described in detail the origin and development of this reactionary movement. Many people in the North and the South have been inclined to look upon this antagonism between the races as something mysterious and inevitable, which must continue to grow and increase until it ended in some frightful disaster. Mr. Murphy does not share this pessimistic view. He says:

"And yet this movement is among us. I think it will open the greatest intellectual and moral issues of the future as it has already the inter-

ests of our negro masses. Its mere radical spokesmen have proceeded by easy stages from an indiscriminating attack upon the negro's ballot to a like attack upon his schools, his labor, his life—from the contention that no negro shall vote to the contention that no negro shall learn, that no negro shall labor, and (by implication) that no negro shall live. Weaker groups, if they remain at all, remain to serve rather than to share."

But this plan is not altogether practicable. "It is the old effort," as Mr. Murphy says, "to begin where the land began but to ignore its history and its sins." He continues:

"There are some things which are not found among the established privileges of men. No man may choose his parents, nor may he choose his native soil. He cannot remake his country's past, nor alter the assumptions or the principles which have become his civil heritage. More important still, he may not put these principles into operation upon Monday, repeal them or modify them on Tuesday, and reimpose them on Wednesday."

"The fundamental political constitution of a people cannot be perpetually readjusted between meals by devices of application. It cannot be so altered, from instance to instance, as that it may 'hit the negro' in one case and in the next may let the white man off. The thing cannot be done. 'Accidents' will surely happen. The man who declares boldly that he will have one law for the white man and another law for the negro would like us to believe that the only opposition to his program lies in the negro, or in the 'interference of the North,' or in the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. But the real obstacle is something else. It is in the very nature of things; it is in the bone and being of the country; and—little as he may at first believe it—it is in himself."

"No American, North or South, white or black or yellow, wants that sort of country. We know, if we know anything at all, that our own experience is, somehow, the final authority against arbitrary methods."

"Moreover, the very institutions which our discriminations were at first invented to protect are soon, by the increasing bias of these very discriminations, emasculated of their proper power. If it is hard to convict a white man of the murder of a negro, it soon becomes equally hard to convict him of the murder of a white man. Courts which find themselves unable to punish the crimes of a stronger class against a weaker class discover that the legal precedents and the social habit which have stood between the strong and the weak are likely at the last to stand between man and man thru all the classes of the strong. And the failure to punish means the inability to protect. In any society human life in general tends to become as cheap as the life of its humblest representative."

Not only is the repression of the negro, as it has been proposed by some of the more violent political leaders, imprac-

ticable, but it is impossible and the South does not want it. Mr. Murphy says:

"An attitude of unreasoning and permanent repression is to us more intolerable than to the negro. We are too busy, too much interested in other things, too eager for larger enterprises and freer minds, to be consumingly engaged in the business of keeping some one down. The thing, moreover, is impossible. Not only is the negro daily growing stronger, but the whole world will daily add to his strength in direct proportion to the repression which he suffers. The universe—like the peacemaker in the streets—cannot hear our quarrel till the strong man let the weak man go. The South will never have its hearing till the fury goes out of certain eyes and the noise of certain of our public men is stilled. As the world takes the negro's part, as the negro gains in strength, as the South wearies of its more morbid preoccupations, as the cruder policies of repression begin to tremble in the rigid framework of their terms, the representatives of our reactionary leadership—in the honest but pitiful hysteria of their fears—would seek the remedy in *more* repression, and would attempt by the shrieking rancor of their appeals to galvanize into further life the old terrors, and to banish into still fainter distances the better angels of our age."

There is in the South today a class of sincere and honest men who have little or no interest in politics, who believe that the race problem would be solved if negroes would not merely acknowledge their present racial weakness, but accept a position of permanent inferiority, without hope or ambition of rising to a position of greater usefulness or importance than that which the masses of them now occupy in the Southern States. Mr. Murphy does not believe that the caste system is in any respect a solution of the racial problem. He says:

"A policy of fixt political humiliation toward any class of our population comports even less with our instincts than with our interests and our laws. There is no place in our American system for a helot class. Our country is a democracy; and whether we will or no we are the inheritors of a Constitution. This is the second irreducible factor of our problem. Not only is the negro a negro, and not only is that fact among the realities, but it is also among the realities that the re-creation of our institutions and the transformation of the political and social assumptions of our age are not among our privileges. Nor are such enterprises among our conjectures or desires. We want no fixt and permanent populations of 'the inferior.' We may in every personal or social sense desire separation—that is an issue of personal reserve. It trenches upon no legal or social right. It inflicts no degradation of personal, industrial or political status. It is

a dogma, not of repression, but of self-protection and self-development. But to legislate the permanent and indiscriminate political proscription of a whole population is to attempt the refounding of a country which is not exclusively our own, and the revival and reconstitution of an epoch of class autocracy which Jefferson, Washington and Marshall find themselves surpassed. Indeed, our own greater preference is our greater country. The men of the South—whatever may be their political expedients of the moment—have seriously no more interest in the reactionary philosophies of caste than in the political conceptions of Nicholas II. If the conscious and deliberate acceptance of such a status by the weaker group be the only condition of 'peace,' then we had better have something less than peace, for it would indicate an absence of manhood in the weaker population far more serious than an inadequate or belated political capacity, and an absence of moral sagacity in the stronger far more costly than any of the conceivable consequences of racial or political disturbance. To rear the population of a stronger race surrounded by an environment of the lowly and the menial is difficult enough, but to rear such a population—virile in spirit and sensitive to the finer instinct of self-dependence—thronged by the *deliberately* menial, by those who are not only inferior, but who have made a compact to be so, by those whose lot is an accepted subordination and a consenting suberviency, would be more difficult by far. The stronger group within the South, as I have already tried to illustrate, has suffered indescribably from being pressed upon, from either side, by a weaker racial life; yet this 'fate of the strong' has been light compared to the fate involving that higher racial group which thru long periods of time should be subjected to the personal, domestic and industrial contact of a race of men and women wearing the self-accepted and self-approving status of general proscription. It would involve a peril to everything in our life that is self-resourceful, wholesomely self-respecting and soundly strong. For the member of a weaker race to accept the plain personal fact, in this instance or that, that his race is inferior, that it has incapacities or weaknesses, is one thing; for a whole race deliberately to accept a fixt legal and collective inequality of status in a democracy is quite another thing; a thing as injurious to a stronger group as to a weaker; a thing, moreover, which there is a Constitution to prevent, and (should the Constitution sleep) the quick instinct of the South itself to weigh and to reject."

The remedy which Mr. Murphy proposes for present conditions in the South is, as has already been suggested, nothing fanciful nor even wholly new. The hope of the South is not in holding the negro down, but in lifting him up; not in degrading him, but in making him self-respecting. Like most other thoughtful men in the South he believes in the ed-

education of the negro. In regard to the kind of education the negro needs he says:

"At present, as things are, by their occupations than by their schools, there can be no ultimate education of society until the educational significance of economic situations and of economic employments—in their reactions upon individual and social character—are more consciously and more directly included among the policies of the State."

People who have been disappointed in the results of negro education in the South should consider in the first place the meager quality of the education which the negro now receives in some parts of the South. They should consider, also, how very few negroes have thus far received a thoro or a practically valuable education of any kind. But education, the ordinary education, in and of itself is not sufficient. Says Mr. Murphy:

"Education will not instantly avail. The intelligent do not at once make more intelligent followers (or leaders) than the ignorant. The first effect of education in any social group, whether among the poor of Russia or among the negroes of America, will be distracting and divisive. There must be experience also; and education is a necessity, not as a substitute for experience, . . . but because it is the one force which makes experience available."

Few people consider what this experience is like, particularly in the case of the negro who has received some education and has begun to enter into the larger world that is opened to him thru the knowledge which enables him to read. On this point Mr. Murphy says:

"This, after all, is the most significant aspect of the actual education which a stronger group gives to a weaker. It may not be amiss if, in a single sentence, the case be overstated to give it clearness; to teach any group of human beings to read, and then—in the daily press which encompasses it—to give it little to read concerning itself except the flaring records of its crimes or monotonous comments upon its faults; to awaken a mind (and the very contact of our time is awakening the negro mind whether we give it a school or not), and then to touch it only with contempt; sharply to demand the development of high character, and then to class it with the lowest; to insist upon thrift, and then to tolerate such conditions of disadvantage or insecurity to the life and property of the weak as to take from thrift its deepest economic basis—all this constitutes an 'education' which cannot be expected to train any race, much less a weaker one, into the life of a highly useful or happy population. This, . . . is the question. It is not a mere question as to the 'rights' of the negro, as to

academic and outworn contentions of 'the North' or as to the controversial justification of this or that political party. It is a question of practical and fundamental policy. Is the negro race at the South, a large and persistent factor in our economic and political organization, to be, in every fundamental sense, a retrogressive or a co-operative population? The negro masses need the schools, but they need even more profoundly that sort of education, that form of unconscious training, which is found in the quickening of the fundamental economic motives—in the renewal of hope, the arousal of elementary ambitions, the stimulation of those industrial tendencies (such as economy, tenacity, frugality) which spring from a larger sense of security, from a more general confidence in the average rewards of industry and from the simpler satisfactions of educational and civic opportunity. So to touch them and so to use them in the larger policy of our affairs is to increase both their power to produce and their power to purchase, and is to add increasingly to the forces which must contribute to the common development of the South."

Much has been said and written in regard to the manner and the extent to which the South has suffered because of the presence of the negro as a slave and a free man. Mr. Murphy has certainly not tried to minimize these disadvantages. He has pointed out that the very weakness of the black man has been a constant source of temptation to the white man to take advantage of and wrong him. Says Mr. Murphy:

"It is not a good thing for any race to be perpetually dealing with another race with which it does not have to argue, which it may control without explanation, for whom it may think without an attempt at persuasion, and for whom it may act without any real partnership in responsibility."

Notwithstanding this fact, the same weakness of the negro which tempts the white man to wrong him, gives to the white man an opportunity to help him. The author continues:

"In each weakness of every lower social group there lies an opportunity for exploitation; but in each weakness there lies also an opportunity to help. You may use the weak man or the weaker group in the one way or in the other, and by the nature of the use of this man or this group your capacities and faculties (which take their quality from use) are yielded to an education which assumes descending and contractive—or ascending and expanding—forms."

"This is the reason why, altho the average man deteriorates under habitual contact with weaker groups, the exceptional man—in whom the occasions of weakness have developed the co-operative rather than the coercive instinct—is, whether alone, as was Livingstone in Cen-

tral Africa, or submerged in the slums of our greater cities, the highest human type we know. Nor is this the least of the reasons why the exceptional citizen of the 'Black Belt' of the South is so often regarded as a most adequate representative of our gentler and nobler life."

It is from this point of view that Mr. Murphy believes he is able to define the real issue before the South today. The South has the opportunity, by dealing with the negro wisely, justly, and in a spirit at once of humanity and justice, of regaining that position of ascendancy it once held in the affairs of the country and of the world. Says he:

"The issue is always there, for the stronger race so to dwell with the weaker as to upbuild a common state upon the basis of the common welfare, and expressive of the common happiness, may be called the distinctive task of the democratic imperialism, or of an imperial democracy. Yet it is—in either case—the supreme problem just now challenging the political capacity of modern peoples."

This, Mr. Murphy thinks, is the distinctive task, so far as the United States is concerned, of the South. And he adds:

"We may dislike the task, and may shrink from it, may much prefer to deal with the issues peculiar to other localities and peoples, but we cannot escape it; it is the problem which, in the phrase of the period, is 'up to us.'"

I have sought in this brief review to present the question discussed in this book in the spirit and, as far as possible, in the words of the author. I cannot hope that I have succeeded, in the few quotations I have made, in giving a complete and wholly satisfactory review of what is, in many ways, the most searching examination that I remember to have read of the racial question.

In conclusion, I cannot do better than quote the final paragraph of Mr. Murphy's book, in which he says:

"Those lands which are conscious of a great difficulty are not poor. The poor land is that which, having no great difficulty, busies itself with the fictions of its importance; or the land having a great difficulty, but finding no way out of its imperturbable complacency. It was thru the negro in our experience that the South once lost her mastery, not over him alone, but over those opportunities for a national leadership and for an uninterrupted enunciation of service to which her capacities entitled her. It may be that thru this same strange waiting, baffling factor in her life, her ascendancy, in higher forms, may again return—in forms not threatening the estate and dignity of labor, the sway of freedom, the instinct and custom of our age, but bestowed by a labor which she has freed, and by an age and a democracy which, in her service to their profoundest task, she has supremely justified."

TUSKEGEE, ALA.



Monopoly a Failure

BY CY WARMAN

THE nearest approach to a successful monopoly in this corner of the continent, so far as I know, was the Hudson's Bay Company. For some centuries this company was the absolute ruler of the Northwest, known then as Prince Rupert's land. And they surrendered.

Only the other day the head of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada said to the head of a big railway, which had things pretty much its own way for years: "Don't be a monopoly—we tried it, and it doesn't pay."

The main reason why there is so much more kicking against street railways than there is against real railways is because the former has a monopoly of the trans-

portation business in its particular territory, while the latter has sharp, sleepless competition all along the line. Where there is a non-competitive point the railway knows there will be complaint if it fails to deliver the goods.

All of which is by way of accounting for the growing demand for public ownership of telephones, street railway lines, etc., in Canada today. Also, by this line of reasoning are we able to understand why the demand for public ownership of these utilities is so much greater than the demand for public ownership and operation of railways.

I attribute the fact that the Prairie Provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—have taken over the Bell Tele-

phone Company's lines and business to the carelessness of that company. A few years ago there was a strike of Bell Telephone employees in Toronto. In the investigation that followed, the fact was brought out that the company had installed "listeners" on their lines so that any employee might put his or her ear to the wire and catch the conversation of the patrons of the line. The argument advanced by the company's lawyer was that this "listener" was for the protection of the company, presumably to see that nobody swore over the line; yet, in all probability, this very fact, or rather the knowledge of it, produced more profanity than had ever gone over the wire.

In another Ontario city, a few years ago, the Bell Telephone Company wanted to have its franchise renewed. It said to the city council: "Give us another lease of life and we will reduce the rate from \$25 to \$20 a year for resident 'phones." They got their renewal. The writer lived in that town, and when he had undertaken to talk over the \$20 'phone and found it impossible, he managed to make the local manager understand that he wanted to see somebody. The local manager went up to the house. The writer kicked—then the manager explained in a hurt, surprised way: "Oh! if you want a first-class up-to-date 'phone you will have to pay the old rate, \$25."

Mark you, there was nothing said to the city council about inferior 'phones; the supposition was that there would be but one rate and one sort of 'phone, but the public was deceived.

And so by these business methods they have driven the people of at least three Provinces into government ownership and operation of telephone lines; a new business of which the public, especially the politicians, who must direct the business, know nothing. I have talked recently with many persons in the Provinces, and I find that on the whole they are happy, or think they are, under the new arrangement. I have read the party papers and find that it is a good thing for the public. I have read also the opposition press and I find that public ownership and operation of the telephone is a fail-

ure. Having great respect for all newspapers, I put aside the decision of both and appeal to the people who pay for and who must patronize the telephone, and, as above stated, they seem to be quite well pleased.

By the taking over of the telephone by the public new conditions are created. The business is still a monopoly, to be sure, but the people being the monopolists may do what they will. They may experiment with all sorts of new devices. The present government may install automatic 'phones and fire the "Hellos." At the next turn of the political wheel a new government may smash the automatic and recall the girls. In some of the provinces they have already installed automatic telephones. A group of business men, in an Edmonton club, were telling me the other day, enthusiastically, how well the automatic worked and that there were no "listeners" along the line. I stepped over to the 'phone with a friend, who showed me how to manipulate the machine, and tried to get my hotel. Nothing doing. My friend tried and failed. Then he called "Central," who, he explained, was merely a mechanical man where "Central" used to be. In that way we got the hotel, but my friends assured me that that did not occur more than once or twice in a while.

So far as rates are concerned, I find that there has been very little reduction in rates. Naturally, so far, there has been no improvement in the service that is worth recording unless you talked with a man who had something to do with the taking over of the telephone. Later on, when the business has been organized, and the political papers have tired of talking about it for political purposes, we may be able to arrive at a reasonable estimate of public ownership of these utilities. One fact is evident everywhere, and that is that a monopoly cannot exist as a private monopoly. It is equally true that the State can do business successfully only as a monopoly. Wherever there is competition, government ownership is almost invariably a failure, and competition is, as we all know, the very life of trade.

EDMONTON, ALTA., CANADA.

The Military Worthlessness of Football

BY WILLIAM EVERETT HICKS

[Mr. Hicks is the associate editor of *The Army and Navy Journal* and is, consequently, closely the military side of football—EDITOR.]

THE chief argument against football, as it is played by the cadet elevens at West Point and Annapolis, is that it violates the fundamental principle of military athletics, which is that the fighting efficiency of the soldier shall not be impaired. Following every serious accident or death on the football fields of the Military and the Naval academies, we are solemnly informed that the present game of American college football must not be banished from cadet athletics, because of its great value in developing soldierly qualities in young men, and because without it an essential feature would be lost in the training of the future officers of the Army and Navy. It is not the business of an officer to court needless danger, nor should his physical training endanger his physique. Viewed as a necessary part of the training of a cadet, the game will be found not only unessential, but without question detrimental to the best interests of the military education of cadets and opposed to the spirit of modern tactics.

The college type of football has been outgrown by military science. It is a survival of the old days of fighting in mass, the days when General Braddock, against the advice of Franklin and Washington, sent his solid columns forward to fight the Indians and French scattered behind trees, or when Napoleon's Old Guard swept forward in majestic but exposed array. The day of the "mass" plays in war has passed. The battle fronts in the Manchurian war were often more than fifty miles in length. The solid columns marching to attack, which made so picturesque a feature of the old fighting system, but which invited slaughter, if not obliteration, have given way to lines extended so as to give the enemy as poor a target as possible. The Japanese carried this principle so far that they would advance their lines sometimes by digging up and moving trees forward in the night and pushing up their columns under the protection of

this movable forest. The great power of the modern rifle has made the old battle formations impossible, and college football, therefore, has become a relic of the past rather than a preparation for the exigencies of modern battle.

The writer of this was a spectator at the game at West Point on October 30 in which Cadet Byrne lost his life in the contest with Harvard. Before that unfortunate young man was stretched out diving on the field, half a dozen members of the Army team had been more or less injured in the "scrimmages," and had to be manipulated and stimulated before they were able to resume their places in the line. These men were hurt in no small degree, for they walked limping to their places with every evidence of pain, and such young warriors are not willing to assume an air of injury unless they have good grounds for it. How many players are badly hurt and give no sign, but bear up with stoic stubbornness, can only be guessed at, but the number cannot be inconsiderable.

Not long ago at an Academy game of football, a cadet in the grand stand spoke of the fine playing of a member of his team. "Quarterback Blank is playing a fine game today," he said. "Altho he was knocked out for a time the other day, he came around and finished the game, but how he ever did it is more than we fellows have been able to understand. He was so flighty that night that we told him all sorts of stories about his being tried before the commandant and dismissed, and, poor chap, he believed them all, but he woke up all right the next morning, so he wasn't hurt much." But was he all right? Who shall say that a young man can receive such a mental shock without the possibility of serious after results? The delicate mechanism of the brain may not show the effect of such a blow for years, but the effect may be traceable none the less directly to the shock on the football field.

So far as the student body at West Point was concerned on October 30, there was a distinct impairment of its physical efficiency as a result of the game, with no corresponding advantage gained. Had the body been ordered out for field duty that evening or the next day, there would have been a certain percentage, in addition to the dying cadet, whose efficiency would have suffered on account of the game.

The attempt to minimize the importance of these injuries in football at the academies by bringing forward the accidents in other games only weakens the case of the advocates of college football for the Army, because it focuses attention upon the radical difference between it and other sports. After the death of Cadet Byrne, Major General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, U. S. A., was quoted as saying, "More injuries are sustained in teaching cadets to swim, in baseball games, in polo and in general gymnastic work than in football." This is the defense often advanced by other officers. It seems to be a stock defense.

The weakness of General Bell's excuse and the fallacy of that line of apology lie in the failure to recognize that no cadet is injured in swimming by the efforts of other cadets trained to prevent his swimming, nor in baseball and polo are injuries received by players trained to interfere with their opponents even to the extent of inflicting physical injuries upon them. Occasionally a batsman is hit with a pitched ball, a baserunner is struck with a thrown or batted ball, and a player is injured by an opponent's spiked shoes, but these injuries are not inflicted by players trained to that end. Indeed, a high baseball official has already announced that the spiked shoe will be abolished, beginning with the season of 1910. For General Bell's excuse to hold, he should show that players in baseball are trained to hit their opponents with the ball or to spike them. The injuries received in polo would afford General Bell a legitimate basis of comparison if the players were taught to dash their horses against the mounts of their opponents and to dash the riders from their seats. The accidents in polo and baseball come in spite of every precaution to prevent them; the accidents

in college football come from every effort to produce situations causing them.

In college football, as in no other game, the ball can be held by a player and the point of the game is to get it away from him. In all other games, such as baseball, cricket, tennis, polo, golf, hockey and lacrosse, the ball is not held by a player, and consequently it is no part of the game to take it from him. The ball is always played, not carried, and in this respect such games offer no comparison with football in the matter of injuries. One might as well argue that skating is as dangerous as football, because many persons are drowned while skating.

That the carrying or holding of the ball by a player is the chief factor in promoting brutality and injuries in the college game is demonstrated when one considers a type of football in which the ball is not carried or held by a player, but is always kicked. Such a game is soccer, or association, football. In that game the injuries are practically nil. The reason for the virtually complete immunity from injury enjoyed by the players in soccer is that, the ball never being held, there is no necessity for players to touch one another, whereas in American college football, tackling and wrestling are vital and inevitable results of holding the ball. In the "scrimmage" in which Cadet Byrne lost his life, twelve players were piled on top of him and Minot, whom he had brought to the ground. A Harvard man outside the mass had hold of one of Minot's legs, trying to pull him toward the Army goal. That struggling, writhing mass at any moment was liable to break a neck or dislocate a leg or arm, and the victim, far down in the pile, half suffocated, could not make himself heard before it was too late.

A favorite idea is that all such brutality makes for manliness and prevents "mollycoddling," but military science looks for fighting efficiency; it cares nothing about whether a thing will be called "mollycoddling" or not. What it wants is results in fighting efficiency. If so-called "mollycoddling" adds to fighting efficiency, that is what the Army wants. The soldier of years ago would laugh at the sanitary rules of camp today as "mollycoddling," such as drinking only

boiled water, cleaning of the teeth and sleeping under mosquito nets. In 1898 a certain New York city volunteer regiment made sport of the surgeon, because he directed the men to carry abdominal flannel bandages for protection in the tropics. The green soldiers thought this was ridiculously "old grannyish," but they found to their bitter cost that the surgeon was right. Nothing that adds to fighting efficiency is coddling, and nothing that detracts from fighting efficiency is military. These are axioms of modern military medical science.

Some officers of the Army, going even further than General Bell in their approval of college football, overlook the chief reason for the existence of the soldier—that he may be an efficient fighting machine. Such is Col. James Parker, commanding the Eleventh U. S. Cavalry, who, in a circular issued to his regiment at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., dated October 24, 1909, said: "The game of football is calculated to bring out and develop most valuable soldierly qualities—courage, ready obedience and unflinching fortitude under pain and stress." Here it is recommended by indirection that pain be inflicted, for if one of the "most valuable soldierly qualities" is "unflinching fortitude under pain," and the contest causes no pain, then the game will not develop all the soldierly qualities it might. While, of course, Colonel Parker is too good a soldier to favor the wanton infliction of pain, his laudation of existing football is capable of such a construction. We are content to dismiss his view of the elevating influence of the college game by observing that if his regiment had to undertake a difficult operation in which he needed every man, he would be the last to favor a game of football the day before, played by his men as it is played at the academies. Consideration of the fencing contests between representatives of the academies will make this point clearer. Suppose that in spite of the masks, shields and buttons, every now and then the foil would penetrate the brain or body and seriously injure or kill a cadet contestant—how long would fencing be permitted to continue? Would any officer defend it on the ground that it developed "soldierly qualities" such as "un-

flinching fortitude under pain"? The unanimous answer in that case undoubtedly would be that the importance of the other features did not, could not offset the injury often inflicted upon the fencers, and that the chief aim of physical training of the officer, or the enlisted man, is to increase, not lessen, his fighting efficiency.

It may be seriously doubted whether the "valuable qualities" developed in young men by college football, as enumerated by Colonel Parker, will counterbalance the temptations it offers to be unfair and unmanly. Without going so far as the suggestion made in the public press that many injuries are caused by premeditated attempts to put good players out of the game, one must admit that in the heat of a football struggle sudden anger is often engendered, and the man must be more than human if, with feelings of enmity toward an opponent, he does not embrace the opportunity in a "scrimmage" to revenge himself by a disguised blow or other unsportsmanlike act. A student once remarked that he was not particularly careful when he went down in a heap on the football field where his knee landed on an opponent's anatomy. Asked whether he deemed that manly, he replied: "I didn't at first, but after I had the breath knocked out of me several times, and, on appealing to the referee, was told that it was an accident, I made up my mind that I might as well profit by the excuse of 'accident,' so I began to do what the others did."

The popularity of college football with the public is advanced as a reason why the cadets should play it, but military science takes no thought of such criteria. It found khaki and olive drab for men and neutral colors for warships best for fighting purposes, and the gaudy cheer-evoking, glittering uniforms were laid aside. The morbid desire to witness pain or death is still strong in men and women. The death-inviting "thriller" is the chief card at a circus, but neither the West Point nor the Annapolis Academy is a circus, and higher standards should prevail there than those of a Barnum or a Forepaugh.

The assumption of the defenders of college football that to abolish the pres-

ent game at the academies is to take football out of the curriculum of athletic education there is wholly unwarranted, for in soccer football we have a game which is as much in keeping with modern warfare as college football is in harmony with the discarded notions of close formations of olden times. Soccer is par excellence the game of continuous kicking, and, as Lieutenant George A. Taylor, Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., himself only a recent graduate of the college gridiron, says, the open-order play promoted by and inseparable from the kicking principle of soccer makes it resemble the skirmish or extended order drill of the modern soldier. In the army of Great Britain soccer is played without any of the injuries that disgrace the American type of football. A game fitted for military use should cultivate activity and suppleness, but in any football team at the end of the season it will be found that players are suffering from some kind of injury or overstrain that stiffens, and that there has been no increase in agility, but just the contrary. The individuality of the American soldier is strong and the opportunity for individual work offered by soccer appeals more strongly to his nature than the studied technique of the college game.

The difference in the life of the collegian and the cadet after graduation demonstrates the folly of tying the prospective officer of the Army down to such a game as the civilian student plays. After graduation it is likely the collegian will not again handle a football during the rest of his life, but it is evident that the stronger and more active an Army officer is physically, the abler he will be to meet the demands which a sudden military emergency may make upon him. Therefore it is a waste of his time to teach him a game which as soon as he leaves the Academy will drop out of his life. He cannot play the college game or football in the ranks of the enlisted men on account of the element of personal contact, which would utterly destroy his disciplinary influence over his men. No officer could be thrown ignominious-

ly to the ground and rolled over and trampled upon in a football rush and expect to retain the dignity necessary to the control of the men under him. However, he could play the soccer game without at all impairing his dignity, for in that personal contact is eliminated entirely. Just as officers today take part in baseball games with enlisted men without any loss of dignity, so in soccer they could participate in the games of the men without discipline suffering. At this time, when, more than ever before, officers are expected to keep a higher standard of physical excellence, to make test rides, and to show their physical condition, it is particularly desirable that the new generation of officers in their cadet days learn a game which they can enjoy for twenty years after graduation.

The example of the cadets tempts the enlisted men to play a game which exposes them to injury, often of a serious character. The men in the ranks vary in age from eighteen to more than forty years, and that they may be efficient they must be kept limber and active and must not indulge in sports that militate against those requisites of a good soldier. Enlisted men are quick to imitate their superiors, and if in the academies football were played that cultivated speed, agility and clean manly playing and was free from injuries, it would not be long before the rank and file would adopt the same kind of game. Two considerations, apart from the game itself, would conduce to this. One is that it is easier to lay out a soccer field at the average army post than a college football gridiron, and the other, that the paraphernalia for the game are far less expensive.

In a word, the present type of football as played at West Point and Annapolis is of doubtful military value to officers and men, being opposed to the principle of physical efficiency in the soldier, and providing the cadet with no knowledge of a game which he can make use of in after life to maintain his physical vigor.

—Sergeant G. A. Taylor.

Literature

Melchisedec

A YEAR ago we had a remarkable book, entitled "A Lord of Lands," from Mr. Benson. It was a modern version of the "Swiss Family Robinson" adventures, and was written with such circumstantial veracity that most of his readers must have believed it contained a literal record of the trials and triumphs of a colony of poor people from a great city who migrated to the Northwest and became "lords of lands." But now we have our doubts. Mr. Benson may belong to that ever-growing class among us who have such strongly developed faculties for telling the truth about what did not happen at all. In any case, he has written another book* in the same certifying manner, the most improbable and at the same time one of the most veracious stories ever conceived. We lay it aside with the subdued feeling that he has again got the best of our credulity and we are willing to believe what he has written in spite of outraged common sense.

The tale is of Jacques, who is one part Indian, one part French and one part Scotch. Such a character is born for fiction, not for life. Too many different kinds of racial ingredients spoil a human. His temperament has nerve-worn places in it, his morals are often hidden from him, and his intelligence is erratic. If Mr. Benson is not a physician he is a student of biology and its effects upon psychology. This circumstance makes the error of his story, and also constitutes the strength of it. Jacques is a sort of scientific deduction in human form of three natures—the Indian, French and Scotch. He is developed logically from such parentage. This is the error. For human nature is so complicated with something we call "spirit" that it trips science as often as it confirms. Spirit is a thing only an author of fiction may deduce. In real life it cannot be foretold or explained

ancestrally as it is explained in this book. But granting Mr. Benson that power, the thing is phenomenal. Jacques is a sorry kind of Indian. He is slightly epileptic, has a Gallic soul that comes and goes. At first he is a neurotic boy wandering among the lumber camps, next he becomes a Frenchman under the tutelage of an old French physician. But all the time, being himself a sort of unnatural, he seeks the supernatural. And the author makes this ghost-craving disposition give an opportunity for expanding his own views of New Testament Scripture, especially in regard to the Atonement. The reader does not see this for the moment, however. He is arrested by extracts from the old physician's diary made during the time he is angling for the mind and soul of Jacques. At last, after two or three lapses into idiocy, contrary to accepted pathology in such cases, Jacques comes to himself as a Frenchman. "Les Miserables" is his scriptures and the old Bishop Welcome is his Christ-ideal. He is appointed to the pulpit in a Unitarian church, and begins in earnest consecutively to work out the author's idea that not all men can be literal followers of Christ, but that certain men in every age and generation have the divine sacrificial instinct, and that these become the atonement for many. We now also begin to understand the title of the book. Jacques is to be a priest like Christ after the manner of Melchisedec. Having stumbled, loose-lipped and half grotesque, into this class, illumined spiritually by the one idea of service, the story is made up henceforth of his small, simple but dignified Messianic adventures. These do not prevent him from flying off at a tangent, and, when his passion is aroused, attempting to commit what civilization regards as the most degrading of all crimes.

The reader is ready at this point to turn his back on Jacques forever, as a repulsive, neurotic, erotic impostor, but the author will not have it so. He thrusts him closer and closer to our amazed attention.

*MELCHISEDEC. By Ramsey Benson. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50.

and we begin to see the true-to-life Jacques, who can walk thru such a transgression as if he were treading the waters of his own stormy sea to some higher destiny of the soul. In the next chapter, adroitly, without hypocrisy, he guides his soul again to self-effacement, service, sacrifice, and he lives thru the remaining pages without the rhetoric of emotions, without any splendor of spirit, but literally Christian. The effect is sure to be startling to those who are able to appreciate the unglorified simplicity of goodness in what would be termed an inferior man, and who will grasp the spiritual audacity of the author in representing him thus. The significance is that a great mind can never be obsessed with only one idea; it is too fertile, too facile, but in the soul of the simple Jacques he is able to isolate one thought and motive, that of not only service, but protection, atonement. It is comprehensive enough to make a saint of him, whereas it would only be a coming and passing impression with a broader-minded man.

The tragic end of his ministry is inevitable, as it is for all the atonement souls since the crucifixion of the Great Nazarene. This is the author's own intimation.



Marcus Whitman

THE late Rev. Dr. Myron Eells (who died in 1907), missionary and historian, spent a good part of his life in collecting and examining material regarding the early history of Oregon, and particularly the part played in that history by Marcus Whitman. The results of his long labor appear in this somewhat formidable volume on the life of the missionary pathfinder.*

The Whitman controversy has been strenuous and keen. But it is evident that in spite of the talents and the prodigious energy of some of the anti-Whitmanites, opinion is settling, surely and permanently, in the side of the missionary. Thanks to the anti-Whitmanites the story has been pruned of some of its mythical and legendary features, but enough of solid proof and of prob-

probability have been saved from the attacks of the iconoclasts to confirm the main claims of Whitman's partisans.

Whitman was born in New York State in 1802. In 1835, with a companion, he was sent as a missionary overland to Oregon. He did not finish his trip, but returned East in order to get several assistants for his projected work. He was married in the following February, and together with his wife, the Rev. H. H. Spalding and wife, and W. H. Gray, again started for Oregon, arriving at Fort Walla Walla on September 1, 1836. For the next six years he engaged in missionary work. On October 3, 1842, with a single companion, he started East, and after incredible hardships, reached St. Louis in February. From thence he went to Ithaca, to Washington, to New York and to Boston, and in the spring started on his return to Oregon, where he arrived in company with a large emigrant train in October. On November 29, 1847, he was murdered, with his wife and twelve others, in an Indian massacre.

The Whitman controversy is a dispute over the purpose of the missionary in making his winter trip to the East, and the political results of that journey. The Whitmanites assert that his trip was chiefly for the purpose of saving Oregon to the United States, and that in large measure his influence was decisive. The antis assert that his purpose was solely to save his mission, and that he had no effect whatever on the political issue. They further assert that the "Whitman legend," as they call it, did not appear in print until twenty years after the journey and seventeen years after the massacre.

It is true that the story, so far as known, did not appear in print until 1864. Dr. Eells shows, however, that it was common talk among the pioneers from the time of the ride. Whitman himself in his letters repeatedly affirms his political motive. In the plainest words he writes (April, 1847): "It was to open a practical route and safe passage and secure a favorable report of the journey from the emigrants, which, in connection with other objects, caused me to leave my family and brave the toils and dangers of the journey." Many other excerpts from his letters declare

**Marcus Whitman: Pioneer and Pathfinder*. By Myron Eells. Portland, Ore.: The Allen Harrison Co., 1907.

his intention of settling the country with Americans in order to prevent British domination. The antis, however, discredit his testimony. The late Prof. E. G. Bourne considered that Whitman mistook his own motives. Dr. Eells quotes corroborative testimony from a round dozen of contemporary witnesses, but these, too, the stubborn antis discredit. One witness makes several errors, another makes his statement too long after the event, another is not specific enough; and so, one after one, they are dismissed. This stubborn skepticism cannot, however, prevail. A careful reading of the overwhelming mass of evidence in this book ought to put the matter of Whitman's purpose forever outside the realms of controversy.

What his influence may have been in saving Oregon is a less certain matter. Dr. Eells proves conclusively the small regard for Oregon then held in the East. By 1846 the current of opinion had changed, America demanded the Oregon country, and compromised on the line of the 49th parallel. The successful emigrations of 1842 and 1843, of the latter of which Whitman was virtually the guide, must have been powerful influences on Eastern opinion. Whitman's interviews with officials in Washington and with friends elsewhere, and his letters in the press, must also have had their measure of influence. At least he did all that he could toward an end that was achieved. The case for Whitman grows stronger with the years.



Tuberculosis Books

OF books on tuberculosis the name is legion, and all of them have a good purpose and some are worth while. The *Proceedings of the Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis*, held in Washington last fall, are published in six bulky volumes,¹ and, as two of these volumes are divided, altogether there are eight large books in the set. All the phases of tuberculosis as discussed by the experts of the world are contained in these volumes. They are beautifully gotten up, and, while the papers are published in

the languages in which they were contributed to the congress, they are always followed by abstracts in other languages, so that it is easy for even the reader who knows only English to appreciate all the significance of the contribution in each case. The volume on "Human and Animal Tuberculosis" is especially interesting, tho also particularly unsatisfactory because we do not as yet know definitely just what are the relations between animals and human beings in regard to this disease. One thing is very notable in the general recognition of the almost universal diffusion of tuberculosis. Practically every human being who lives to be thirty has at some time had tubercle bacilli growing actively in his tissues. Instead of discouragement, however, this fact is encouraging. Seven out of eight human beings are perfectly capable of throwing off the disease without much difficulty. It is only unfortunate circumstances that make the disease fatal to others. These circumstances can readily be modified, and then normal resistive vitality asserts itself triumphantly. For those who want to know definitely the present state of actual scientific knowledge with regard to tuberculosis these volumes are invaluable. Besides, they furnish abundant evidence of how well organized the congress was and reflect credit on the officers and committee of arrangements.

Dr. Edward O. Otis, of Boston, has long been an authority on tuberculosis, so that we should expect his treatment of *The Great White Plague*² to be at once scientific and practical. The note in all our tuberculosis books now is optimistic. All that we need is diffusion of knowledge and proper direction of energies and the eradication of the disease is promised. Dr. Otis pictures how much would be accomplished if only the price of one battleship could each year be devoted to the prevention of tuberculosis. "If half of what is now appropriated for military purposes could be employed against this one disease, which carries away not less than 200,000 persons in the United States each year, with what strides we should see it disappear." Dr. Otis states in comprehensive, practical

¹TRANSACTIONS OF THE SIXTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS. With an Account and Catalog of the Tuberculosis Exhibition. Philadelphia: Wm. F. Fell Co.

²THE GREAT WHITE PLAGUE. By EDWARD O. OTIS, M. D. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.00

form what the attitude of governments, State and national, with regard to the disease should be.

Dr. Knopf's book⁸ is quite as optimistic as that of Dr. Otis, and is intended to show that "tuberculosis is a preventable and curable disease, rarely directly hereditary, and that in children of tuberculous parentage the hereditary predisposition can be overcome, if they are properly raised and their physique particularly the chest, well developed. Even a predisposition acquired after birth or later in adult life can be successfully combated by careful, sober and hygienic modes of life." Dr. Knopf gives some idea of the recent advance of the movement against tuberculosis. In 1905 there were 115 sanatoria and special tuberculosis hospitals. In that year fifteen such institutions were established; in 1906, 17; in 1907, 35; in 1908, 71, and during the first three months of 1909, 39, so that at the present time we probably have more than 300 such institutions in the United States. If the book is to be read, as seems to have been the intention, by tuberculosis patients, it is too bad that it was not made a little lighter. The heavy calendered paper makes it weigh several pounds and it is a burdensome book to hold in the hand.



Americans. By Alexander Francis. New York: Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

A preface dated from Calcutta states that some chapters of this book were written in America, the remainder in England, and all were revised in Russia. A globetrotter of such a range should see national life in proper perspective, and Mr. Francis does show a freedom from that insular narrowness which has sometimes spoiled the work of British critics of America. Being a democrat, convinced that the cure for the evils of democracy is "more democracy, the author sees most danger to American institutions in the tendency to establish "an elective despotism," under which "the Constitution is being changed by a show of constitutional means," "governors, mayors and commissioners having been elected for a term of years with

larger powers than Englishmen would surrender to any individual, however worthy, or to any commissioner, however carefully selected, even for a day or an hour." Even this foreboding, almost alone in a book singularly free from biliousness, democracy may find a way to disprove. Observations about schools, settlements and socialism, about Jews and negroes and their treatment, are less colored by the writer's national loyalty or personal preferences than is usual. The socialism of German paternity, he thinks, is finding an insuperable obstacle in democracy. Contrary to socialist prophecy, socialism is not coming fastest where capital is most concentrated. The writer admires the enthusiasm, almost religious in its fervor, which Americans, North and West, feel for the peoples' schools, and that friendly association with neighbors, free from patronage on one side and subservience on the other, which honorably distinguishes American from British settlement workers. Least effective is the chapter on Race Prejudice, which treats quite superficially America's most distressing and complex problem, the problem which threatens more than the tendency to "elective despotism," to put democracy to the decisive test.



Sixty Years with the Bible: A Record of Experience. By William Newton Clarke. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

There are almost innumerable treatises whose aim is to inform the inquirer of the results of modern Biblical criticism, to explain its methods, justify its results, and exhibit the Scriptures as still worthy of credence and affection. It has remained for Dr. Clarke, of Colgate, to adopt a most persuasive and effective method of achieving this end, that of narrating his own progress from the dim and unsatisfying light of a book mechanically inspired to the clearer vision which historical appreciation of the ancient records have made possible. There can be no question that Dr. Clarke has written with the purpose of convincing his readers of the truthfulness of modern views of Scripture. His book amounts to a defense of the higher criticism. But he persuades and defends by telling simply, with convincing sincerity and frank-

⁸ *Tuberculosis: A Practical Guide to Its Cause, Prevention and Cure.* By Dr. Knopf. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1909. Pp. 112.

ness; how he himself was led very gradually, but irresistibly, away from the common view which all evangelicals held a half century ago to that which obtains among moderate progressives of the present. The process is described in detail, always with clearness and without the slightest touch of bitterness or partisanship. The result is an exceedingly persuasive book, especially for the many who still require, for their spiritual good, to be persuaded on this subject. One could easily name a dozen treatises which contain more information of the results which historical criticism has accomplished, and of the facts in history and the views in doctrine which it has brought to light, but it would be hard to name a volume which makes the change from the older to the newer view more irresistible to a thinking man, or one which guides the inquirer to a like change of attitude with such gentle persuasiveness. One feels all the time that Dr. Clarke has maintained his Christianity, that he has kept his faith easily and without struggle. That is the reason why his autobiographical sketch is so well fitted to do good. The ordinary apologia for the higher criticism terrifies and alarms many sensitive souls, and throws them into a state of resentment and unbelief. Dr. Clarke has made it possible for even a timid and hesitant inquirer, humble as to his own measures of knowledge and intellectual power, to acquire a modern, informed and reverent conception of the Bible without the paroxysms of a revolution, and it may be hoped that his gentle pages will fulfil this purpose for large numbers.

Romantic Legends of Spain. By Gustavo A. Becquer. Translated from the Spanish by Cornelia F. Bates and Katharine Lee Bates. Illustrated. 300 pages, 12mo. \$1.50.

Becquer was a little known writer whose merit was greater than his fame. His period of literary activity covers the latter half of the nineteenth century. He was emphatically a writer of the imagination, and his short stories, in which his work mainly appears, are largely made up of such interpretations of nature as appealed to his own spirit. While he somewhat resembled Poe, he

lacked the latter's virility and strength; he also lacked the bitterness which characterized Poe. His writings are well worth reading and are given to the public in excellent form in the volume before us.

Contemporary France. By Gabriel Hanotaux. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.75.

In this, the third and last volume of his history, M. Hanotaux maintains the high level of the earlier parts; but the period treated (1877-1882), being less dramatic than the years preceding, its story is perforce less thrilling. Details of party debates, which fill many pages, will interest few in America, where parliamentary duels are less splendid and less important, tho the sketches of leaders like Ferry, De Freycinet, Grévy and Simon are realistic and attractive. Gambetta, the electric campaigner, the fiery orator, the cautious thinker, is the central figure of the volume, his speeches and letters the most human of its documents, his delayed marriage and premature death its tragic climax. Like all heroes in a democracy, he found his earlier Olympian exploits did not prevent calumnious assaults by the "bourgeois in his buttoned coat, the man of coldness and correctness, with wooden face and impassive eyes," who "stood watching every movement." These bourgeois, with Grévy at their head, long kept Gambetta from his natural reward, the Premiership. It came at last, in 1881, but only to slip away in a few months. Jealousy of his personal dominion combined with fear of his policies to compass his overthrow. How fast ideas advance! Gambetta was too radical for his contemporaries, yet M. Clemenceau, who headed the *intransigeants*, for whom Gambetta was too mild, has himself been a Premier, supported by a majority against the still more disturbing Jaurès, the Socialist. The whirligig of time brings its revenges. Clemenceau alienated the extreme Left this year and sustained defeat because he sternly maintained order during strikes. Yet it was against the protest of this same Clemenceau that in 1880 the ministry declared: "We have the charge of the public peace, and you may rest assured, gentlemen, that we

shall keep order in the streets." That must be the language of all parliamentary rulers, whatever has been the talk of their last month.

Literary Notes

W. E. PATER, for some years connected with the editorial staff of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is now connected with the Baker & Taylor Company, publishers and booksellers, of this city.

....King Edward has conferred the honor of knighthood upon Frederick Orridge Macmillan, the head of the English publishing house of Macmillan & Co., on account of his services as chairman of the National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic.

....*Real Letters of a Real Girl*, published by the C. M. Clark Company, Boston, undoubtedly bears an accurate title. There is nothing in them that any bright girl who had gone to the Philippines on an army transport might not write, but they have no particular interest except to her friends.

....Another "How to Be Happy" book from the pen of the author of the original one is entitled *How to Be Happy Though Civil*. Its best recommendation is undoubtedly the author's own unfailing consideration for the feelings of others while trying to mend their manners. His is not a book of etiquette, of social forms, perfect familiarity with which, and scrupulous observance of which, may be, and often are, accompanied by boorishness, but a treatise on the root of true courtesy, which is breeding, delicacy of perception, or, as the author himself prefers to call it, *bushido*. He points his moral and adorns it with many anecdotes. A book that should do some good in a generation where it is, oh, so badly needed. (Scribner. \$1 net.)

....There was once a nice girl who was snubbed by a superior young man. This happened in a Paris *pension*, but they were both Americans. She wished to punish him by snubbing him in her turn, then resolved to prove to him how nice she really was. He saw it, while she, in the process of revealing herself, discovered that he, too, was delightful. He went away from there, after they had agreed to correspond. Their letters brought them so close together that they feared to meet again, lest disillusion might result. Wherefore they kept apart for years, ever writing, ever drawn nearer to each other in spirit and sympathy by that wondrous correspondence. All this is explained in the brief preface to *Letters from G. G.*, the letters being the girl's. They are quite commonplace, entirely on the surface, dealing with the trifling facts of life, rarely and superficially only, with ideas or emotions. This not to explain the secret of the spell the preface tells us they cast over the other, or to reflect the attraction of his share of the correspondence. Wherefore one concludes that it was quite natural for him to marry some one else in the end, and for

her to follow his example. The idea was a good one, if old as the hills; its execution lacks distinction, the only valid excuse for utilizing it once more. (Holt, \$1.25.)

Pebbles

"SEE here, sir! Where have you been?"

"My dear, I will give you full particulars in due time. I have the data, but it has been entrusted to a friend."—*Kansas City Journal*.

HELEN—Why, he yawned three times while I was talking to him!

Myrtle—Perhaps he wasn't yawning. He may have been trying to say something!—*Modern Society*.

"I MAY be forgetful, ma," said Tommy, looking up from his book, "but I ain't as forgetful as sailors are."

"How do you mean?" asked his mother.

"Why, they can never remember the weight of their anchor. They have to weigh it every time they leave port."

THE host was one of the newly rich of the vainglorious kind, and he was explaining to his dinner guests the cost of the dessert.

"This pineapple, for instance, cost me \$5, and—er—Mr. Jones, can I offer you a slice?"

"Yes, sir, you may," rejoined Jones. "I will take about a quarter's worth, please."—*Will Carleton's Everywhere*.

"SPEAKING of accommodating hotel managers," continued Mr. Morgan, "the best I ever met was in a small Western town. I reached the hotel late in the evening. Just before I went to bed I heard a scampering under the bed and saw a couple of big rats playing tag. I rushed down to the office to complain. The manager was as serene as a summer breeze. 'I'll make that all right, sir. Here, boy, take a cat to room 23 at once.'"

A POMPUS man went into a drug store early this morning to buy a cigar. The only person he found there was the soda water dispenser. The boy was sweeping out the store.

"Sweeping out, eh?" said the man. "Well, that's how I got my start."

The boy looked him over and replied: "Aw, what do you want to discourage me like that for?"

When the man left he was frowning.—*Denver Post*.

"Father," asked the small boy of an editor, "is Jupiter inhabited?" "I don't know, my son," was the truthful answer. Presently he was interrupted again. "Father, are there any sea serpents?" "I don't know, my son." The little fellow was manifestly cast down, but presently rallied and again approached the great source of information. "Father, what does the North Pole look like?" But, alas! again the answer, "I don't know, my son." At last, in desperation, he inquired, with withering emphasis: "Father, how did you get to be an editor?"—*John's Herald*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Giving Of Thanks

THANKSGIVING and Christmas are both home festivals, as Independence Day and Decoration Day give honor to the nation. Christmas Day and Thanksgiving Day are both religious festivals, but Christmas is peculiarly so, for it thanks God for the gift of the Founder of the Christian religion, while Thanksgiving Day expresses gratitude for the material blessings of home, for abundant harvests, for sufficient income, for the provision we have been able to make for the dear ones of our families, and for the mercy that has given and protected them. Peculiarly is Thanksgiving Day the festival of the home.

Ours is a blessed land of prosperous and happy homes. Those who live from the soil and who supply the workers in shop and factory have reaped full harvests. If one doubts the good fortune of the dwellers in our cities let him follow the long lines of decent and comfortable houses that form the confines of our cities, where dwell the myriads of workmen and clerks who have moderate salaries, but who can save enough to rent or buy attractive residences and who constitute our worthy and responsible citizenry. It

is true that the rich are getting richer; it is also true that the main wealth of the country is with our common people. Let him who questions it look around him.

These people, the great bulk of our citizens, are better provided, happier, more successful, more comfortable than ever before in our history, and we are not sure that the poor are any poorer. They are probably better off than in the lauded old times. They have more comforts and suffer less oppression from Government and from those for whom they work. They have schools and they can and do rise.

It has been a good year for the nation. The depression in business has past by. A stricter public conscience rules us. Evils and wrongs have been searched out and are being combated. We have a good President, and, on the whole, good and wise national and State governments. We are treating our dependencies better, and they are more prosperous and better contented. The world is better. Freedom and self-government have made wonderful progress during these twelve months, and it is a better world than it was a year ago. We have reason to thank God for the special mercies that have blest our own land, and particularly for those that have so richly crowned our individual homes.

✱

Frauds of the Sugar Trust

THE need of a most searching official investigation of the Sugar Trust tariff frauds is shown more clearly as the days pass, each one giving to the public some new story of crime committed, informers or detectives punished, and men in high office permitting or ignoring theft. Convinced that prominent officers of the Government have either failed to do their plain duty or have sold themselves for bribes, the American people long to see all the facts brought out by a thorough official inquiry. They care very little about the indictment and prosecution of a few men who were employed to weigh imported goods on the docks or to carry samples of sugar to the custom house chemist. They read with little interest the news that a dozen more inspectors have been dismissed or that Collector Loeb has discharged 123 employees since March 4. They want to see the evidence,

if there be any, against past members of the Cabinet who now appear to be accused of negligence or something worse, and to know whether the Government can reach the importers who were primarily responsible for these frauds and who profited greatly during many years by reason of them.

Of course, the bribes paid by the Sugar Trust to custom house employees were a very small part of the money gained by fraudulent weighing, fraudulent sampling, and the like. There was a great sum left to be distributed, a part to the Trust's officers and stockholders, and other parts to Government officers who allowed the frauds to be committed and restrained the honest busybodies who desired to expose them. Some one in the Trust, having great power and exercising a dominant influence, suggested the frauds and paid the wages of corruption. Can the Government take him into court and send him to prison? This is what the people want to know. It may be that the most guilty man on the Trust side of these foul transactions is dead. But did he have no associates in the Trust, men still living, who joined him in the criminal conspiracy and approved his acts? And are they beyond the reach of the law? This is something that the people want to know.

They are moved by even a greater desire to be informed whether Collectors of Customs and Secretaries of the Treasury and heads of the Department of Justice were parties to this conspiracy of thieves. They are unwilling that the evidence against such officers, if there be any, shall be withheld from the public by a statute of limitations. Such a statute may prevent the successful prosecution of a Trust rascal or a prominent Government officer in the courts, but it was not designed to prevent exposure and such punishment as can be inflicted by public opinion.

In the mass of testimony that has been published during the last ten days there are charges and insinuations which should not hastily be accepted as well founded or as warranted by the course and character of the men involved. But there are parts of this testimony which should fill these men, if they are innocent, with a consuming desire for an opportu-

ity to defend themselves before a committee of inquiry. One of them is Lyman J. Gage, formerly Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Wakeman, who was for some years Appraiser at New York, recently said that ten years ago he laid evidence of the Sugar Trust frauds before Secretary Gage; that the latter advised him to lay them before H. O. Havemeyer, the head of the Trust; that he did so, and that Mr. Havemeyer in anger almost drove him from his office. When this was published Mr. Gage said it was false. He denied that he had so advised Mr. Wakeman or that the latter had ever come to him with a charge that the Trust was robbing the Government. But Mr. Wakeman's assertion has since been confirmed by the testimony of W. B. Howell, who was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury at the time and is now a member of the Board of Appraisers. He remembers the incident, and he says that the Secretary did send Mr. Wakeman to Mr. Havemeyer. That was ten years ago. Everybody knows that there was no exposure, no prosecution, no restitution. And yet the evidence was convincing. Mr. Wakeman exhibited to the Secretary the bribe money which had been paid to a custom house employee.

We would not be understood as making a charge of corruption against Mr. Gage. But he should desire and should welcome an opportunity to explain why he sent Mr. Wakeman to the responsible head of the Trust, and why the frauds were not checked. The employee who gave Mr. Wakeman the evidence lost his place.

Mr. Wakeman, some time later, laid the information before Secretary Leslie M. Shaw, asking the latter to take the bribe money, which was a part of the evidence. He publishes the following letter, sent to him by the Secretary in reply, on July 18, 1902:

"MY DEAR MR. WAKEMAN—I have yours of July 8th, which has been unanswered heretofore on account of my absence from the city. I note the inclosures and return them herewith. I can see no other disposition to make of the inclosures than to place them in the conscience fund, and if this is desirable it can be done in any way that seems appropriate."

We have not heard that the evidence was used in Secretary Shaw's time for the discomfiture of the Trust. It may be

that it was found to be insufficient. But there is something in this incident which calls for explanation, and Mr. Shaw should welcome an opportunity to make one before a committee of Congress. The average man will say that the Secretary might have found some use for the "inclosures," which were the bills received as a bribe by Henry C. Corsa, and should not have advised that they be placed in the conscience fund. We presume that Mr. Shaw has a good explanation. This is the time for giving it to the public, and it can be repeated before the Congressional committee of investigation.

Such a committee will be appointed. Public opinion demands such an investigation as Congress can make. The people want to know who have been faithful and who have been corrupt. They want to find out whether the Trust was enabled for many years to defraud the Government by the negligence or dishonesty of responsible and high officers in the Federal service.



The New Necromancy

It is new only in the sense of a revival, for the spirits, during their thirty-year exile from popular attention and credence, seem to have learned nothing and forgotten nothing. Their manifestations have neither disappeared nor improved in evidential value in this age of science. We do not yet know how to explain all these mysterious doings and we do not yet know whether there is anything here that requires explanation. There are today, as there always have been, thousands of persons claiming to possess supernatural powers, but not one of them can demonstrate it by any kind of experiment. A scientist who, in the physical, chemical, biological or even the psychological laboratory, discovers a new force or effect, no matter how delicate or under what complicated conditions, has no difficulty in promptly proving its existence to the satisfaction of everybody, but the forces which are said to pervade the séance room are strong enough to lift a table or a person, and they are sufficiently at command to be produced whenever anybody is willing to pay for them, yet they remain as

unpredictable, unrepeatable and elusive as ever.

Those who believe in spiritistic phenomena call upon their opponents to disprove their hypothesis, and hold, rightly enough, that if ninety-nine mediums are merely tricksters, it does not prove that the hundredth is not genuine. It is, of course, impossible to prove the universal negative of such a proposition. It is merely a question of probabilities. We can merely say that if spirits do return, it is extremely unfortunate that they can only return under those conditions which are most favorable for deception.

What these conditions are we can learn from the practices of amateur and professional conjurers. Let us approach the matter from another starting point than is usually adopted. Instead of speculating as to how departed spirits would manifest themselves to us, a matter which we can know nothing about, let us consider what a trickster would do if he wished to deceive the public into thinking that he was possessed of spirit power, a matter on which we have unfortunately a great deal of information. What conditions would he impose? What methods would he use? What difficulties would he encounter? The following are the chief characteristics of such fraudulent manifestations:

(1) Darkness. It is a general rule that the physical phenomena of spiritism are inversely proportional to the amount of light. Eusapia Palladino stands more light for some of her lesser miracles than most mediums, but not so much as good conjurers.

(2) Distraction of attention. This is the chief reliance of the parlor and stage magician. The most striking things in the séance room occur after the sitters are tired of watching and have been looking for something different.

(3) Unexpectedness. An experimenter lets us know what effect he is trying to get, and even if the experiment does not work he does not palm off some entirely different phenomenon and claim he has succeeded. The feats of the conjurer—and of the medium—are capricious and unforeseen. That is why trickery cannot be guarded against by precautions in advance.

(4) Control of conditions. The conjurer and the mediums alike insist on having lights, furniture, sitters and apparatus arranged to suit themselves. On the other hand, the primary requisite of an experiment is the control of conditions. It is, therefore, incorrect to speak of experiments with mediums. They are usually merely observations, and that under circumstances most unfavorable to correct observation.

(5) Suggestion. This is the main reliance of the magician, next to distraction of attention. He palms a coin while pretending to throw it into a hat or into the air. Our eyes follow the motion of his hand and interpret it according to the intent. It is easy under favorable circumstances to cause collective hallucinations of smell, sight or sound. Our sense of hearing is particularly liable to be deceived as to the character and direction of a sound, such as the raps and scratches which are the commonest of mediumistic phenomena.

(6) Concealment. A prestidigitator for his most difficult tricks requires some kind of a table, shelf or screen, but he rarely demands so convenient a shelter as the medium's cabinet or curtain.

(7) Tied or held hands. The releasing of hands and feet when they are bound, knotted and sealed is the cheapest of tricks. We have seen a man handcuffed by a policeman, tied in a bag and thrown into the river, yet he came to the surface promptly with his hands free.

(8) Involuntary assistance. The respectable and well-meaning gentlemen whom the audience select to represent them on the stage do not interfere with the magician. On the contrary, they often aid as well as give him countenance. The magnetic girl who used to throw strong men about the stage was really utilizing their strength, not her own. Where several persons have their hands on a table it is impossible to prevent their taking an active part in its motion.

(9) Emotional excitement. An experimenter must preserve a cool and somewhat detached demeanor. Now, even the most convinced skeptic cannot witness unmoved such violations of natural law as these, purporting to prove the existence of another world, and especially the

presence of his deceased friends and relatives. The photographs taken of the séance room show us not merely that the table is suspended in mid air, but that the witnesses, watching it with bulging eyes, open mouths and strained attention, are incapable of critical observation.

(10) Muscular movements. If the medium were really lifting tables and throwing things about it would be impossible for her to prevent showing some evidence of it by her movements and expression. The scientific men who have observed Palladino have scrupulously noted that whenever anything heavy moved, even at a distance, there was a simultaneous contraction of the muscles of her limbs and a strained expression on her face just as if she were pushing or pulling it. They also observed that when the table or other object was lifted her skirt or the curtain bulged out and touched it.

(11) Detection. It would be impossible for a trickster to avoid being caught in the long run. Most of the mediums who have indulged in physical phenomena have been exposed, but that does not shake the faith of their disciples. The late Professor Lombroso, the most distinguished convert of Madame Palladino, recognized that she cheats, but accounted for it in this way, that she is a very suggestible person and in the presence of those who suspect her of trickery she is impelled to resort to it. We know of no argument which would have any effect upon the mind of a person taking this view of it. If she is caught cheating it is because a skeptic is present. If no skeptic is present the phenomena is genuine. It is an invulnerable position.

People used to believe that the planets moved because there was an angel on each one guiding it. People used to believe that when a mine blew up it was the work of a demon. Some people believe that when a table tips unaccountably it has a spirit in it. All these things may be believed by those who wish, for it will never be possible to prove that there is no angel in the planet, no demon in the fire-damp and no spirit in the table, because we do not know what moves the planet thru space or generates the gas in the mine or lifts the table in the séance, tho we think we can come nearest to explaining the last of the three. But an

explanation after all is merely an alternative viewpoint, and there are many persons who will always prefer to use "supernatural" in place of the word "unknown."



Interreligious Courtesy

WE have briefly commented on the discussion on intermarriage in the conference of Jewish rabbis concluded last week in this city. In that discussion the ablest men in the body pronounced strongly against intermarriage, on the ground that it would be the death knell of the Jewish faith. We do not question that it would be fatal to Judaism as a separate community.

But there was another incident in the meeting which deserves special mention. At the same time the convention of the Episcopalians of the State of New York was in session, and it sent to the conference of Jewish rabbis a special message of good will. It was received with no little emotion as an unusual if not unexampled expression of fraternity and was most cordially responded to.

May we not believe that this act of the Episcopal convention was itself the result of the peculiar and marked courtesy toward the Jewish body of the late Dr. William R. Huntington, of Grace Episcopal Church. Half a dozen years ago there died a greatly honored aged rabbi on the East Side of New York. Fifty thousand Jews united in a funeral procession thru the streets. When the head of the procession reached Grace Church its bell began to toll, and before the church for two hours stood Dr. Huntington, bareheaded, to show his respect, not to the deceased rabbi only, but even more to the ancient faith which the Jewish people have so firmly held thru the centuries against persecution and opprobrium. It was a most gracious act, and one not singular to him; and we think we are not mistaken when we say that this latest expression of fellowship was meant to maintain the sentiment of good will and of honor which was felt and shown by the beloved rector of Grace Church, who has so lately been removed from his unique position of influence in his denomination of Christianity.

As one considers such a meeting as this of Jewish rabbis, one is constrained to raise the question of the future of Judaism in this country. Judaism is now very strong in our cities and growing stronger, altho almost unknown in the country districts. It is divided into two wings, one of advanced and progressive Judaism, which tries to fit itself to its age; and the other of the strictly rabbinic Judaism of the immigrants on the East Side from Eastern Europe. The conference here held was of the liberal, not the conservative Judaism. It does not speak Yiddish, but English. It maintains the more distinctive Jewish rites, but not the multiplicity of rules imported from Russia and Rumania. The conservative Jews on the East Side talk Yiddish, have Yiddish newspapers, and hold fast to the elder traditions. But the children are taught English. In Jewish schools we have heard children not a month from the steerage repeat poems from Longfellow or Tennyson, and then give the meaning of them in Yiddish. These Jews will sacrifice anything that their children may learn. They are the best scholars in our high schools and universities. When they seek employment they are compelled to break the Jewish law of the Sabbath, and that means that they begin to go over to a more liberal interpretation of Jewish rites, for the strict letter of the commandment must be explained away. Yet the great majority of Jews, living in separate communities, attending their humbler local synagogues, are what they were in Russia, while the richer Jews, scattered over the best sections of the city, and attending the wealthy temples, are of the liberal school. While members of both wings remain enthusiastic Jews, equally loyal to their nationality, to use the word in the Turkish sense, they have little to do with each other except in the way of charities; and the East Side Jews have roundly denounced this conference of rabbis as unbelievers, little better than Christians and infidels.

But what of the future? During the next thirty years we shall see no such enormous Jewish immigration as we have seen during the past generation. Russian proscription is already relaxed. The pales are extended, and Jews, in

limited numbers, are admitted to Russian universities. Jews would rather live in Russia than in the United States, if not persecuted. We believe that the Jewish immigration will be greatly reduced, as the Irish has been. Then our Jewish population will be rapidly Americanized thru the influence of the public schools and the English language, and that means liberalized. The future belongs to liberal Judaism, not to rabbinism. Whether such a liberal Judaism can permanently maintain the separation of the faith it is too much to say. The difference between liberal Judaism and the extreme liberalism of certain Christian bodies consists chiefly in the Abrahamic rite and the pride of Abrahamic ancestry. Of the Jews carried captive from Palestine all were lost except the few whose sterner faith took them back to be segregated in Jerusalem. Whether the larger intelligence and pride of ancestry of modern Judaism will be able to keep them distinct we are unable to say, but it is clear that our American liberal rabbis will have no intermarriage, none of what Zangwill calls the "melting pot."



What Is a Gentleman?

NEWSPAPER letter writers get "spells." These are bad in proportion as the writers feel the importance of defining something. A while ago they were in a preternatural state of seriousness over the definition of religion. No two of them could accept the same definition, a characteristic of newspaper letter writers. More recently they have been demonstrating their deep concern over the definition of socialism, and their inability to determine it. At the present moment they are working at the definition of "a gentleman."

In colonial days we had not strayed far enough from English usage to have a relatively large number of "gentlemen" in the population. "The prefix of respect," as the amiable Mr. Savage phrases it in his "Genealogical Dictionary" when he means plain "Mr.," was conceded to men who had been landowners in England before coming to these shores, to certain members of the

great London trading companies, and usually to clergymen. Most other inhabitants were known as "Goodman" this or that.

With the constitutional prohibition of fine old privileges like rank and primogeniture, which followed close upon the reforms that Jefferson initiated in Virginia, the inherited basis of distinction between gentlemen and other men was destroyed in America. For a while Americans professed to be glad that it was gone, but distinction is too dear to finite human nature to be given up without a pang or effort to re-establish it. For seventy-five years, at least, Americans have been trying to discover some new kind of a "gentleman," and especially some indisputable hall mark for "a lady."

It cannot be said that the quest has been rewarded with success. The older society of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and of the larger Southern cities as well, believed for a time that it had found in pedigree a selective test to which no one, even in a democratic land, could object. Yet it was not at any time satisfactory. What did it avail a Winthrop or an Endicott that the blood of colonial governors flowed in his veins if he had no more sense than to take up his abode at Worcester or Danbury? Could any one regard a Rittenhouse as a gentleman if he lived north of Market street? Obviously, we had not found the perfect definition.

Then things grew worse, and before long got desperate, when money began to "talk." How could anybody be a gentleman who could not lavishly entertain? What could it profit an ambitious social leader that she was Knickerbocker of the Knickerbockers, if she could not give monkey dinners, or build as good a house at Newport as the pork-packer's daughter or the soap-boiler's son? So it comes about that we find ourselves now in a stage of social evolution where the only pragmatic way to decide questions of social precedence is to consult the table of multimillionaires in the World Almanac.

This leaves something still to be desired, and every now and then an ideal-

istic mind ventures the suggestion that we might create an order of gentility on the basis of fine manners, or of refinement of nature, or of intelligence, or of good conduct, or of some other equally intangible differential. He is quickly put down for his pains, with the unanswerable argument that all these things are "un-American. Is not the car-conductor, forsooth, a gentleman? And is not "the laundry-lady" a human being with "feelings" like the rest of us? Plainly, none of these things will do.

Meanwhile, however, in circles here and there, a queer notion has grown up that we might apply the designation "gentleman" to a man who combines a sense of honor with decorum in his bearing and courtesy of demeanor toward his fellowmen. Cheating at cards has long been regarded in most parts of the world as ungentlemanly conduct. Why, then, should it be quixotic to regard cheating in business as in some degree ungentlemanly? Of course, to apply such a rule generally would cut swaths of death and destruction thru our "best society." Still, we might have the satisfaction of discovering that a nucleus of gentlemen survived the wreck, to start the world over with. It has commonly been thought ungentlemanly, too, to wear freak clothing on the street or to parade in front of hotels with atrocious placards on one's back or chest for advertising purposes. Would it then be absurd to say that a gentleman ought not to place advertisements offensive to decency and good sense on street billboards or in subway trains? Yet to convert this notion into a rule and enforce it, would, we fear, carry pain into the bosom of some millions of our most "cultivated American homes."

The day may come when the dreamers of iridescent dreams and the definition-loving writers of newspaper letters will hit upon a test or mark of "the American gentleman" and "the American lady" that we shall all recognize as a true brand. We do not despair. But, as conscientious reporters of the news of the day and the state of mankind, we have to acknowledge that as yet the question, What is a gentleman? has not been answered for the American public.

The Decision of the Lords

IT is settled, as nearly settled as anything in the future can be, that the English House of Lords will dare the worst and reject the Budget. It is a most dangerous and fateful course. That way is chaos.

According to the Constitution, as much of a Constitution as Great Britain has, the House of Lords has no authority over money bills. They must accept them as they come from the House of Commons, just as the King must accept and sign a law of Parliament. The House of Commons grants a money bill, and on its passage the Speaker presents it to the King, and the King thanks the Commons, and not the Lords. It is six centuries since the Commons began to claim prevailing right over financial legislation; and since 1671 the Commons have asserted and exercised exclusive right. In 1678 the right was thus positively enforced:

"Aids to his Majesty in Parliament are the sole gift of the Commons; and all bills for the granting of such aids or supplies ought to begin with the Commons; and that it is the undoubted and sole right of the Commons to direct, limit and appoint in such bills the ends, purposes, considerations, conditions, limitations and qualifications of such grants; which ought not to be changed or altered by the House of Lords."

This momentous action of the Commons, in defiance of the Lords, occurred during the tyrannous reign of Charles II, and the next year was enacted the Habeas Corpus Act. The Lords attempted to reassert their authority over financial grants, but no evasion was successful. Not since 1678 has any but the most inconsiderable amendment been offered in the House of Lords of a bill presented for acceptance. Since 1816 the Budget, or consolidated money bills, has been passed, without debate, by the Lords; but it is true that in 1860 a paper tax, separate from the Budget, carried thru the Commons by the bare majority of nine, was rejected by the Lords, with the assent of the Prime Minister. The next year the paper bill was included in the Budget, passed by a majority of only fifteen, and the Lords did not dare to reject it.

The result of such a decision as the ruling party in the Lords have made has been anticipated by Prime Minister Asquith as chaos:

"It means, in a word, financial and administrative chaos—a chaos how profound, how far-reaching, how fraught with injustice to individuals, and danger to the state, it is no part of my business tonight—I trust it may be no part of my business hereafter—to demonstrate and to make plain."

The reason why it will be financial and administrative chaos can be made plain. When rejected by the Lords the Budget Bill will be dead. It is not a bill for next year, but for this year; and there are only four months of the year left. The action of the Lords looks to no new bill; it looks to dissolution and a new election. Remember that, in anticipation of the sure passing of the bill, from the time the Commons have passed the Resolutions in favor of it and before the bill has been finally adopted, its provisions have become operative. That is a curious way they do in England. The taxes have already been collected, a good part of them, the new taxes on the bill which will now be dead. To be sure certain permanent imposts that run on from year to year may still be demanded, but all the new ones and others that require annual authorization will cease to be collectable. Last year the Income Tax, annually renewed, brought in \$128,000,000, and the Tea Duty nearly \$24,000,000, while the new taxation is reckoned at \$64,000,000, a total of about \$216,000,000, gone, lost, which is about one-third of the total revenue. Let the Lords kill the bill and all legal authority to make this collection of a third of the needed revenue fails.

What would be the result? Some of the new taxes, such as the Death Duties, have already been paid on the presumption that the bill would pass. But now all the taxes of the year will have been rejected by the Lords, against all precedent. It may be expected that people will refuse to pay taxes for which there is no statute. Tea and tobacco would come in free, or the import be collected by illegal force. Or else, what would the law courts say? Would they decide that the taxes can be collected under a resolution of the House of Commons? In that case the Lords are beaten and it is settled that they have no word to say. But it is doubtful if the law courts would

thus decide, and if they did it would take months, and there is chaos in the meantime.

Of course, the Lords would like the Commons to cringe and pass a new Budget bill such as they could approve; but, of course, the Commons will no do such thing. That would be utter submission and the yielding of all that has been gained and maintained during these centuries. They cannot thus surrender their rights. Nor do we believe that the Government would consent to make a loan. It might be necessary to make a sudden and drastic reduction of public expenses. A stop might be put to the building of a bigger navy, or to new expenditures for the army. In every way reduction would be in order, and officials might have to wait for their pay. Indeed, we can hardly guess what form the chaos might take, for the condition is wholly without precedent, and that in a land whose Constitution is a succession of precedents.

Now a general election must follow, and a most mixt and confused campaign it will be. It will be a fight against the Lords, very likely for the reorganization or overthrow of the Upper House. But back of that will be the battle between free trade and a protective tariff. The Conservative party has gone over utterly to protection. They claim that with a high tariff it will not be necessary to put these new taxes on land. Tax the corn which the poor man eats and let the rich man go. So to defend the rich landholders they will put new burdens on the poor. The next few months will be a very interesting period in British history, and there is likely to be but a small majority for either side in the next Parliament, with the Irish members holding the balance of power, and demanding Home Rule as the price of their votes.

Senator Root's Plea

What will the Republican insurgents have to say about Senator Root's plea for subsidies to American shipping? He told the merchants at the dinner of the Chamber of Commerce last week that it is the protective system that has killed our commercial navy. Once our ships covered the sea; now the American flag is seldom to be seen in a foreign port. Why? Because, says the Sen-

ator, we have protected everything else so highly that we have raised the standard of wages and of living, and it costs more to run our ships, and we cannot compete with the cheaper paid seaman-ship of foreign nations. Therefore, says he, let us give subsidies to our ships to make up the difference. We question if that is a full explanation. Ours is not the only country in the world that holds to the protective system. Germany protects equally, and so does France, and they have commercial fleets. One recourse would be to let us buy our ships abroad and then let them fly our flag. Another would be to reduce tariffs, at least on what goes into the construction of ships here. But a chief trouble with our lack of a navy is said to be the fact that other nations give bounties, subsidies, to steamship lines. Of course, that gives them an unfair advantage, and the only defense would seem to be for us to do the same. That argument is hard to meet. To give bounties is a bad device, and it is said that Japan, which has gone into the plan largely, finds it does not pay; and yet, so long as all other nations give subsidies we may have to do the same, so as to compete with them, until all can agree to give up the plan, as they have given up bounties for beet sugar. But the question is, What will the insurgents say to the plan? They don't want the high tariff, which Senator Root says is the cause of the trouble. They represent the consumers, who want to get products cheaper, and who will not care to pay taxes to raise the present cost of importation. They will say, Let them do the sea-carrying trade who will do it cheapest, and so most to our advantage. We are not clear that Mr. Root has done wisely to put the cause of our loss of the commercial marine on the tariff.

More than an Editor

A great editor is more than an editor; he must have various outlooks. Mr. Gilder, whose death last week we lament, had been the editor of *The Century Magazine* from its foundation, and before that was on the editorial staff of *Scribner's* when it was merged in *The Century*. The editorship of such a magazine peculiarly hides the personal qualities and views of one who controls it, and who is seen only indirectly in the

quality of those whose writings are selected for publication. As editor Mr. Gilder was judicious and catholic; but the man was known better by his other activities. He was the writer of a number of volumes of refined and excellent verse, which gave him an honored place among our current poets. He was also a lecturer of much esteem, but he claims also a most worthy place from his interest in all matters of public concern for the improvement of the condition of the people. He was of delicate physique and limited strength, but he never lacked energy and purpose to serve the public. The last work of his life was directed to an appreciation of the political services and personal character of President Cleveland, who was his dear friend and companion. Now we may think of him, as he bade us, in his literary fellowships:

"Call me not dead when I, indeed, have gone
Into the company of the ever living
High and most glorious poets! Let thanks-
giving
Rather be made. Say—'He at last hath won
Rest and release, converse supreme and wise,
Music and song and light of immortal faces;
Today, perhaps, wandering in starry places,
He hath met Keats, and known him by his
eyes.
Tomorrow (who can say) Shakespeare may
pass,—
And our lost friend just catch one syllable
Of that three-centuried wit that kept so
well,—
Or Milton,—or Dante, looking on the grass
Thinking of Beatrice, and listening still
To chanted hymns that sound from the
heavenly hill.'"

Mrs. Stetson's Excommunication

One would think, from the talk about it, that "Christian Science," more properly called Eddyism—for it is not science, and oddly Christian—was one of the prevailing religious cults of the country; but it is not, for the Religious Census gives it but 604 organizations, with 85,717 members, of whom 72.4 per cent are females, a much larger proportion than in any other denomination in our land. The high-handed action of the cabinet which rules not the Boston First Church alone, and we may presume rules Mrs. Eddy, but also rules despotically the whole "Church of Christ Scientist" thruout the country, is made much of in the press. We take it that it rules chiefly, or mainly, because it holds possession of the prophetic


whom it keeps immured in seclusion. If she were to die, and her death be known, we presume rebellion would arise. We cannot help suspecting that the fantastic quarrel between the Boston magnates and Mrs. Stetson, and her New York trustees, comes from the ambition of Mrs. Stetson to grasp the succession to Mrs. Eddy, and the determination of the Boston cabal to keep it in their own hands. Outsiders can have no more than an amused interest in the trial in Boston of Mrs. Stetson, resulting in her excommunication notwithstanding her humble submission to what purported to be Mrs. Eddy's direction. The main charge against Mrs. Stetson is that of certain uncanny practices but no more uncanny than are all the practices of the Church of Christ, Scientist. The Boston contingent declare that it is most legitimate to use "mental suggestion" to affect a person, when used with his consent and knowledge; but she is charged, in her meetings with her practitioners, with having used "mental suggestion," mentioning their names, against those who had an "aggressive mental attitude" against her, that is, we suppose, her enemies. Of course, she would not tell them that she was trying, with the aid of her practitioners, to overcome them by her superior "mental suggestion." This she holds to be legitimate, and the Boston rulers say it is wrong. Yet on this she was ready to submit, but they were determined to get rid of her anyway. As to the ethics of all those spells, wizardry, charms, counter-charms and fee-faw-fum, it is enough to say that to will the failure of an opponent, or his return to a better mind, is no worse than to speak, write or vote against him. All depends on whether the motive is malicious. But enough of this nonsense, which appeals to imaginative and non-scientific souls, no matter how much miscellaneous undisciplined culture they may have obtained.



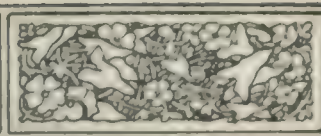
William M.
Laffan

The death of Mr. Laffan, proprietor of *The Sun* of this city, was not expected, altho he had been in poor health for months. He was an unusual character, and he made *The Sun* an unusual jour-

nal, such as attracted many who did not agree with its policy or principles. His rule was to secure in every department the most competent, scholarly men possible, who must not only know, but know how to write brightly as well as intelligently. His paper represented his prejudices and even his hostilities. He had not much use for the new philanthropic schemes that aimed to regenerate society, for the old business ways that brought prosperity were better for him than all President Roosevelt's schemes, which, and whom, he hated profoundly. But he was beyond all criticism and worthy of all praise in his broad attainments and knowledge, and especially his service to the art interests of the country. He came first on *The Sun* as its art editor, and was the adviser of Charles A. Dana, who founded *The Sun*, in his large and noble collections, as he has been of late years a very close adviser of J. Pierpont Morgan in his larger collections. When Mr. Morgan became president of the Metropolitan Museum, Mr. Laffan became a member of its board, and gave, we suspect, more time to the Museum and to Mr. Morgan's library than to *The Sun*. His heart was in it. He was an expert in ceramics and prepared the splendid catalog of the Morgan collection in the Metropolitan Museum, and left unfinished other work of a similar sort for the Museum, besides overseeing the work of editing the privately printed volumes of the Morgan Library. His frequent visits to Europe were devoted to securing additions for the Museum or the Library, and his advice was almost conclusive. What was beautiful about him was the intense interest with which he gave himself to the art interests of the country, and particularly the city, so that his avocation almost, but not quite, mastered his vocation as publisher and editor. His somewhat wilful independence appeared in his conflict with the Associated Press, and his establishment of his own rival agency, whose news, collected from all over the world, is daily reported, over the subscription "*Laffan's Agency*," to a multitude of items on the foreign news page of the *London Times*. In his own paper his name was never exploited, nor those of his editors, until the shroud of death lifted the shroud of life.



Insurance



Stock Control of the Equitable

As the result of the wide discussion of the subject which resulted from the investigation of 1905, and which continues with little abatement, the insuring public have acquired a more intimate knowledge of the principles and practices of life insurance than they ever before possessed. The immediate results of that investigation were, in some directions, destructive. In itself, this was not to be regretted, for, in the main, the elements eliminated were injurious and should never have been permitted to find a place in the system; but in this work of regeneration it was inevitable that the entire structure should fall under public suspicion. Happily, the institution as a whole possesses inherent merits of a character so substantial as to render it impervious to hostile criticism, and its hold on public confidence was never seriously feared.

This, however, is not saying that in particular spots all the blemishes have been removed. Necessarily, the work of reconstruction proceeds slowly. Wherever this is essential to permanency, the public must cheerfully accord its hearty approval. But where no good reason is apparent for the failure to make reforms of an unquestionable character, it is natural that, as in the case under consideration, there should be inquiry respecting the delay.

It will be recalled that some time in the late summer or early fall of 1905 the Hyde holdings in the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, being at least a majority thereof, passed by purchase, the consideration being something like \$2,500,000, to Mr. Thomas F. Ryan. On the face of it, such an investment is devoid of every element of cupidity, for it is well known that the entire interest increment on the whole of the Equitable stock is limited to \$7,000 a year; besides which there were assurances from Mr. Ryan at the time that his motives were wholly benevolent. His intervention ended the Alexander-Hyde feud, took the possible control of the big company beyond the reach of

sinister influences and placed it in the care of men of high standing. Arrangements were planned for admitting policyholders to a share in the government of the company's affairs, and this was subsequently effected by amending the company's charter providing that twenty-eight of the fifty-two directors be chosen as representatives of the policyholders. Matters have run along in this shape since, the company's business has recovered from the effects of the serious troubles which afflicted it, and, to all appearances, the interests of the policyholders are just as secure as they can be in any stock-mutual life company.

Right there is the point. Why does not Mr. Ryan go one step further in his beneficent work by relieving the policyholders of the possible future domination which, in some probably unexpected way, the stock control may exercise. It is beside the question to say that the present status is of such a character that the control by Mr. Ryan can never be used against the policyholders. There will always be doubt on this head as long as the present owner retains his grasp upon it. If the majority stock should later be acquired by other interests, this fact would still be true. The trustees are men of the owner's choosing, and their representation of policyholders' interests is purely perfunctory. Just so long as \$100,000 worth of 7 per cent. stock, valued at several millions of dollars, continues to control the half billion dollars of Equitable assets, the policyholders of that company have good reason for feeling insecure. The temptation is too great, and it increases annually. Until that stock is sold to the policyholders and retired, the mutuality of the Equitable remains where it was in the days of Henry B. Hyde, with the difference largely in favor of Mr. Hyde, its founder, whose life was bound up in extending the company's greatness. The stock control of the Equitable is a menace and it should be terminated. In the interests of sound life insurance the Equitable Life should be a policyholders' or a purely mutual company.

Telegraph and Telephone

THE announcement of what is practically a consolidation of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company with the Western Union Telegraph Company, near the beginning of last week, was followed by no sensational movement in the market value of shares affected by the transaction. At the end of the week Western Union's net gain (at $79\frac{3}{4}$) was less than one point, but there had been sales at $85\frac{1}{4}$. The net advance for telephone shares was $1\frac{7}{8}$. For Mackay (Postal Telegraph) shares there was a slight gain, on small transactions. There was unusual activity, however, in Western Union and telephone stock, sales of each exceeding 70,000 shares. It should be said that advances which had been gained were cut down on Saturday, when the Standard Oil decision caused a general decline.

Mr. Vail, the telephone company's president, has pointed out that harmonious co-operation will serve the public and permit a large saving in operation. Undoubtedly this is true. The greatest saving will be due to the avoidance of costly and unnecessary duplication of wire plant, office space and office force. Probably even the officers and managers of the two corporations do not now realize how much can be done in this direction. And, as a rule, the economies of combination will, in this case, or should, improve both the telephone and the telegraph service. The public will probably gain something, even if the price of service be not reduced. We assume, of course, that there is no thought of increasing it. That would be the greatest folly. With the evidence of saving, and of enlarged earnings, clearly to be seen, the public will expect lower rates. For demands that reductions be made, the companies must be prepared. In this matter of rates, the telephone company in New York has in recent years shown much good judgment and tact. If the parent corporation's attitude toward the public shall prove to be the same, much difficulty will be avoided.

•What it will be possible fairly to do in the way of reduction, if anything, can be ascertained only by a practical test of the economies for which the door has now been opened. It may be borne in mind that better service at the old rates will virtually be a reduction. An advance of rates would at once invite legislation for official supervision and regulation. And refusal to make any concession whatever in price might cause such restrictions to be applied. The capacity of those who control the combination to deal wisely with the public will be tested.



....During the first nine months of 1909 railroad systems, traction companies and industrial corporations in this country issued \$1,217,305.080 of new bonds, notes and stock, against \$1,073,354,626 in the corresponding months of 1908.

....October's output of pig iron was 2,592,516 tons. This is a new high record. According to the *Financial Chronicle*, October's bank clearings were greater than those of any month in the past. There is no longer any surplus of freight cars. There were 332,000 idle cars at the beginning of the year, nearly 300,000 in April, and 207,000 in August. Instead of a surplus there is now a shortage of 5,467.

....There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Fourth National Bank on December 16 to authorize an increase of the capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 by the issue of 20,000 additional shares, which will be sold to stockholders at \$200 a share. Recent quotations have been \$245 bid. The bank has \$24,326,000 of deposits, and its surplus and undivided profits amount to \$3,324,700. It does an extensive mercantile business and has held a high place among New York's financial institutions. J. Edward Simmons, its president, is also president of the Chamber of Commerce. Its vice-president, James G. Cannon, is well known to bankers throughout the country.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1909 No. 3183

Copyright, 1909, by THE INDEPENDENT

Survey of the World

Secretary Ballinger's Report

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Ballinger, excites more than ordinary interest because of the controversy about water power sites and Alaska coal lands. Much of it relates to the public lands and to projects of legislation required for the proper conservation of natural resources. The bold and vigorous prosecutions of land frauds by Secretaries Hitchcock and Garfield, Mr. Ballinger says, have restored a salutary respect for the law, and the public mind has rapidly grasped the importance of safeguarding the further disposition of natural resources in the public lands in the interest of the public good as against private greed. It is still necessary, however, to seek information as to violations of the law and to follow such violations with rigid prosecutions:

"In this present policy of conserving the natural resources of the public domain, while development is the keynote, the best thought of the day is not that development shall be by national agencies, but that wise utilization shall be secured thru private enterprise under national supervision and control."

Therefore Congress must be asked to enact remedial legislation. The Department should have authority to classify the public lands, and from time to time to reclassify them, according to their principal value or use. New laws relating to coal lands are needed:

"The inducements for much of the crime and fraud, both constructive and actual, committed under the present system, can be prevented by separating the right to mine from the title to the soil. The surface would thereby be open to entry under other laws, according to its character and subject to the right to extract the coal. The object to be attained in any such legislation is to conserve the coal deposits as a public utility and to prevent

monopoly or extortion in their disposition. This may be accomplished either thru a leasing system, by which the title would remain in the Government, under proper regulation and supervision by the Secretary of the Interior, or thru the sale of the deposits, and in either case with restrictions on their mining and use which would control the minimum output and conserve the deposits as a public utility. I believe the most advantageous method will be found in a measure authorizing the lease or sale of the coal deposits in the lands, subject to forfeiture for failure to exercise the rights granted, under such reasonable regulations as may be imposed. An exploration period of at least one year upon a permit basis, at a nominal charge, would insure to the applicant the necessary preliminary knowledge upon which to make the lease or purchase of the coal deposits and venture the necessary investment for operation."

Provision should be made for forfeiture of title in case of combination as to price or of failure to maintain a reasonable output. Similar legislation concerning oil and gas fields is recommended. All known coal areas were withdrawn from entry for classification and appraisal, pending the enactment of new laws. The Secretary has adopted a new system of valuation, determining prices on the basis of estimated tonnage. He has recently withdrawn large areas of oil land, and he suggests that Congress should authorize the President to reserve a part of this land in order that it may supply fuel oil for the navy. Secretary Garfield withdrew temporarily 1,702,520 acres of phosphate land, and this area has since been reduced to 4,471,480 acres by the elimination of land not containing phosphate. The deposits should be leased or sold in limited areas on conditions preventing monopoly and insuring domestic use. He asks for an appropriation to be used in surveying the 6,057,400 acres of railroad land grant timber lands (worth

\$60,000,000) in the national forests and subject to adjustment. For want of a survey, "these great timber land owners" now avoid taxation. There have been withdrawn from entry 603,355 acres, covering all locations known to possess water power possibilities on unappropriated lands outside of national forests. He would have Congress authorize the classification of all such lands and direct the disposal of them under the following conditions:

1. That the title to such lands be reserved in the Federal Government, and only an easement granted for the purpose of developing and transmitting electrical power for private and public use, and for the storage of waters for power, irrigation, and other uses;

2. That such easement be granted for a limited period, with a maximum of at least thirty years, and the option of renewal for stated periods upon agreed terms;

3. That entry shall be accompanied by plans and specifications covering the works sought to be installed, and covering the maximum horse power capable of development at such site; also, that a substantial entry fee be paid to show good faith, and that a transfer to the United States of the necessary water rights to permit of the estimated power development be made;

4. That the construction period allowed entrymen for the development of at least 25 per cent. of such power shall not extend beyond four years, or such further time as may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior upon a proper showing;

5. That a moderate charge shall be made on the capital invested, or upon the gross earnings of the project for the first ten years of operation, adjusted at each subsequent ten-year period, and equitably determined by appraisalment;

6. That all rights and easements shall be forfeitable for failure to make development within the limitations imposed or upon entry into any contract or combination to charge or fix rates beyond a reasonable profit on the investment and cost of operation, or entry into any agreement or combination to limit the supply of electrical current, or failure to operate the plant; and,

7. That all books and accounts shall always be subject to the inspection of the Department.

Unreasonable or narrow restrictions would prevent development. The new law, while giving the public full protection, should encourage investment in these projects. On June 30 there had been invested in irrigation works \$45,757,918. To insure speedy completion of pending projects he urges that the fund to be collected be anticipated by an issue of \$50,000,000 of bonds. He has undertaken to reorganize the field service

of the Indian Bureau and is weeding out the unworthy officers. Some of the non-reservation Indian schools should be abolished. The Department will seek to develop agricultural and industrial schools, teaching Indian boys how to support themselves by farming and the simpler trades and giving Indian girls domestic training. He has decided to impose upon concessionaires in the Yellowstone and Yosemite parks a franchise tax for the enlargement of the maintenance fund.

✱

The Trust Cases

Mr. Loeb, Collector of Customs at New York, removed ten more assistant weighers, last week, and then said that the housecleaning was probably at an end. Thomas C. Giddings, one of those removed some time ago, has been indicted for false weighing. Surveyor Clarkson, who was appointed in 1902, will retire on January 1, but it is understood that his withdrawal from the service is not connected with the frauds. Secretary MacVeagh says that the \$2,000,000 paid by the Sugar Trust was in settlement of only the claims on account of false weighing, and did not cover frauds of any other kind. He may have had in mind the use of fraudulent samples of sugar. Nor did that settlement, he added, grant immunity from criminal prosecution. Attorney General Wickersham explains that he has never acted as counsel for the Sugar Trust, altho his law partner, Henry W. Taft (brother of the President), was recently employed by the Trust. His statement indicates that the firm of which both were members was retained. It is evident that an investigation will be made by Congress unless it shall appear that such an inquiry will prevent successful prosecution of the guilty.—Representatives of the Standard Oil Company say that no new plan for carrying on the business will be considered until after the Supreme Court's final decision. That decision will precede any action by the Government concerning the criminal prosecution of the individual defendants named in the suit for the dissolution of the combination. The decision ordering such dissolution significantly directed attention to these defendants (John D.

Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, John D. Archbold and others), virtually pointing out that they had violated and were still violating that section of the Sherman act which provides punishment by fine or imprisonment for such an offense. William Rockefeller says that his associates and himself will comply fully with the letter and the spirit of the law as it shall finally be interpreted by the court of last resort.



Panama Canal Report

In the annual report of the Panama Canal Commission for the year which ended with June last, Chief Engineer Goethals explains why the estimate of the cost of the canal has been raised from \$144,233,358 (the figures of the Board of Engineers in 1902) to \$375,200,000. Since the original calculations were made, wages and the cost of material have risen. Prosperity in this country and the unsavory reputation of the Isthmus with respect to disease compelled the adoption of a wage scale from 30 to 60 per cent. higher than prevailing rates here. Moreover, the eight-hour law was applied. Therefore unit prices were materially advanced. Changes in the plans increased the quantity of work to be done. Additional and more thoro surveys enabled the Commission to make the revised estimate which was submitted to Congress in February last. This showed that there was needed nearly 50 per cent. more work than the original estimate called for, and that the unit prices had advanced about 20 per cent. And so the cost of engineering and construction rose to \$297,766,000, and the addition of the purchase money, with the cost of sanitation and civil government, made the total \$375,200,000. The maximum number of unskilled laborers employed, 33,699, was reached on April 28. The number of those from Europe has declined, owing mainly to Spain's prohibition of emigration to the Isthmus. The Tivoli Hotel, the nineteen messes and the twenty-one kitchens have been conducted at a profit; the seventeen hotels along the line at a loss. Health statistics show an improvement, the sick rate falling from 23.85 to 23.49 per thousand, and the death rate (with an aver-

age number of 44.261 names on the payroll) from 18.32 to 11.97. There were no cases of yellow fever or plague originating on the Isthmus. The schools have been reorganized and carefully graded. Besides the two high schools, one at Culebra and the other at Christobal, there are twelve for whites, with 622 pupils, and seventeen for colored children, with 1,073. At Gatun the builders are nearly ready for the concrete and masonry work on the great locks. President Taft is confident that the canal will be finished by January 1, 1915.



The Philippine Islands

W. Cameron Forbes, the new Governor-General of the Philippines, was inaugurated on the 23d ult. It was a general holiday in Manila and the buildings were gaily decorated. After taking the oath of office the Governor made an inaugural address, part of which was as follows:

"Capital demands a stable government. Capital is not particularly interested in the color or design of the flag; it wants just and equitable laws, sound and uniform policy on the part of the Government, just and fair treatment in the courts. The faith of the United States is pledged that all of these benefits shall be permanently assured to the Filipinos. No capitalist need feel alarmed as to the security of his investment provided it has been made in such a way as to fulfil the conditions imposed by law. The United States stands pledged to the establishment and maintenance of a stable government in the Philippine Islands not for the sake of capital which may be invested here, but for the sake of the welfare of the Philippine people and the faith of the United States before the world. The security of foreign capital is merely an incident in the general security of property rights to the Filipino, but both are now permanently assured.

"There is not on the horizon discernible any cloud which indicates the possibility of any kind of disturbance in the present status of these islands either from within or without, by war or insurrection.

"The United States is strong, determined, fixed in her policy and not to be dissuaded or coerced. The development of the Philippine Islands will proceed along the lines originally set forth, strictly adhered to by each successive Administration and by the gradual processes in line of declared policy—not by spasms or jerks.

"I am opposed to the admission of Chinese labor. Filipinos can do all the necessary work here if properly paid and properly treated.

"The Government should offer every reasonable inducement to capital and should make

more liberal the law and making law and lessen the restrictions which are at present discouraging investors."

Manufacturers of cigars in the country complain to the Government at Washington because cigars imported from the islands bear Government labels stating that the cigars have been made under sanitary conditions approved by the Board of Health. They say this is a kind of official guarantee which gives the product an advantage. In reply it is pointed out that the labels are affixed by the Philippine Government and not by Washington authority. Imports of cigars free of duty, as permitted by the new tariff law, are thus far at the rate of about 90,000,000 a year. The law allows 150,000,000. — In Hawaii, capitalists are negotiating for the purchase of Lanai Island, where they intend to grow cotton, employing Russian laborers from Siberia.

Nicaragua's Revolution Our Government sought, last week, to ascertain whether Groce and Cannon, the two Americans shot in Nicaragua by President Zelaya's order, were officers in the revolutionists' army. Secretary Knox said, on the 22d:

"If certain representations of fact which have been made to the State Department, concerning the Groce and Cannon case, are verified by inquiries that have been made, this Government will at once prepare a demand on the Nicaraguan Government for reparation for the death of these two men."

For a time it seemed impossible to get an answer from Vice Consul Caldera, at Managua. A report that he had been put in prison was denied by Zelaya. Many thought that the latter had withheld the dispatches. He had been accused in recent years of tampering with the dispatches of two United States Ministers. On the 27th a message from Caldera was received but not published. It was already known, however, that Groce and Cannon had been colonels in the revolutionists' army. Current reports said that Zelaya had distributed thruout Western Nicaragua posters bitterly denouncing the United States and had given orders that all American revolutionists captured should be killed at once. It was asserted that our Government had sent to him an ultimatum, the term of which was to expire at 10 p. m.

on the 28th. Several warships arrived last week at points on the Nicaraguan coast, and there were preparations to send others, carrying a considerable force of marines. At a conference in Washington, so it was said by a Nicaraguan who asserted that he was present, officers of our Government, representatives of the army and the navy included, questioned eight Nicaraguans to obtain such information as an invading force would need, and it was generally understood that our Government was ready to enforce its demands, if satisfactory explanation should not be made by Zelaya. On the 26th he sent a cable message to a New York newspaper. Having said that he desired "to explain to the American people the grave motive of my Government for executing the Americans, Cannon and Groce," in order that "the effect of intentional false reports" might be counteracted, he continued as follows:

"The revolutionists occupied a strong position at the mouth of the River San Juan, with a view to blow up the steamers conveying Government troops. One mine was exploded near the 'Diamante,' which had 500 soldiers on board. Cannon and Groce were captured in the act and they confess voluntarily their guilt. They were tried by court martial, were given every legal privilege to introduce an ample defense, and sentence was pronounced according to the military code. Cannon had taken part in various revolutions since 1897. The Government of Honduras pardoned him on the express condition that he would abstain in future from Central American civil troubles. When Cannon and Groce were captured they were serving as officers with the revolutionists."

The rifles and ammunition sent to the revolutionists from New Orleans were safely received, and it is said that larger quantities ordered by Zelaya were intercepted and captured. Vice-Consul Caldera reported to the State Department on the 28th that he had been threatened by Zelaya. He asked for permission to occupy the legation premises in Managua, for his own safety, and permission was given.

Lord Lansdowne's Amendment

It was recognized by everybody as one of the critical points in the history of the British empire when the Marquis of Lansdowne, as leader of the Opposition, rose in the House of Lords on November 22d to amend the

motion for the second reading of the Budget Bill by the amendment that

"This House is not justified in giving its consent to this bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

The House was more crowded than it had been since the Lords rejected Gladstone's Home Rule Bill in 1886. Many peers who had never before been seen in the House of Lords came to this session, and the chamber was not large enough to accommodate all those who were entitled to seats. The galleries were crowded with foreign diplomats and distinguished men and women. Young King Manuel of Portugal, now in England in search of a wife, sat in the peeresses' gallery between the Portuguese Minister and Lord Granville. Lord Lansdowne began by acknowledging that his amendment was a grave, perhaps an unprecedented, proposal, but he contended that the preamble of the bill showed that it required the consent of the House of Lords to become a law and this involved the right of rejection. Altho the House of Lords could not amend a finance bill, they had full right to discuss it and to reject it. In 1907-08, the Lords threw out the Land Valuation Bill and in 1908 the Licensing Bill. Both these measures, however, in more objectionable forms, had now been tacked on to the Budget Bill and it was held that the Lords could not act upon the measures so presented. No self-respecting second chamber would tolerate such treatment. What, he asked, was to prevent home rule from being introduced in the Finance Bill. There was no limit to such abuses. The Unionists opposed license duties because they were crushing in their severity; the same applied to land taxes. The people, he said, not having been consulted, the Lords had a clear duty, not to decree the final extinction of the bill, but to insist that before it became law the country should be allowed an expression of opinion. The proposed taxes were outrageous and oppressive. The liquor business already yielded one-third of the revenue of the country, and it was proposed to tax it still more. The land taxes Lord Lansdowne objected to because they were unproductive and cumulative. Land owners who were contented with a moderate return on their holdings were entitled to such favor as an investor in American

stocks, who altogether escaped. Land taxes were directed against a single class of people and were capable of unlimited extension and abuse. The bill would render every transaction in land more complicated and difficult, and would therefore retard the opening up of land. The bill was confused and obscure in its wording. Some people were taxed not once or twice, but three or four times for the same piece of property. He believed that the time had come to reconsider the question of free trade. With a more and more restricted market and higher barriers erected by foreign countries, this policy could not longer be maintained.

✱

Lord Rosebery on the Budget

Lord Rosebery occupies a peculiar position on the pending finance bill, and his speech in the House of Lords was awaited with great interest and not a little anxiety. He was Prime Minister of the Liberal Cabinet of 1894-95, but in a recent public address announced that he had dissociated himself from any party and that he was strongly opposed to the finance bill drafted by the present Liberal Ministry. Still, in the House of Lords he made an earnest plea against the rejection of the budget, as proposed by Lord Lansdowne's resolutions. Lord Rosebery declared that the measure would poison the sources of national supremacy, and that this was vital, but in view of the immediate and even the remote future, there was something more vital to the country, and that was the strength, efficiency and security of the second chamber. The budget was a crude and vindictive measure and had already done incalculable injury to public credit. Like a fog spreading over the country and breeding miasma, the bill had brought the disease most fatal to a commercial country, want of confidence, and this, too, at a time when Europe was being hurried headlong toward bankruptcy by the insane competition for great armaments. He said the one maxim that had been burned into the British political conscience by bitter experience was that there should be no taxation without representation. "Disregard for that maxim," he said, "lost us the United States of America, and we are not likely to offend against it again." The budget

bill, however, taxed the Lords freely and abundantly without their having a word to say or a vote in the matter. No such measure ought to be put into force without a referendum to the people. At the same time he warned the Lords against a defiance of the Commons. That would be entering into a fight upon an unfavorable battlefield and risking the very existence of the House of Lords on this issue. He regarded this as the gravest political movement in the life of any man born since 1832. Since that time the Lords have not assumed the power to reject a budget passed by the House of Commons. He considered that the only possible circumstances justifying the Lords in exercising such a dormant power would be the direct authority and condemnation of the nation itself. Such a circumstance might arise if a budget were presented which lowered the defenses of the country to a point which the nation considered dangerous. He said:

"I do not speak of menaces. The House of Lords has lived on menaces ever since I can remember, and it is still thriving. But the menaces now used are used by men bent on having a single chamber. Their efforts are revolutionary in essence, if not in fact."

He looked with considerable apprehension to the result of an appeal to the people on an issue in which the unreformed Upper House was involved. He suggested that the decision of the Upper House would have more weight on the country if, instead of having Lord Lansdowne's motion voted upon by all of the peers who were entitled to appear in the House, the question were referred to a select committee of 150 of the most distinguished peers, to whom should be delegated the right to vote upon the motion. The best policy would be, in his opinion, to allow the budget to pass and give the country six months' experience of its intolerable imposition of bureaucracy and loss of capital and employment. They would then achieve when next they approached the polls a victory that would improve themselves.

✧

Further Discussion of the Budget

Lord Loreburn, the Lord High Chancellor, opposed the motion of Lord Lansdowne to reject the budget. Because he said it was a revolu-

tionary proposal. There was nothing in the budget bill that did not by constitutional precedent belong in the province of the House of Commons. Lord Lansdowne, he said, asked them to accept a direct invasion of the prerogatives of the Crown and the privileges of the Commons. Their lordships were invited to overthrow the Constitution which was the envy of all other nations. What was embodied in the bill was not new in either the United States or Germany, and had been approved not only by the present but by the late House of Commons. Lord Loreburn was understood to threaten that, in case the House of Commons persisted in its present attitude, the Government would create a sufficient number of new peers to carry thru any measures they wished:

"If we fail at the coming election it will be but the beginning of a conflict which can end only one way. If we succeed, as we hope we will not flinch from what will have to follow. It is my opinion that it is impossible that any Liberal Government can ever again bear the heavy burden of office unless it is secured against a repetition of treatment such as our measures have had to undergo for the last four years."

Lord Cromer, speaking for the Opposition, expressed his entire disapproval of the finance bill, but stated that he feared the consequence of the passage of Lord Lansdowne's amendment and should abstain from voting. He had come to the conclusion that, objectionable as the budget might be, the Lords could not reject it without incurring other risks of a more formidable character. Even the moderate Liberals would be obliged to engage in ceaseless agitation to secure a profound modification of the constitutional functions of the laws. Lord Balfour of Burleigh added his voice to those of Lord Rosebery and Lord Cromer in opposing the rejection of the budget. The Lords, by voting for the Lansdowne amendment, would be walking into a trap set by their opponents. There never was a time in the history of the country when a strong and conservative second chamber was more necessary and he considered it impolitic to mix the question of the defense of that chamber with the taxation of food. Lord Balfour declared

"If you win a victory it will be only a tem-

porary one; if you lose, you have prejudiced the position, power, prestige and usefulness of the House of Lords, which I believe every one of you honors and desires to serve as heartily as I do myself."

The Archbishop of Canterbury stated that, this being a party question, the bishops would not take part in the discussion. The Bishop of Hereford, however, felt impelled to decline to comply with the wishes of the Archbishop of Canterbury on this point. If the bishops had any function to perform it was to speak for the multitudinous poor, he said; therefore, he supported the budget, which was a social welfare budget based on sound finance. He was convinced, he declared, that the country's answer to an appeal to the ballot would be in clear English that never again shall the fundamental liberties of the people be endangered by a privileged class. He wished that the budget might be passed as a protection against the rapidly growing spirit of revolt among the democracy, which might become dangerous.



Persia's Difficulties The first parliament of Persia since the re-establishment of constitutional government by the revolutionary movement was opened on November 15, with great state. A double guard of honor composed of Bakhtiari and Cossacks escorted the young Shah in a carriage drawn by eight white horses from his palace to the parliament building. Behind his throne were the priests, on his right the diplomatic corps, and on his left the cabinet. The speech from the throne, read by the Sipahdar, stated that the relations of Persia with the other Powers was excellent. The only unsatisfactory point was the presence of foreign troops in the country and the hope was expressed that they would soon be withdrawn. This refers to the Russians, who, when the Bakhtiari tribesmen marched from the south on Teheran, transported across the Caspian, landed at Resht and marched to Kasvin, but did not find it advisable to go on to the capital in defense of the Shah. Since the deposition of the Shah, the leaders of the two revolutionary forces, the Sipahdar

and Sirdar Assad, have had control of the Government and have maintained order so satisfactorily that the Russians have had no excuse to advance further into the interior. Many of the troops, in fact, have been withdrawn from Kasvin and Tabriz, but recently disturbances on the Caspian, east of Tabriz, have given rise for Russian intervention. The Shah-sevan and Karadaghi tribesmen besieged the town of Ardebil and captured it, killing many and pillaging half the town. Satar Khan, who defended Tabriz and was also in command here, was forced to withdraw, and the local nationalists took refuge in the Russian vice-consulate. The insurgents are reported to have raised the standard of the deposed Shah, Mohammed Ali, but it is universally believed by the Persians that the revolt was instigated by the Russians in order to get a pretext for occupying another town in this region. Instead of drawing troops from Tabriz on the west or Kasvin on the east, a thousand men were sent as a sular guard. The Persian Government has been trying to start an expedition for the relief or recapture of Ardebil, but has had difficulty in raising the necessary funds. An attempt was made to obtain a loan on the crown jewels, but that was unsuccessful.



The Italian Program The Italian Chamber of Deputies is now in session. On the opening day Premier Giolitti brought forward a plan for financial reform, which will reduce the tax on the manufacture of sugar by one-half and will gradually reduce also the duties on imported sugar. This reduction will cost the treasury \$8,000,000, which will be made good by an increase in the death duties and in taxes on income from house property and land. Signor Bertolini, Minister of Public Works, announced a bill for improving the condition and raising the salaries of railway servants; the increase of expenditure is to be met by a slight increase in the rates for passengers and goods. The chief opposition to the Government will be on the inefficient and extravagant management of the State railroads and the proposed ship subsidy bill.

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—XII.



JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

by EDWINE SLOSSON Ph.D



THE Johns Hopkins University has no marble palaces or Gothic dormitories. There are few undergraduates and they are not distinguished for their prowess in football or for spectacular eccentricities.

It does not undertake to do the work of the shop, the patent office, the lyceum, the theater, the government, the church or the home. It indulges in no fads and frills. It has no ancient history. It is destitute of traditions and picturesque customs. It is distracted by no class wars, faculty feuds, moral revolutions, student rebellions, newspaper scandals, or political persecutions. The chief student activity is study.

Consequently there is nothing left to talk about except the two things for which all universities exist, learning and

teaching. It is an institution after Woodrow Wilson's own heart; where the side-shows do not draw from the main tent. Here are no cannon ball jugglers, Circassian ladies, learned pigs, astrologers, fire-eaters or street parades, such as rival concerns have. The whole show is under one canvas, or rather two in different parts of the city.

The Johns Hopkins is free from the common vices of our universities, namely, pomp, pretentiousness, frivolity, superficiality and extravagance. This is not the same as saying that it is the best of universities. The greatest men are not those who have the fewest faults, and the same rule applies to institutions.

Let no one imagine that the freedom of Johns Hopkins from these easily besetting sins is due to a virtue imposed by necessity. It could profit as much as any other university by the vigorous blowing

GREAT AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES—This is the twelfth of a series of articles on the present condition and future prospects of the larger universities of the United States by one of the editors of *The Intelligencer*. The dates of publication of these articles are as follows:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Harvard University.....Jan. 7th, 1909 | 8 University of Minnesota.....Aug. 5th, 1909 |
| 2 Yale University.....Feb. 4th, 1909 | 9 University of Illinois.....Sept. 2d, 1909 |
| 3 Princeton University.....March 4th, 1909 | 10 Cornell University.....Oct. 7th, 1909 |
| 4 Stanford University.....April 1st, 1909 | 11 University of Pennsylvania.....Nov. 4th, 1909 |
| 5 University of California.....May 6th, 1909 | 12 Johns Hopkins University...Dec. 2d, 1909 |
| 6 University of Michigan.....May 27th, 1909 | 13 University of Chicago.....Jan. 6th, 1910 |
| 7 University of Wisconsin.....July 1st, 1909 | 14 Columbia University.....Feb. 3d, 1910 |

of its own horn and it is under the same temptation to neglect the fundamentals and spend money on the things that are attractive to patrons and the public. The

of a university and a hospital seemed like a big thing thirty-five years ago, tho nowadays it would get only a dozen lines in the financial column of *Science*, ac-



IRA REMSEN,
President of the Johns Hopkins University

university was born rich, but its character was not spoiled by it, Mr. Carnegie's theory to the contrary notwithstanding. A bequest of \$7,000,000 for the founding

company by an editorial note expressing the hope that the management of the new institution would be in the hands of its faculty.

The fortune of the Baltimore financier passed on his death in 1874 into the control of the twelve trustees whom he had appointed for that purpose seven years before. The founder had not defined his idea of a university or placed any limitation on the use of the fund except that the principal should not be spent for building. The trustees accordingly asked Eliot, of Harvard; Angell, of Michigan, and White, of Cornell, to tell them what a university was and who should be its president. With remarkable unanimity all three of these gentlemen answered that a university was a very different thing from the institutions over which they presided, and that Daniel C. Gilman should be president of it. They were right on both points. It was because of the lack of true universities in America that our graduates were going to Germany for their education. Some of them would have preferred to stop in England rather than bother with the foreign language, but John Bull tapped them on the shoulder and told them to move on. This was before Cecil Rhodes had opened Oxford for us with his golden key.

The essential difference between a university and a college is in the way they look. The university looks forward and the college looks backward. The aim of the one is discovery; the aim of the other is conservation. One gropes for the unknown; the other holds on to the known. Now, since students are *ex-officio* presumed to be in the acquisitive stage of their mental development, it follows that there is less temperamental difference between students and their teachers in a true university than in an ordinary college. In the university the seminar takes the place of the class. The reason why university professors are thus able to take the students into partnership with them is not so much because the students are older as because the professors are younger. The university professors, the pioneers of knowledge, are only partly grown up. Their genius consists in combining the inquisitiveness of youth with the powers of maturity. Their sutures have not ossified. They keep more gristle in their bones. The average college or high school professor, tho no more than thirty years of age, is apt to seem old and more awe inspiring than

the world-known savant whom he worships from afar. The former weighs his words to a tenth of a milligram. He feels that forty centuries are looking down upon him; or sixty, according to post-Napoleonic archeology. But the leader of a science feels that nobody is looking down on him. He plays with hypotheses as a juggler with balls. He pops out opinions on all sorts of subjects. He shows a certain elasticity, even irresponsibility, in his speech and action, which is in marked contrast with the dogmatism and dignity of the humbler members of the profession.

I make this comparison merely to call attention to the new educational impulse which we owe especially to Johns Hopkins. In 1850 there were eight non-professional graduate students in the United States. In 1875, when Johns Hopkins University opened, there were 309. Now there must be more than 5,000. This does not mean merely that these students are receiving a longer education. It means that they are receiving a different kind of education. They are being trained to be promoters instead of heirs. The mere extension of the period of high school and collegiate instruction is not necessarily a desirable thing. It may be carried so far as to defeat its own aim. Such is the opinion expressed by President Remsen:

"If it be conceded that the training of specialists is essential to the highest scholarship, then by advancing the age of graduation from our colleges, we are interfering with the development of scholarship in the highest sense, because the greater the age of graduation from the college the less will these graduates be inclined or be able to take up the advanced work that is essential to convert them into scholars."

This criticism does not apply to those universities where the later years of the college are devoted to advanced and specialized work. But now, when such strenuous efforts are being made to "save the college," we must look out that we do not injure the university. Perhaps the conflict may be settled by the recognition of two different types of mind among the students requiring different kinds of training, the "pass men" and the "honor men," but none of our universities has yet thought proper, or discovered how, to make such a distinction in a systematic or thoroughgoing way.

I heard a great deal of talk—in other universities—about the decline of Johns Hopkins. This decline is chiefly, if not altogether, relative. Johns Hopkins has been eclipsed by its own success. It is lost in the crowd of its imitators. In its specialty, the manufacture of Ph.D.'s, it had at first practically a monopoly. By 1909 it had dropped to the seventh place, having been passed by Columbia, Yale, Chicago, Harvard, Cornell and Pennsyl-

JOHNS HOPKINS FELLOWS OF 1876

Henry Carter Adams, Professor of Political Economy, University of Michigan.

*Herbert Baxter Adams, Professor of American History, 1878-01, Johns Hopkins.

*William Keith Brooks, Professor of Zoology, Johns Hopkins.

Samuel Fessenden Clarke, Professor of Natural History, Williams College.

*Thomas Craig, Professor of Mathematics, Johns Hopkins, 1879-1909. Editor, *American Journal of Mathematics*, 1894-99.

*Joshua Walker Gore, Professor of Natural



THE BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The first building erected on the new site at Homewood.

vania. But in this field, above all others, it is quality, not quantity, that counts, and there is no way of calculating genius, especially prospective genius. All the world knows what was the quality of that first group of young men drawn from all parts of the country by their thirst for the new learning, but who knows how the twenty-seven doctors of 1909 will turn out?

Let me give the entire list of those first Fellows, for there is no better way of showing what Johns Hopkins has done and is doing.

Philosophy, University of North Carolina, 1878-1908.

George Bruce Halsted, Professor of Mathematics, Kenyon College, 1903-06.

Edward Hart, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Lafayette College.

Daniel Webster Hering, Professor of Physics, New York University.

Malvern Wells Iles, Consulting Metallurgist, London.

William White Jacques, Lecturer, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1885-01.

Charles Rockwell Lanman, Professor of Sanskrit, Harvard University.

David McGregor Means, Professor of Political Science, Middlebury College, 1877-80.

Harmon Northrup Morse, Professor of Analytical Chemistry, Johns Hopkins.

*Deceased.

Walter Hines Page, Editor, *The World's Work*, New York.

*Peter Porter Poinier, M. E.

*Erasmus Darwin Preston, United States Coast Survey, 1879-1906.

*Henry Joseph Rice, Professor of Natural Sciences, Brooklyn High School, 1882-85.

Josiah Royce, Professor of the History of Philosophy, Harvard.

Alexander Duncan Savage, New York.

Ernest Gottlieb Sihler, Professor of Latin, New York University.

Frederick Boyd Van Vorst, Attorney at Law, New York.

*John Henry Wheeler, Professor of Greek, University of Virginia, 1882-87.

*Deceased.

Now, what university president of today is willing to place beside this his list of Fellows for 1909 with the assurance that they will prove to be, on the whole, men of as much distinction as these? Why not? There are now many universities richer than Johns Hopkins was then. They have more prestige and power than that infant institution. They can offer a prospect of greater reward and the certainty of an easier pathway. They have a larger educated population

to select from. It might not be too much to ask that the new science of applied psychology, now making such claims of practical usefulness, should help us to discern in the adolescent organism the promise and potency of future greatness with more surety of success.

Nowadays the office seeks the man, but somehow it does not work much better than the old way of natural selection.

The president of a New England college visiting, last spring, a high school in his State, asked one of the Seniors if he had decided where he was going to college? The boy replied that he had not yet made up his mind, that he had had very flattering offers from Pennsylvania and Cornell, but he was waiting to see what Columbia would put up. It would seem that the universities might get together like the United Charities. Possibly, however, the United States courts might hold that to be contrary to the anti-trust laws as a combination for the purpose of restricting competition.

The scholarship net is bigger than ever, but it has a finer mesh, so is catching more of the smaller fry. Graduate work no longer requires the pioneer virtues of renunciation, self-sacrifice, energy and initiative. It is, on the contrary, along the line of least resistance. It takes more energy to stop studying and go at something else than to go on studying. Many of our graduate students have no other momentum than inertia.

President Gilman took as his motto "men before buildings," and it was to this policy that the Johns Hopkins owed its success. But in the application there was a difficulty. He consulted an eminent physicist about it:

"We cannot have a great university without great professors. We cannot have great professors till we have a great university. Help us from this dilemma."

His reply was:

"Your difficulty applies only to old men who are great. These you can rarely move. But the young men of genius, talent, learning and promise, you can draw; these should be your strength."

We have seen how wise he was in picking such young men as Fellows. Let us see who the professors were who drew them to that Baltimore garret in 1876. It was as close an approximation to Mark



FIGURE 1. THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, 1876-1909.

Hopkins and the log. as we have seen.
Here is the first faculty :

PROFESSORS.

Basil L. Gildersleeve, Greek.
H. Newell Martin, Biology.
Charles D. Morris, Latin.
Ira Remsen, Chemistry.
Henry A. Rowland, Physics.
J. J. Sylvester, Mathematics.

NON-RESIDENT LECTURERS.

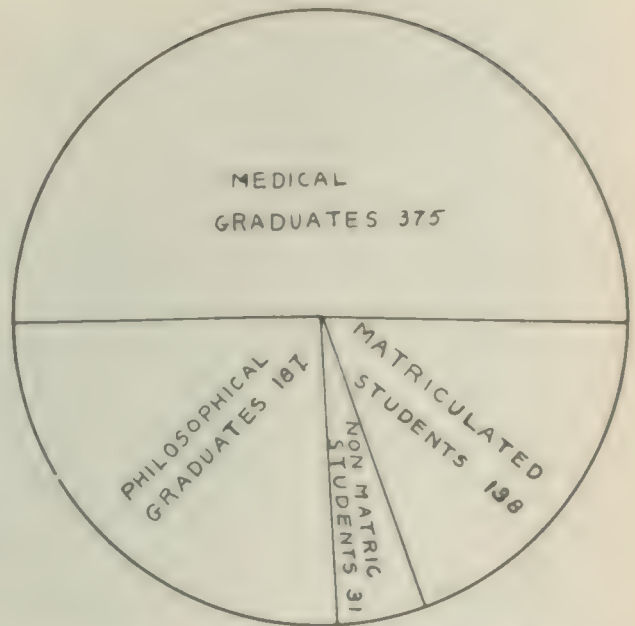
John S. Billings, of Washington, History of Medicine.
Francis J. Child, of Harvard, English Philology.
Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, Law.
Julius E. Hilgard, of Washington, National Surveys.
James Russell Lowell, of Harvard, Modern Literature.
John W. Mallet, of University of Virginia, Technical Chemistry.
Simon Newcomb, of Washington, Astronomy.
Léonce Rabillon, of Baltimore, French.
Francis A. Walker, of Yale, Political Economy.
William D. Whitney, of Yale, Comparative Philology.

To what university of today can a student go without coming under the instruction of some men inferior in ability to these?

But we are always unfair to our contemporaries in such a comparison.

Each generation has said, "There were giants on the earth in those days." It was because President Gilman had the ability to discover giants before they were grown up that Johns Hopkins became at once the leading university of America. And besides this, he had the courage of his ability. Not all presidents could, and fewer of them would, have chosen all these men as professors. The temptation is to stick to an innocuous and unexceptionable mediocrity.

Any normal school graduate could look down on Rowland because of his defective knowledge of the elementary princi-



DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS IN THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY. 1908.

ples of pedagogy. Yet the proverb is still current in our laboratories, "Better to be neglected by Rowland than taught by any one else." Unfortunately it has often served as an excuse for instructors who resembled Rowland only in their neglect of students. Of Sylvester, enough anecdotes of professional eccentricity are told to fill a whole number of the *Fliegende Blätter*. It required courage also to add Thomas H. Huxley to the list of lecturers in the first year, for he was at that time *persona non grata* to a considerable proportion of the American public. It is often said that a university, especially a young one, cannot be too cautious about choosing professors who are unobjectionable in all respects. President Gilman thought it could be, and he proved that he was right.

Of this first faculty of six, half were English and half Americans. Two of the latter had been educated in Germany, and

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN JOHN HOPKINS UNIVERSITY FOR THE LAST TWENTY YEARS

Years	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08
Philosophical Grads...	202	209	233	268	307	351	384	453	510	575	610	685	725	781	887	960	1031	1091	1108	1171	1287
Medical Grads.....	14	20	43	30	80	83	128	153	134	177	253	284	300	327	342	354	378	388	346	267	372
Total Grad. students	216	229	276	337	387	434	512	607	644	747	863	965	1025	1108	1229	1405	1479	1489	1517	1438	1659
Matriculated students	120	130	141	149	133	123	120	140	141	177	163	169	168	168	147	140	133	140	142	138	
Non-matriculated students	49	45	51	70	114	83	51	47	34	33	64	111	137	140	192	265	316	349	347	301	
Total	394	404	468	547	551	522	580	690	720	841	940	1044	1103	1176	1316	1670	1818	1838	1859	1746	

it was German ideals which molded the University. It introduced the German doctorate as its aim and the German seminar as its method. No better models could have been found. No influence could have been more needed in America at the time. Germany comes the nearest to Plato's ideal of a nation governed by philosophers. It is because the best of knowledge and the highest talent have been enlisted in its industries and statecraft that the empire has risen in wealth and power until now it challenges England for the supremacy of the seas. It was a transformation almost as astonishing as if the Balkan States should by 1950 become a great world power. In this country the State universities are of late coming to resemble the German institutions in the close relationship to administration and in the development of their technical departments, while the endowed institutions have taken to imitating the English colleges.

As I remember, it was in the later eighties that the Hopkins man appeared in the West. Students from rival colleges, meeting at an oratorical contest—this was before the toga had ceded to arms—would brag over the acquisition of a specimen of this new species of educator as they might nowadays over an okapi in the museum. "We've got a Hopkins man in our college." "That's nothing. We've got two of 'em. And one of them has brought a new science with him—biology, he calls it. I'm going to change my course next year so as to take it." "Well, ours is going to start a political science seminar, and all the fellows are going into it. No, it's not the same as a seminary." "Shut up, here come the judges."

The Western institutions, State and denominational, were originally stocked with Yale men. Later they drew from Johns Hopkins, and soon after the Harvard period set in. Now they gather their men from such a wide range it would be hard to point out any particular institution as decidedly dominant. It would be an interesting task to work out the genealogical table of American faculties.

There is something about the American atmosphere which compels to uniformity. However unique an institution

may be in its origin or original in its aim, it gradually grows into the type now defined as "the standard American university." Whatever it may have started from it develops the lacking parts like a crystal or a crab. Harvard, founded for the training of preachers, turns out electrical engineers and "Masters of Business Administration." The "Industrial University" of Illinois labors to make its graduate courses in philology equal to any in the land. Cornell, "the poor man's college," and Pennsylvania, "the charity school," become noted for the luxury of their student lodgings. State universities impose tuition fees in one way or another, and endowed universities give free lecture courses. So the Johns Hopkins University, started primarily as a graduate school, is now developing most rapidly on its undergraduate side.

It has been prophesied that the founding of institutions devoted to research, such as the Rockefeller Institute, the Carnegie Institution, the museums of New York, Chicago and Pittsburgh, and the scientific departments of the Government, would draw the men having the greatest ability and inclination for investigation, leaving the universities to lapse into their former state of teaching colleges. But there is another tendency equally noticeable. The men who have left the universities, rejoicing that they had thrown off the burden of instruction and administration, and were free to work all day at their hobbies without interruption, come in time to realize that students are not the unmitigated nuisances they once thought them. Gradually students creep in as assistants, apprentices and disciples; these require teaching; collateral branches have to be added; dormitories are put up; athletics introduced, and there is no telling how far the process may go. We may live to hear of classes in Belles-Lettres at Cold Spring Harbor and a professor of Sanskrit on the Dry Tortugas.

It seems that the peculiar combination which has developed in the United States of instruction and research, graduate and undergraduate students, letters and technology, has some advantages which more than compensate for the alternative advantages of specialization of function. The case of the Johns Hopkins Univer-



THE LABORATORIES OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS ARE WORKSHOPS

sity is significant because it has recently been forced in self-defense to add a Freshman year of undergraduate instruction at the same time when other universities are trying to cut their courses down to three years, and even talk of dispensing with both Freshman and Sophomore. To be sure, the change is not so great as it appears on paper. It has always been necessary to have some first year classes for students not fully prepared, and it is possible to complete the present course in three years. To accomplish this the student is granted four opportunities: he may enter with advanced standing, he may take extra studies, he is allowed to make up one course by vacation work elsewhere, and he may reduce the requirements for graduation by 5 per cent. if "he has an average of not less than 9 for the work of his third year, and has not received a mark as low as 7 for any of his courses since admission to the university."

Some of the reasons why the Johns Hopkins has been impelled to extend downward its collegiate work may be surmised. In the first place, it helps out the finances, because the buildings and equipment are already there and the fees of the undergraduates relieve part of the heavy burden of graduate instruction. Then there is an advantage in bigness. It is the fashion to speak deprecatingly of "mere numbers," but mere numbers mean a wider range of influence, a larger body of alumni, and a greater popular appreciation.

There was also the difficulty of connecting with the preparatory schools. If the student is to enter the university as Sophomore or Junior, where will he take the one or two years of collegiate work? Most of the high schools, particularly those of the South, naturally tributary to Johns Hopkins, do not provide it, and if a student starts in at another college he is likely to stay there for his entire



PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

course, unless circumstances, over which he has no control, oblige him to go elsewhere. The sentiment of college loyalty has been so strongly developed in America, chiefly thru athletic contests, that a man is regarded as guilty of traitorous or unfilial conduct if he seeks another college. The worst of it is, that this allegiance extends into the graduate school. The universities depend upon their collegiate departments for most of their advanced students. The graduate is more or less blinded by his four years of training in "loyalty"; he is known to his professors and he finds it easier and often more profitable to stay where he is than to fare forth into a strange land. If students in America migrated from one university to another as they do in Germany it would serve as a stronger stimulus to the graduate schools than any now influencing them.

Since the Johns Hopkins University now provides a full course of instruction for college students, it is a pity that no more of them take advantage of it. The constituency of the University is quite local. One of 111 matriculated undergraduates in the last register all are from Baltimore except 14, and only one of

these is from a distance. If our young men were as eager for good instruction as they are for a pleasant and exciting college life they would flock to Johns Hopkins from all over the country. Nowhere else can they get so much personal attention from such competent men as here.* The ratio of students to instructors is the lowest in the United States, only 3.7. Princeton, for all its preceptorial system, has eight students to an instructor. Some of the classes in Johns Hopkins are, indeed, below the limit of greatest efficiency. The visitor feels this when he enters a classroom and sees a scholar of international reputation teaching an elementary subject to four or five students. If there were a dozen or fifteen of them each one would get more out of it.

But for one who is hunting for bargains in the educational line there is no place like Johns Hopkins. It has less money to spend and it spends more per student than any other of the great universities. The total expenditure for salaries of the instructing staff divided by the total number of students gives for Johns Hopkins \$324. Nearest to this stand Columbia, \$250; Princeton, \$235, and Stanford \$230.

But opportunities for learning and culture and association with scholarly men are not what draw boys in large numbers to a university. The less personal attention they get from the professors the better some of them like it. And of the really popular attractions to students the Johns Hopkins affords very few. The undergraduates being Baltimoreans, they regard this university as a sort of superior high school. There is no dormitory or club house to serve as a center of collegiate society. They have a gymnasium and a Y. M. C. A. building, but their principal resort is a dingy basement barber shop, and their chief pastime, according to my observation, is pitching dimes in the alley. The only student publication is the *News Letter*, a magazine of uncertain character and time of appearance.

It is apparently significant of the changing nature of the university that the first building erected on the new site at Homewood is a concrete stadium. The

*See article in the first article of this series.

plans provide also for a gymnasium, nine dormitories, a dining hall and all the other modern conveniences. It was originally intended that the University should occupy a site in the suburbs, but as there was no money for buildings two private residences in the city were made over for temporary occupancy. Later a few buildings were put up and the plan of moving out was in abeyance. Now, however, the Homewood tract has been made accessible by trolley lines and paved streets, and an architectural scheme for its development has been adopted. The proposed arrangement of the grounds and building is indicated on the plan herewith published. It will make an ideal campus, spacious, diversified in contour and well wooded. The old Carroll mansion, in the colonial style, will remain in its place and give a touch of historicity to this most modern and unromantic of universities. The new buildings, in accordance with the spirit of the institution, will be plain, substantial and unpretentious. President Gilman, in his inaugural, expressed the hope that the permanent buildings would not be "a medieval pile, but a series of modern institutions; not a monumental, but a serviceable group of structures. The middle ages have not built any cloisters for us. Why should we build for the middle ages?"

According to the architectural plans tentatively adopted for Homewood there will be two groups of buildings; one, an avenue of dormitories with the gymnasium at one end and the dining hall at the other. The other group is arranged like a Gothic cathedral, with a library as the choir, with a chapel on one end of the transept, and an auditorium and administration building on the other end, with laboratories down both sides of the aisle, and with a museum at the foot of the cross. The plans are astonishingly modest compared with the ambitious projects of California, Chicago, Princeton, Wisconsin and other universities. For example, the largest and most expensive building contemplated is the library, which, according to the specifications, is to provide room "for present and future books, to number about 300,000, with appropriate and comfortable reading space." This is about twice the number

of books that Hopkins now has, but it is fewer than Columbia, Harvard, Cornell, Princeton, Chicago and Yale have at present, and certainly less than any great university should expect in the future. For the new library building of the University of Chicago \$814,000 has been raised.

President Remsen estimates that the seven or eight buildings actually needed at the beginning, library, recitation hall, dormitory, Y. M. C. A., gymnasium, and four laboratories, chemical, geological, biological and physical, can be constructed for a sum between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. I do not see how he can do it for that, but I hope he will soon have a chance to try. The General Education Board has offered to give \$200,000 to the university if a million can be raised for the removal to Homewood. An institution which has done so much for America and for the world as the Johns Hopkins University, and is capable of doing as much more in the future, ought not to have its work impeded for lack of an amount of money no larger than other universities put into a single edifice. The fact that Mr. Johns Hopkins has not



HOPKINS HALL
Departments of Geology and Mineralogy

been dead so long as Mr. John Harvard or Mr. Elihu Yale ought not to deter a man of wealth from contributing to the

support of the institution which bears his name.

President Remsen is a man of varied ability, but it must be confest that he is not a good beggar. He does not carry around in the vest pocket of his dress suit a collapsible cardboard model of his next new building, ready at the psychological moment to set it up on the tablecloth beside his coffee cup.

Some college presidents regard the collection of funds as the most important work they can do for education, and perhaps they are right in so thinking. But President Remsen has other things that he prefers to do, and, strange to say, the trustees approve of his singular view of presidential duties.

Being without millionaire patrons and a large body of rich alumni, it might be thought that the university would turn toward the third fountain of revenue, the State treasury. There is no State university in Maryland, and altho the work hitherto done by the Johns Hopkins is not of the kind that receives popular appreciation and support, yet it could add the vocational training and administrative services without interfering with its higher functions. Maryland is not a large or rich State, but if it were as generously inclined toward education as Western States of less resources it could be giving a million a year to the university. Occasionally the General Assembly has come to the aid



PROBABLE PLANS FOR THE BUILDINGS AT HOMewood

of the university by the appropriation of a paltry sum, say \$25,000, but there seems to be no disposition on the part of either State or university to make a closer alliance.

The University maintains, with assistance from the State and Federal Governments, three official bureaus: The Maryland Geological Survey, the Maryland Weather Service, and the Maryland Forestry Bureau. The first has been running for thirteen years, and has prepared topographical and geological maps of the State and monographs on the fossil plant and animal remains. The extensive projects of the State Government for the construction of good roads thruout Maryland are being carried out under the direction of the Geological Survey. The Weather Service was established eighteen years ago, but the Forestry Bureau is a new undertaking, started in 1906. In many other ways the University has been of service to Baltimore and Maryland, most conspicuously in education, in instigating and directing reforms in taxation and sanitation and in the discovery of improved methods of oyster culture. Many of the lectures given at the University by its professors and distinguished visitors have been thrown open to the people, tho not so many have taken advantage of this opportunity as one would expect in a city like Baltimore. Above all, the city derives an inestimable advantage in being known thruout the world as the seat of such an institution of learning and culture as the Johns Hopkins University.

A new movement toward the extension of the advantages of the University is the opening this year of College Courses for Teachers, in co-operation with the Woman's College of Baltimore. These are given between 4 and 6 on weekday afternoons and on Saturday forenoons. The classes are open to both sexes, but in order to maintain formally the distinction which is required by Eastern ideas of propriety the degree of A. B. in the case of women is conferred by the Woman's College, even tho three-fourths of their work may have been done in the Johns Hopkins University. This may ultimately lead to some such relationship as exists between Barnard and Columbia and Radcliffe and Harvard. The Woman's College has a sufficiently high stand-

ing in the educational world so that it would not be a *mésalliance*. President Gilman, in his inaugural of 1876, expressed his desire for some such arrangement as this, and said:

"Of this I am certain they are not among the wise who deprecate the intellectual capacity of women and they are not among the prudent who would deny to women the best opportunity for education and culture."

This work for teachers is not altogether a new departure. As early as 1877, Dr. Martin had a class of sixteen, mostly women, meeting Saturday mornings for the study of physiology.

The Medical School has been open to women from the beginning, chiefly thru the influence of the ladies of Baltimore, who raised a fund for its buildings. A little more than a tenth of the candidates for M. D. are women, and there are four women on the medical faculty. Dr. Christine Ladd Franklin has had for many years a lectureship on the theory of color vision in the University. Women were admitted to the graduate department of the General University in 1907, but in deference to the feelings of a few members of the faculty it was provided that an instructor who objected to their presence in his classes could exclude them. I believe the veteran, Professor Gildersleeve, is the only one who still holds out against them, but as few women would want to attend his classes, anyway, the restriction is not serious.

Among the daringly sensible innovations of the Johns Hopkins University at the start was the recognition of the futility of maintaining various degrees where the studies were largely elective. Three degrees were established: M. D. and Ph.D. for graduate and research work, and A. B. for undergraduate work. To these was added last year the degree of M. A., the requirements for which are practically the same as for Ph.D., except the dissertation. This is probably as simple and definite a system as is now attainable, and the example of Johns Hopkins is to be commended to those universities which are still wrangling over the subject or have adopted as a compromise a meaningless or misleading distinction.

A man might as well write X. Y. after his name as B. A. or B. S., for the distinction between these, if there happens

to be any, can only be determined by careful study of the catalogs of the college for the particular years he was there, supplemented by research in the minutes of the faculty committees who may have taken "special action" in his case. Yet it is the importance attached to these meaningless titles by the academic mind that prevents the adaptation of education to individual needs and causes friction whenever a student would pass from the high school to the university,

how much labor and anxiety we spend on unessentials. The English make fun of us because we talk about "graduating" our students. They do not realize that in this country we are apt to devote more time to the "graduation" of students than to their education. We are graduating them all the time, at hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, mid-term, term, annual and quadrennial intervals, and for a professor to neglect it is the unpardonable sin. He may be in the habit of coming



Anatomical Building.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Physiology Building

from one college to another or from one department to another of the same university. The impossible ideal would be to cut away all this red tape and let any student enter any classes of any university for which he could prove himself qualified, and leave at any time with a simple certificate stating what work he had done or what proficiency he had acquired. There are a few professors in almost every faculty who hold and even discreetly advocate this extreme view. But however impracticable it may be, it is well to keep it in mind to remind us of

into his classroom without a preconceived notion of what he is going to say; he may sit on the edge of a desk and occupy the hour telling funny stories, and nobody will object. But if he is a day late in sending in his grades the registrar, the dean and the president will get after him. And how little these grades and degrees mean after all!

Altho the bachelor's degree does not indicate the character of a man's mind or training, it might at least be expected to give the number of years he has spent at some kind of collegiate work, but even

here it fails. There is one point in our educational ladder tolerably well fixed, that is, the entrance requirements to a reputable college, probably defined with as much exactness as is practicable. It is becoming the rule to require for entrance to professional training one, two, three or four years of collegiate work. We need designations for these periods of preparation. Why not let the degrees sink into innocuous desuetude and simply indicate by some name or symbols the number of years that a man has spent in study since he left the high school? A "biennarian" would be ready to enter most of the law and medical schools. A "septennarian" would be ripe for a Ph.D. if he had demonstrated his ability to carry on original research, or for a corresponding teacher's degree if he had demonstrated that he had the ability to teach. If he did not belong to either of these naturally limited classes the university would not be obliged to stultify itself by saying he did, out of consideration for his perseverance and industry. He would have full credit for seven years of satisfactory work, just what he is entitled to and nothing more. Instead of meaningless initials a few symbols would summarize a man's whole educational history. For example:

John Doe, I, II Pr., III Y. (Chem.), IV, V Har. (Biol.), VI, VII J. H. (Med.).

This, which looks a little like a dental formula, stands for a very creditable and consistent course, probably better than the student would have obtained if he had stuck in one institution. He took his first two years of undergraduate work at Princeton, then went to Yale for a year's specializing in chemistry, followed this with two years of work, chiefly biological, at Harvard, and finished with two more in Johns Hopkins Medical. The anilin dyes are exhaustless, so our collegiate dressmakers would be able to put all this on his gown in accordance with the taste for sartorial symbolism which is so characteristic of savages and savants.

What I like about Johns Hopkins is its honesty and earnestness, its freedom from affectations and extravagances. The laboratories and libraries are not show places, but workshops. Yet not such workshops as we are accustomed to

see filled with clock-watchers and task-masters, but rather a communistic atelier such as William Morris might have dreamed of, where there is no question of hours and wages, of schoolmaster and pupil, of discipline and regulation, but each man works for the joy of working, at his own gait and in his own way, and with such inspiration and energy as he has been endowed with. There is no compulsion except the compulsion in the atmosphere. But this is sufficient to stimulate the most sluggish and to drive the ambitious into an almost fanatical zeal for learning and discovery. The only time the University officers have to exercise their authority is in driving the students out of the laboratory at night. Every university, of course, has men of this kind, but in most places they are lost in the crowd of more or less indifferent youths. But here the undergraduates are few and inconspicuous, while there are 693 men who have finished their college course, have sown their intellectual wild oats, and have settled down to business in their chosen life work. I count professors, instructors and graduate students all together because they are all together at Johns Hopkins. You cannot tell them apart by age, spirit or bearing.

Whatever have been the vicissitudes thru which the Johns Hopkins University has passed there has been no decline in the spirit of research. Its income was cut down by the depreciation of its securities; rival institutions have risen, richer and larger and louder, outbidding it for students and professors, but the Johns Hopkins University has never lost courage or lowered its ideals. When a man needed books or apparatus for his investigations he got them, whatever else went short. In some universities a different idea of relative values prevails.

I shall not attempt to count the proportionate number of the faculty actively engaged in research as I have in some cases. There are 175 names on the faculty list and I presume it would not be safe to leave any of them out. If there are any who ought not to be so counted enough graduate students could be put in to make up the tale. Nor can I explain the importance and significance of the work being done in the various

departments, one reason for this omission being the inability of the reader to understand the technicalities involved. But without attempting to be comprehensive or critical, I will mention, in the way of samples, a few bits of its work which have happened to catch my attention. The real monument to Johns Hopkins is not built of marble or bronze, but of more permanent stuff, namely paper. It is the pile of monographs, periodicals and dissertations which, to quote the words of Dr. Gilman, is "gathered like a bibliothecal cairn in the office of the trustees to remind every officer and every visitor of our productivity in science and letters."

At the time when the University was founded American scholarship was scarcely recognized in Europe. This was not altogether because there was so little of it worthy of recognition, but because it had no national coherence and distinction. But the Johns Hopkins, following the example of Yale in the *American Journal of Science*, launched immediately the *American Journal of Mathematics*, the *American Journal of Chemistry* and the *American Journal of Philology*, which not only stimulated American science but secured for it proper credit. The University now publishes fifteen such periodicals besides many independent volumes.

Running thru the list of doctorates conferred in the last four years (1905-8) I find the following are the leading departments: Chemistry, 34; physics, 17; political science and economics, 11; history, 8; Greek, 8; mathematics, 7; French, 7. Here as everywhere the relative popularity of the different graduate departments depends partly upon the ability of the professors to attract and to inspire students, partly on the opportunities afforded for successful research and partly by the chances of future employment. In this case all these influences combine to give chemistry an advantage. Professor Remsen has been preëminently a teacher of teachers, and there are few laboratories East or West which do not contain men he has trained. Tho now president he still does as much classwork as anybody. The research work of this department shows how absorbing has become the question of the constitution of solutions which used to

be thought too simple to need attention. The work of Professor Morse on the direct determination of osmotic pressure, that of Professor Jones on conductivity and of Professor Acree on organic reactions, all deal with this newly discovered borderland between physics and chemistry. Sylvester and his *Journal of Mathematics*, Rowland and his gratings, gave the Johns Hopkins the lead in these two branches. The physics department of almost every university has on its walls a frieze of Rowland's solar spectrum, made by the lines cut in steel by the diamond point working away night and day alone in the darkness of the Baltimore cellar.

Of the "Big Six" who constituted that first faculty there is left, besides President Remsen, only Professor Gildersleeve, now seventy-eight years old, but still in active service. He is a standing refutation of the common notion that the critical study of texts necessarily blinds a man to the true value of literature. Professor Gildersleeve knows not only the origin of words but also what they are for and how to use them. There are those who take the *American Journal of Philology* solely to read the spicy editorial comments on men and books. The facilities for classical instruction have been recently increased by the acquisition of a considerable collection of original inscriptions on marble, and of household utensils and ornaments from Greece and Italy.

In the graduation list of 1879 appears the name of Maurice Bloomfield, of Illinois, receiving the doctor's degree for a dissertation on "Noun-Formation in the Rig-Veda." In the last president's report, thirty years later, there is an announcement of the completion of Professor Bloomfield's "Vedic Concordance," a large quarto volume of 1,100 pages, indexing the entire Vedic literature, some 120 texts in all. The reader's imagination may interpolate between these dates. This is an age and a land in which haste, superficiality and utilitarianism are all powerful, still it seems that these temptations can be resisted.

It might naturally have been expected that the study of religion and of the Bible would be monopolized by those colleges which were founded primarily for ecclesiastical purposes and by those

theological seminaries which have more endowment than pupils, but on the contrary this purely secular university has been one of the leaders in this work. Even the layman, uninterested in Semitic philology, can appreciate something of the work of Prof. Paul Haupt, for he is acquainted with the broad, flat, square, thin, red volumes of the Polychrome edition, popularly known as the "Rainbow Bible"; marvels of complicated typography, distributing fragments of copy among the various redactors with the skill of the managing editor of a metropolitan newspaper. It is a pity that the series was suspended for lack of financial backing before the completion of the Old Testament, for it came nearer than anything else to giving the English reader the viewpoint of the specialist. It cleared away the mists of mis-translation and brought him face to face with the original. But the Polychrome was merely by-play for Professor Haupt; his real work has been the study of Assyriology and the training of Assyriologists.

In this connection it is convenient to note that altho the Johns Hopkins is a secular institution and devoted to science and the higher criticism, the relations between the University and the Roman Catholic Church have always been friendly. Many scholastics from the Catholic institutions of Baltimore and Washington have taken work in the University, appearing usually in their ecclesiastical garb. When they go to Harvard, however, they wear mufti. In the State University of Minnesota, near the great Catholic center of St. Paul, I saw many Sisters in their black gowns.

The department of philosophy and psychology has had a checkered history. It was in accordance with the scientific character of the University that the new experimental methods should be adopted, but G. Stanley Hall, who opened a psychological laboratory here in 1884, left in a few years to start a psychological university of his own at Worcester, Mass. In 1904 J. Mark Baldwin, he of the big Dictionary of Psychology and Philosophy, came from Princeton, but Mexico proved to have greater attractions for him than Baltimore, and G. M. Stratton, who came to Johns Hopkins about the

same time, has gone back to California. Now a new turn has been given to the work of the department thru the acquisition of J. B. Watson, of Chicago, whose specialty is white rats, and E. F. Buchner, of Alabama, who takes more interest in white children. H. S. Jennings, who is devoted to the education of starfishes and the eugenics of the protozoa, is separated from his co-workers in psychology and sociology according to the catalog classification.

America is deeply indebted to the Johns Hopkins departments of history, political science and political economy, both for the methods and results of their studies. History has never been studied here in the antiquarian and academic spirit, but as "past politics," as a thing of real importance and interest to the people of today and tomorrow. Laboratory work was substituted for class study and now this in turn is developing into field work, which leads the student still farther from the scholastic cloister. One of the fruits of such excursions comes to my hand as I write this, a bulky volume on the typographical unions of the United States, by Prof. George E. Barnett, a study of men rather than of books, and of conditions rather than of theories. Another instance of the spirit of the new political economy is the satisfactory settlement of the financial affairs of San Domingo by Prof. Jacob A. Hollander, acting as the Special Agent of the United States. *The Johns Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science* is now in its twenty-seventh year. An interesting feature of this work has been the encouragement given to students from the different States to attack the historical problems of their own localities.

The Homewood tract of 176 acres, tho not yet to be occupied by the University, gives the botanical department an opportunity for expansion. A botanical garden has been started there on a system as elaborate as a Dewey library index.¹ It is divided into four sections: the first illustrating all the different forms of vegetative organs, roots, stems and leaves; the second, the various methods of reproduction; the third, the gen-

¹See *Johns Hopkins University Catalogue*, Nov. 6, 1909.

ealogy of plants; and the fourth containing specimens of economic plants, useful and ornamental.

The *alter ego* of the University, the medical department, is as much a thing apart as the Harvard Medical School, in Boston, is from the University in Cambridge. It is situated in another part of Baltimore, near to the hospital, and separated from the rest of the University buildings by a long trolley ride. To do justice to this department would require

connection between the school and the magnificent hospital which was created for this purpose by the other half of the Hopkins fortune gives the students a great advantage over institutions where the hospital facilities are inadequate, at a distance or under alien control. The Johns Hopkins has a larger number of beds under its direct control than any other university.

But hospital treatment after all is but cobbling at best. The new and brighter



THE JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL

another article—and another author. Starting in 1893, the medical school soon caught up with the philosophical department and now has double the number of students. Tho every medical school in the country has its peculiar superiorities to boast of, they would probably all vote that the Johns Hopkins stood second. Harvard is its nearest rival in the higher branches of the profession. Both require a college degree for entrance. The Johns Hopkins has, of course, no such palatial buildings, but, as I have said, they do not care much for show. The close

field that is opening out to our physicians is that of preventive medicine, calling for men who will insure good health to the community and the individual. This must be based upon the experimental research which has been the chief characteristic of this University in all its departments. This work requires its martyrs, and volunteers are not lacking—such men as Dr. Lazear, of Johns Hopkins, who gave his life to the stegomyia that men might know how to conquer the yellow fever. Just now national sanitation is in the commission

stage and Hopkins men have done much of this form of public service, for which their proximity to Washington gives them special facilities. Most prominent among these promoters of "administrative medicine" has been Prof. William H. Welch, whose executive ability and genial manner have made him the leader in many scientific movements of national scope. On the wall of McCoy Hall, the main building of the University, there hangs the portrait group of the four men who made the fame of the Johns Hopkins Medical, Doctors Halsted, Kelly, Osler and Welch. At the time when this picture was first exhibited the *London Times* made one of its usual kindly comments to the effect that it was fortunate that these gentlemen had their portraits painted by John S. Sargent, R. A., for they otherwise would be unknown to posterity.

The latest advance in the Johns Hopkins medical department is the establishment of a Psychiatric Ward thru the gift of a million dollars from Mr. Henry Phipps. A large building of five stories has been erected and fitted up with all imaginable conveniences for the treatment and accommodation of patients of all degrees of mental aberration.² No gift could have been more welcome and useful, for the American people are the most nervous in the world or regard themselves as such, which is just as bad, but we have not kept up with Europe in the study of nervous diseases.

I should like to say something about another branch of the medical work of especial interest, that is the Johns Hopkins Hospital School for Nurses, but I have only space for a mere mention.³ There are this year 131 women enrolled in the school. A three year course is given which includes not only attendance on the sick but much on sanitation, cookery and household economics.

I have, in dealing with some of these universities, ventured to forecast their future, but even my presumption fails in regard to the Johns Hopkins University. I cannot tell what is going to become of it. It may, of course, continue indefinitely in its present form, a most useful

and highly respected institution. But, like a small commercial establishment in the face of trust competition, it would find it increasingly difficult to maintain its efficiency and prestige. A big university grows like a snowball, with an acceleration proportional to the square of its radius of influence. A summer session is supposed to be impossible on account of the Baltimore climate, but the summer students are the most useful press agents a university has. On account of their migratory habits they get an unusual insight into the comparative merits of different institutions and they direct their own students accordingly. Then, too, the big schools of applied science and engineering which the other universities possess serve to strengthen an institution in many ways. The Johns Hopkins University has but one school of applied science, that is the medical. One reason why the medical department of the Johns Hopkins stands higher in comparison with other medical schools of the country than the rest of the University—the philosophical department—does, in comparison with its rivals, is, in my opinion, because here theory and practice go hand in hand.

If the University should get a windfall and move out to Homewood it would be likely to develop into an institution of the same character as many others we now have, a large suburban college community, living in dormitories with all that that condition involves. But all the colleges, large and small, draw a majority of their students from their neighborhood, chiefly from an area within one or two hundred miles. The region round about Baltimore, however, is not densely populated with college-loving youths. Neither is the South generally, from which Johns Hopkins would naturally draw, any better off in this respect, while to the northward it would come into competition with numerous well-established universities. If the University at Homewood should, as at present, do without vocational courses it would be involved in an incessant and unpromising struggle to "save the college," that is, to induce students to take what they do not want in preference to something else that seems to them more useful and attractive. But on the other hand, to add

²For a description of the building see *American Medical Journal*, September 11, 1900.

³For particulars see the official circulars and the *Johns Hopkins Nurses' Alumni Magazine*.

vocational courses on as wide a scale as the State universities and technological institutions are now doing is a great undertaking.

Something that President Remsen once said suggests a third alternative:

"It is becoming very difficult to find properly qualified men to fill vacant university professorships. Given sufficient inducements, and it would be quite possible to corner the market."

If the "sufficient inducements" are at bottom a matter of money, a windfall,

such as may reasonably be hoped for in the near future, would give President Remsen a chance to try for such a monopoly by adhering to the old policy of the Johns Hopkins, "men, not buildings." If he succeeded it would restore the University to its pristine position of leadership. If he failed, such a bull movement would have an excellent effect on the country at large in improving the market for prime sorts.

NEW YORK CITY.



Actress Versus Suffraget*

BY ISRAEL ZANGWILL

A PERFORMANCE at the Scala Theater, organized by the Actresses' Franchise League of Great Britain, has served again to draw attention to the close sympathy between the stage and the suffragets. Not only do the leading actors of the day endorse the demand of votes for women, but, what seems still more wonderful, the leading actresses.

A little consideration, however, removes the wonder. The stage is the sphere which women adorn equally with men, if not indeed with superior luster, and in which women have worked—when all of scandal is said—on those terms of sexless camaraderie which the new social development demands. It is the one arena in which their ability to make a living in equal competition has never been in question. To tell actresses that their place is "the home" would scarcely occur even to the most bigoted defenders of the hearth, for to all except the strictest sectarians, the actress has long proved her necessity as a factor of civilization. And yet it is well to remember that even in the acting profession there was a time when Rosalind and Ophelia could only be played by male.

It is, however, from the philosophic standpoint that the relation of the actress to the suffraget opens up the most interesting perspectives. For the typical

suffraget is, even in the popular imagination, no longer the unsexed virago, the unhusbanded surplus, the spectacled bluestocking. Manliness does not go even with militancy. Alike on the posters and in the cartoons the suffraget is now a young and pretty girl; in short, so far as feminine fascination is concerned, she is become indistinguishable from the typical actress.

And this approximation to the actress is even closer than mere bodily likeness. The suffraget, like the actress, appears on a stage or a platform; her charms are an equal, if a less conscious, part of her success, and her chief working asset is her voice. She, too, achieves her effects by words, which are sometimes even converted, under interruption, into duologs and repartees.

Where, then, lies the difference between actress and suffraget? The most obvious difference is that the suffraget speaks her own words, is authoress as well as actress. This, however, is not the essential difference, since the rank and file no doubt repeat the speeches of their betters, who in their turn may repeat themselves, almost as mechanically as an actress. Does it lie in the fact that the actress gets applause and flowers, and the suffraget malodorous missiles and hisses? Not in absolute logic, since eggs and sibilance are not unknown to the legitimate drama. But in practical logic this brings us nearer the core of

the matter. The actress asks for bread, the suffraget more often for a stone. She faces enemies rather than friends, she is speaking not to pleasure her audience, but to win it from its prejudices. In short, she is on the stage as herself and not as a puppet, a puppet, moreover, mainly worked by commercial showmen. Stevenson applied the phrase "The Daughters of Joy" even to himself and to all male artists who lived to please and must please to live. Without, however, taking so dour a view of the purveyors of esthetic pleasure, it must be admitted that they fall into a lower category than the artists who, like Wordsworth or Carlyle, are driven to their work by a fire which they do not utilize to boil the pot. And as high as, if not higher than, creative art is creative action upon the real world, action which molds it "nearer to the heart's desire," as a sculptor imposes more gracious forms upon his block of granite.

The world of art, as Schopenhauer pointed out, is a world without any necessary relation to will. Art, when enjoyed by the spectator, makes no demand upon his volition. It was only the naïve sailor in the gallery who, seeing the heroine of the drama thrown into the river, dived down to her rescue. And if the spectator of the play must surrender his will, still more is this the case with the player. The actor must move thru an action as fixt beforehand as that of the filmy figures of the cinematograph, as independent of his will as the movement of the slaves who serve as chessmen in those living games of chess played by Oriental despots upon their chalked-out courtyards. Some margin of liberty, no doubt, remains even to the breathing chesspiece. One bishop may look more sanctimonious than another as he swoops down upon a castle, a knight may permit himself a malicious chuckle at his contorted influence upon the enemy's queen, a humble pawn may swell visibly as he checks the king. And so a stage player, too, is not wholly the serf of the author of his being, not wholly his manager's mannikin. His personality fills out, even partially transforms, the part in his script. But within what narrow limits his free will operates! And even the

most individualized performance soon sinks into mechanism under repetition. According to Diderot and Coquelin such automatism is even the perfection of the actor's art; feeling, with its accidents of variation, is to be scrupulously avoided.

Now, the actress has long appeared to the crowd as the ideal image of freedom and spontaneity, and indeed as a pioneer of public work and wages for women she did shake herself free from many old-fashioned crampings and conventions. But so far as her actual profession is concerned, she is bound in even tighter chains than the ladies of the harem. The stage, in appearance so bohemian, is really the most rigid of all barracks. More punctually even than the bugle-call sounds the prompter's bell or the call-boy's voice. Not even upon the great railway systems must trains cross given points more punctually than actors and actresses must make their entrances and their exits. No more dreadful catastrophe could occur in a theater—outside fire and panic—than that a player should not appear at his cue, and a clever American story-teller, Miss Virginia Tracy, in her "Merely Players," has used this theme to work up a breathless excitement, as thrilling as any novel of adventure can evoke. Such a failure of second nature is almost unknown on the stage, so minute and punctilious a time-conscience does the player develop. It may be that outside business hours his chafed spirit rebounds in revenge to the other extreme, and that this is the explanation of his notorious instability, for it may almost be said that an actor never keeps an appointment off the stage nor misses one upon it. It is this element of slavery to an inexorable mechanism, and this substitution of pleasure-giving puppetry for personality, that have no doubt lain behind the traditional refusal of society to accept the profession as dignified. If the rite of Christian burial is no longer refused it, and even the rite of Christian knighthood no longer withheld from it, its emancipation from prejudice is still not universal. The actress in America has still no social standing; in China the son of an actor cannot be a mandarin. These are not actresses who run theaters or companies, or who have some power of choice over

their parts, or, best of all, play some serviceable rôle in real life, rise indeed beyond the puppet phase. But the actor *quâ* actor—and the average actor is an actor, wholly an actor, and nothing but an actor—must pay for his surrender of volition by a fall in status.

Hence it is that the actress takes lower rank in the scale of spiritual values than the suffraget, whose career is the continuous expression of her personality, her will-power, and, highest of all, her subordination of both of these to the interests of her sex. The ardor with

which the actress has embraced the movement for political enfranchisement may spring from some dim recognition of this inferiority, and from her desire to rise into complete personality and womanhood. Like her unpunctuality off the boards, it may be the reaction of her soul against a life too constricted. And assuredly the cult of a political cause, especially if crowned by self-sacrifice, is a far better form of reaction against the slavery and automatism of the theater, a far finer expression of independence and will-power, than the old bohemianism.

L. S. L.



The Jeanes Fund

BY JAMES H. DILLARD

PRESIDENT OF THE JEANES FUND.

I DOUBT if any gift for public uses were ever more timely than the one made about two years ago by Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Philadelphia, for the purpose of assisting in the improvement of negro rural schools. The gift has come at a time when there is a general call for the betterment of conditions among the masses of the people living in the open country. Within the past five years there has been a remarkable spread, even in remote districts, of the talk for better rural conditions—for better farming, for better sanitation, for better roads, and, of course, for better schools. This movement is of special interest to the South, where the population has continued to be so largely rural, and its importance is heightened by the fact that 80 per cent. of the negro population is to be found in the country districts. Thoughtful men in the South are seeing very clearly that more must be done than has yet been done for the improvement of this large rural negro population, and more and more it will be seen that permanent improvement will depend upon the proper kind of training and influence that must issue from schools made to fit the special needs and conditions of rural communities.

In all the counties of the South, at

some time during the year, there are public schools for negroes, varying greatly as to length of term and efficiency. It is frequently quite surprising what a difference will be found in passing from county to county. In some counties the rural public schools for negroes are in session only two and a half months; in other counties provision is made for as much as seven months, and in a few instances for as long as eight months. It is difficult to get statistics for any one period in order to make a reliable average. I think it would be safe to say that the average is about four months, perhaps less than this. The pay of teachers varies in the same way, and there is the same difficulty in estimating the average. In some places the salary is as low as \$15 and \$20 a month, and in other places it rises to \$35 and even \$40 a month. All the States do not make reports annually, and there may be considerable difference from year to year; but we know the facts sufficiently to see that it is impossible to secure competent teachers for the short terms and at the salary paid. It is in this way that the South is really wasting much of the money that is being spent for negro education. The shortness of term implies shortness of salary and shortness in the

quality of teaching. There are many counties in which the appropriation of a little more money might make effective the school work, which, as it is, is almost useless.

Another fact about these schools is that they have been left almost entirely without supervision. Scattered thruout the counties and difficult of access, some of them are never visited, and others only once or twice a year. Not even the central negro school, located in some town in the county, receiving more of the public funds and perhaps some assistance from outside sources or religious organizations, is likely to know anything about these outlying schools. There they are for a few months in the year, using the churches or the rudest kind of houses, and nobody has cared much about them except the people in the immediate community, who may be making pathetic and heroic efforts to lengthen the term or to build a school-house. In many cases, it should be said, these efforts have received the support and assistance of the white people of the neighborhood.

These schools attempt nothing but a little "book learning." The newer ideas of education have not reached them. The central negro school of the county may be attempting to teach some "domestic science" or other simple industrial branch, but no one seems to have considered the possibility of doing any work of this kind in these small rural schools. Yet the negroes thruout the South are anxious for training in manual work, and I do not know of a single school established by themselves which has not the word "industrial" in the title.

Now it must be remembered that it is upon the rural public schools that the great masses of the negroes in the South must depend for what training they are to receive; and the time has come for an effort to improve these schools. First, the public school authorities must awake to the fact that the school term must be lengthened in order to make the money spent to be of much avail. Secondly, these schools must have some sort of supervision. They need some one who would come, if only once or twice a month, with words of criticism and encouragement. They need some one to

suggest that the bench or window be mended, that the school room, however rude, and the surrounding grounds, be kept neat; some one who can watch the teaching and make suggestions; some one who can encourage and assist the teacher in organizing improvement associations in the neighborhood. Thirdly, there is an urgent need for the introduction of simple and useful forms of manual work. The particular kind of manual training might very well vary in different localities, but there are certain simple and inexpensive forms which can be almost universally adopted. Girls can be taught to sew and mend neatly. Boys can be taught the proper use of a few tools. Both boys and girls can be taught how to plant seed and attend intelligently to the growing of plants and vegetables. Then at various places local occupations will suggest themselves if the teacher is capable and wide-awake.

It is to assist in calling attention to these needs in behalf of the neglected rural schools, and as far as possible to aid in effecting their improvement, that the foundation known as the Jeanes Fund will be devoted. Miss Jeanes had already given \$100,000 each to Dr. Frisell, of Hampton, and to Dr. Washington, of Tuskegee. The income of these gifts has been most wisely used in parts of Virginia and Alabama. The present donation was made for the purpose of assisting in extending the work thruout the South. The legal title of the organization formed to carry out the purpose of the gift is The Negro Rural School Fund, Anna T. Jeanes Foundation. The donation amounts to only \$1,000,000, the income of which is a small sum when we consider the great territory over which it is to be extended, but it is hoped that the influence of its use along the line indicated will be effective in inducing the regular school authorities to extend the work. From superintendents of education all over the South, have come expressions of willingness to co-operate.

The organization of the fund was not perfected until February, 1908, so that the last session marked the first year of its operation. Some assistance has been given in building schoolhouses, in improving equipment, and in extending terms, but the main work has been in the

introduction, at favorable points, of manual training into small rural schools. During this first year the fund has paid the salary of seventy-three industrial teachers in schools connected, except in the case of four reform schools, with the public school system, and in many places the assistance has been given at the instance of the county superintendents of education. From talking and corresponding with superintendents, I am convinced that the best method of securing the needed increase for the support of the rural schools is to point the way for making these schools more effective.

A line of work which has been most successfully carried out should be particularly mentioned, since it seems to point the way for combining helpful supervision and the introduction of simple forms of manual training. At the request of the superintendent of Henrico County, Va., we supplied the salary of a competent teacher for the twenty-two negro rural schools. This teacher spent her whole time in visiting these schools, in showing the teachers how to take up simple forms of manual training, and in helping to organize the communities for school and neighborhood improvement. As an illustration of her work, I take the following items at random from the report which she published on her own account:

JETER'S SCHOOL, TEACHER, MILDRED A. CROSS.

Enclosed the school with hedges, set out trees and flowers, taught sewing, making mats, and carpentry. Much interest is being manifested in the school garden. Amount collected, \$22.23. Expended, \$6.63. Balance in the treasury, \$15.60.

MOUNTAIN ROAD SCHOOL, PRINCIPAL, MARGARET L. BROOKS.

Whitewashed trees, taught domestic science, sewing, and carpentry, kept the yard in good condition. Amount collected, \$23.00. Expended, \$12.63. Balance in treasury, \$10.37.

COMMITTEE SCHOOL, TEACHER, BETHEL F. FORD.

Taught sewing and paper cutting. Could do no improvements on yard, because property did not belong to the county. Amount collect-

ed, \$5.00. Expended, \$2.00. Balance in treasury, \$3.00.

BETHEL SCHOOL, PRINCIPAL, ESTELLE FORD.

Made a 10-foot walk in front of school with flower borders, taught sewing, and making shack mats. Amount collected, \$9.42. Expended, \$1.91. Balance in treasury, \$7.51.

The reports from the other schools are similar to these. Naturally, much of the work was of a very simple, and even crude, character. The carpentry, for example, began with making match-safes and went on to the making of benches and tables. But the exhibition at the end of the year was kept several days in the county courthouse and received the commendation of the School Board.

A modification of the above plan has also proved successful. In many counties, whether from lack of schools or the wide separation of those that exist, or the shortness of the term, or the incompetence of the teachers, the plan of a supervising teacher for the whole county is not yet feasible. The modification of the plan is that a teacher be located at some central school where she would herself teach two, three, or four days in the week, and would give the rest of her time to the neighboring schools which might be within reach, with the intention of introducing the industrial work into these schools, supervising it, and at the same time influencing the community in the way indicated in the Henrico plan.

Surely there is nothing that demands attention and earnest endeavor more pressing than the educational uplift of the masses of the negro population in the rural districts of the South. Nothing is to be said against the church schools or the schools established and supported by private philanthropy. These are doing their work, and it seems to me wise that in many places the public school authorities are co-operating with these institutions. But the thought must be prest home that the educational uplift of the masses must depend upon the rural public schools.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.



Halley's Comet and Solomon's Temple

BY

Henry Anselm Scomp

[Dr. Scomp was formerly Professor of Greek in Emory College, and has for some years been devoting himself to a comparative dictionary of Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Seminole and other Indian languages under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. His suggestion is, we believe, new and deserves attention.—EDITOR.]

JUST now the approach of Halley's famous comet to its perihelion is exciting universal interest among all intelligent people, as well as with astronomers.

Few of any generation are permitted to witness more than one of these periodic visitations of this, the most celebrated wanderer of the coma world; and we may be sure that for several weeks next spring millions of eyes will be intently watching this celestial visitor.

The average length of this comet's long cycles is estimated at 76.8 years, tho this period may be slightly lengthened or shortened by the perturbations of its orbit, due to the attraction of the great planets encountered by the comet on its passage, either outward or inward. Jupiter especially has exerted much influence upon cometary orbits, so much, indeed, that several minor comets are supposed to have been deflected from their courses by the nearness and power of the great planet and lost in space. Much depends upon the orbital places of the great outer planets at the time of the comet's passage.

Jupiter, or Saturn, may exert much influence upon a comet, should it cross their orbits in their vicinity, and these perturbations introduce slight variables into a comet's period. Even Kepler's law of equal spaces in equal times for the radius-vector of elliptical orbits is affected by their planetary attraction.

Our planets' orbits circle generally close to the plane of our own ecliptic, with which they make but slight angles at their nodes; and the great coma world seems to have a special inclination for the same general orbital belt. Many astronomers believe that comets, like planets, are of the solar efflux, *i. e.*, are born of the "sundust"; indeed, are but planets in embryo, or in the formative state; tho how long it may require for the coma mass to be wound around its nucleus into a properly organized planet is beyond the hazard of even a guess.

Halley's comet, in its well-ordered subjection to its parent sun, never wanders beyond the control of the great solar father. Even in its thirty-odd years of errancy beyond Neptune's orbit it never strays away into another sun system, but obediently returns on sched-

ule time, after its little outing, to the home of its own solar father. In this respect Halley's might be an example to some truants of the coma family which wander away from their own system and are never heard of more.

Science has never yet discovered that other great impalpable magnet in space, which always antagonizes gravitation, always works by its centrifugal force, always balances that power that would draw the worlds together. Where is the Newton who will search out the place of this counter gravity power and explain to us the laws by which it works?

From its regularity of periods we are sure that Halley's comet must have made us one of its regular visits in or about the year 1008 B. C. Its present visit is its thirty-eighth since then. From Chinese annals we have something like a history of the comet's visits since the year 12 B. C., and it is the best known of all our wanderers.

From our best chronological data, that ancient home-coming of the comet (1008 B. C.) occurred in the latter years of David's reign over Israel (1040-1000 (?) B. C.). True, some of our Bibles vary by a few years from these dates; and we must remember that something like accuracy in chronology was first attained about two and one-half centuries after David's time, when Ptolemy's Canon begins with its more rigid reckonings.

But 1008 B. C. must clearly be included in the reign of Israel's great harper king.

At that time David had already captured the Jebusite fortress on Zion, and had built his own palace on the same mount. He had, moreover, brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem and placed its tent near his own house on Zion. But the altar of burnt-offering and the "high place" were yet at Gibeon.

For some reason—we can only guess what—David was seized with an overweening desire to number his people. Whether warlike projects or personal vanity were at the bottom of this census-taking we are not told. But the Lord was displeased at this numbering, and thru Gad, the seer, offered David choice among three evils: famine, flight from enemies, or pestilence. David

chose the last, and the pestilence was raging from Dan to Beersheba, with a death roll of seventy thousand victims already to its charge.

About this time the affrighted monarch was horrified to see, as he looked eastward, the dreadful spectacle of an angel with a flaming sword, "between heaven and earth," over the threshing-floor of Araunah, the Jebusite, on Mount Moriah, just across the Tyropœon from David's palace on the northern brow of Zion.

The heavenly sword of flame seemed to threaten Jerusalem, and the frightened king sought how to avert the divine wrath; and he was advised by Gad, the seer, to build an altar at (or under) the spot where the sword appeared, and offer propitiatory sacrifices. David lost no time in obeying the seer's injunctions. He goes to Araunah, purchases the threshing floor, oxen, etc., builds an altar and offers sacrifice—after which—we are not told how long—the "angel sheathed his sword" and the plague was "stayed."

The season of the year was probably late May or early June, the threshing time in the latitude of Jerusalem—a time, too, not unknown to pestilence in Palestine, both anciently and in modern times.

We are all familiar with the story of cometary visits to our quarter of the heavens, and of the terror inspired by those flaming monsters of the skies, which were thought to be speeding toward our earth on a mission of destruction.

More than one monarch in times long subsequent to David's have been terrified, even to insanity, by these threatening portents of the heavens. Such extraordinary phenomena usually received a national, if not a universal, interpretation. Such "signs in the heavens" were too great for mere individual meanings. Monarchs thought themselves signaled out by such tokens; while nations thought that they were the objects of these celestial manifestations; and the comet was ever a portent of wrath, never of mercy; and Halley's comet, with its sword-like coma, could not but be regarded as a symbol of divine vengeance; no mercy in that terrible trail.

How long did this angel of terror hover over Jerusalem? How long before he "sheathed his sword" we are not told. But several days, possibly some weeks, must have elapsed. The court had gone into sackcloth. A consultation between David and Gad; the trade with Araunah; the preparations for the sacrifice, etc., etc.—must have taken some time. Other events, both before and after these, naturally happened during the interval while that terrible sword seemed to be menacing the city and the nation—all before it was "sheathed" and calm restored.

We know how the term "angel" was used, especially in the Old Testament literature—for any divine portent, more frequently of wrath than of mercy. Plague, disease, famine, war, slaughter—all were recognized as the direct work of an intermediary "angel." From the burning of the "Cities of the Plain," in the days of Abraham, down to New Testament times, the "angel" appears again and again as a demiurgic agent exercising divine powers directly and most frequently for punishments; tho in New Testament times he has become usually a messenger for help, a bearer of good tidings, but always regarded with terror.

Altar-building, from the very propitiatory nature and purpose of the altar, was always regarded as the most fitting marking for the place of the divine manifestation. So Jacob marks Bethel; and so the terrified Peter on the Transfiguration Mount involuntarily thought of building tabernacles to mark a sacred spot.

We see in the divine phenomenon of the flaming sword the reason why Moriah was chosen as the place for the altar and for the later temple. The home for the Ark of the Covenant had hitherto been undetermined, altho Israel had already been in Palestine for several centuries. Hitherto there had been no divine indication of a chosen site for the permanent abode of the tabernacle and the Ark. "The place which I shall choose," often mentioned in the Pentateuch, had never yet found realization. It was as yet undefined and both it and the tabernacle had found only transient homes.

The Samaritans have always main-

tained that Gerizim was the site divinely intended for the Ark's permanent resting place, and they support their contention by several plausible arguments. They allege the fact that Gerizim had been chosen before Israel had passed the Jordan as the mount of blessing; and that it, and not Moriah, was the "mountain in the land of Moreh" divinely chosen as the place for Abraham's offering of Isaac—a claim certainly better than Moriah's when the circumstances of the narrative are considered, etc.

Moriah was selected by David in his terror at the sight of the flaming sword, tho without any previous indication of the divine will in its favor, or any intimation that the heavenly portent had the slightest reference to the choosing of a home for the Ark and the tabernacle. Indeed, would such an omen of wrath have been likely chosen and at such a time to mark the place for national worship and national blessing? We have no evidence whatever of it. The narrative does not indicate that Araunah's threshing-floor was in anywise pointed out by the prodigy as the nation's future place of worship; the choosing was of David's interpretation of the portent.

But what was that "angel" with the flaming sword? May it be thought not irreverent to suggest that it was our comet on one of its long periodic visits to our central solar system? The times, as we have seen, have remarkable coincidence. The phenomenon of the "flaming sword" seems to agree with the broad sword form of the comet's fiery tail, even now most threatening and terrorizing to those who are ignorant of the coma's nature.

The period during which the comet was visible to the naked eye—the only instrument for comet inspection—seems to agree well with the time during which the angel hovered over Araunah's threshing-floor.

It is not likely that any other conspicuous stranger of the heavenly world was at that time noticeably, terrifyingly present in the Syrian sky; tho this writer must confess that he has not examined into the times nor the appearances of other B. C. comets.

The phenomena of Halley's comet, as they will be seen during part of April

and May, 1910, bear a most striking resemblance to the description of the "angel with the flaming sword," as given in II Samuel, Chap. 24, and in I Chronicles, Chap. 21.

The temples, pyramids and other great structures along the Nile were oriented from certain *fixt* stars, and this ancient plan of building helps us today in determining their era of construction.

Not so with Solomon's Temple. It could not be oriented by a comet, and no *fixt* stars gave direction to its sides. It simply faced eastward as its builders were accustomed to mark the cardinal points—and, perhaps, not very accurately. A celestial phenomenon interpreted

in David's own way determined the site of this house which has so marvelously affected the world's history. Can we find any more natural, or more rational, explanation of all the co-related phenomena of that extraordinary event than in identifying them with the well known phases of Halley's comet, now on its thirty-eighth visit to our world since that one in which it appeared as the angel of wrath, flaming over Israel and Jerusalem? Would it not add two-fold interest to contemplate our celestial visitor next spring as having probably influenced human history in so wonderful a degree?

PARKSVILLE, KY.



The Turkish Parliament of 1908-1909

BY FRANKLIN E. HOSKINS

[The Rev. Dr. Hoskins has been for many years a member of the Turkish Committee.]

THE Turkish Parliament has just closed its doors after a session lasting nine months and four days. According to the Constitution it should have met November 1 and continued for four months only, but circumstances delayed the opening until December 17, 1908, and kept the members busily engaged until August 21, 1909. It began its labors with the first national holiday in the history of the Ottoman Empire, amid the plaudits of its own people and the questioning admiration of the civilized world. Only four months later and the members were fleeing for their lives from Constantinople and the ship of state seemed foundering amid the rocks and shoals of Abd ul-Hamid's fiendish policies. After they had cast out that unlucky and unrighteous passenger the tempest subsided somewhat and they have come safely thru the many lesser dangers that have crowded this *annus mirabilis* of Turkish history.

This was the second session of Parliament in Turkey. The present Constitution was first proclaimed December 23, 1876, and the first Parliament gathered in great pomp on March 4, 1877, under

auspices as propitious as the best friends of Turkey could have wished. But only 108 days later, June 20, 1877, the members fled in confusion from Constantinople, the place of meeting was boarded up, Abd ul-Hamid threw off his pretended respect and reverence for constitutional government and the Empire was hurried into the gloomiest and most degraded period of its history. The Parliament of 1877 was never formally adjourned and its place of meeting was never even swept, so that when the old building was reopened a year ago it was still littered with the letters, the papers, the money and even the garments of those deputies who fled from it thirty-one years before. Nowhere but in Turkey could the same Sultan have played the same trick with another Parliament thirty-two years later.

When the Constitution was again proclaimed, on July 23, 1908, it was by a process entirely different from the ceremony of 1877. Then the Constitution itself was the great feature. This time the document was mentioned only by inference. The telegram sent from Constantinople to every Governor in the Empire

contained less than fifteen words in Turkish. It simply said: "The Vilayets will proceed to the election of Members for Parliament according to the law." Only those who were in the secret or conversant with Turkish history had any conception as to what the innocent looking message meant. Three days later the freedom of the press was proclaimed and two days after that the pardon of all political exiles. Then the people began to wake up to as mad a joy and festival as ever shook a nation. Said Pasha was made Grand Vizier on July 22, and he and his compatriots took for granted that the Constitution which had been trampled upon for thirty-one years by Abd ul-Hamid and his wretched pirate crew was again flying at the peak and the Ottoman Empire was again free.

Among the débris of the first Parliament was a draft of laws formed to govern the election of members to that body. It consists of five main divisions and eighty-three separate rules. The dust was blown from this manuscript and then it was printed and distributed throughout the provinces. Within less than five months the elections were all over and the Senators and Deputies were assembled in Constantinople and ready for their work. They were a picturesque and motley collection of men, embracing many languages, many religions and many types of human history. The civilized world has been interested and startled by the more spectacular events of this tempestuous year, but now that the Parliament has closed its doors, sober people will be asking what has been really accomplished.

In spite of the sinister influences brought to bear upon the members and the thorny issues connected with almost every item of business the session has been on the whole harmonious. It required fully a month to get organized and ready for business. The wicked Sultan made no delay in attempting to flatter and betray individuals and the Parliament as a whole. Banquet after banquet was laid for these humble representatives of the people amid the iniquitous splendors of Yildiz. His underlings cast apples of discord into the discussions of the Deputies while he slowly matured his infamous plot for the com-

plete overthrow of the Parliament and the new régime. When the crisis came in April every hazard was taken, bribery, mutiny, assassination and civil war. But both the army and the navy stood for the Constitution, the President of the Parliament and the Minister of Justice escaped with their lives, tho other members fell by the assassins' bullets. Plot after plot recoiled on his own wretched head so that the downfall of Abd ul-Hamid was complete after he had made an exhibition of infamy hardly equaled, certainly not surpassed, in human history. He was deposed from the Caliphate by the Sheikh of Islam and the most fanatical section of Mohammedans. He was dethroned by a resolution of Parliament for which forty-three Christians and four Jews voted with the Moslems, and a Christian and a Jew served on the committee that went to the palace to inform him of his fate. Then came his exile and imprisonment and the dismantling of his palace-fortress, Yildiz, the biggest den of iniquity ever opened and exposed to the gaze of the world.

Other events within and without the Empire have conspired to hamper the working of the Parliament. The matter of Bosnia and Herzegovina, almost involving war with Servia and Bulgaria, kept everything in suspense for months. The difficulties over Crete and the conflict with Greece, the fall of two Grand Viziers, the flight of the Parliament itself to San Stefano, outside Constantinople, the existence of martial law in the capital and other cities of the Empire, the awful massacres around Adana, were enough to shake the foundations of any régime and legislative assembly. But in spite of all these the session has reached a peaceful close and left some substantial results.

The great task of the Parliament was to revise and recast the whole organic law of the Empire and bring it into harmony with the provisions of the Constitution. They wisely agreed to refrain from tampering with the Constitution itself, altho its defects are glaring and well known. According to the closing speech of Ahmed Riza Beg there was much unavoidable delay on the part of the Government in preparing and sending in the drafts of these laws to Parliament, but

during the nine months seventy-three separate sections were received and fifty-three passed upon, leaving twenty still in the hands of the committees. These laws include every department of the financial, legal, military, naval, social and civic affairs of the Empire. Six hundred and sixty-eight memorials, embodying demands or suggestions concerning the revision of the Constitution and the organic law, reached the Parliament, of which 158 were accepted and consigned to the committees in charge of the various sections, while the other 348 were rejected. About 10,000 other petitions involving appeals, redress of grievances, calls for national aid and improvements were handled. Of these 5,200 were rejected altogether, 4,500 accepted and acted upon in some form, while 300 remain as unfinished business until next year. When it is remembered that each of these petitions was read three times, considered by both the Senate and the House of Deputies, it is evident that a large proportion of the representatives stuck closely to their business during the whole nine months.

When Parliament first met there were practically no laws in existence and the departments under the old régime were nests of foul vermin, swarms of ignorant, useless functionaries and officials who had been fattening on the vitals of the Empire. The cleaning of these Augean stables was a painful and dangerous process and the reorganization of these departments involved a great financial strain upon an empty treasury. The Parliament approved a number of loans, saved the financial credit of the Empire and made at least three temporary budgets before it attacked the greater problem in May, a real budget for the Ottoman Empire under the new régime.

The real uprooting of oppression was not possible until after April 13 and the deposition of Abd ul-Hamid. After the proclamation of the Constitution they plucked the leaves and clipped the branches of this upas tree, but while the old Sultan and so many of his fibre remained the roots were full of sap and putting forth fresh shoots all over the Empire. The 10,000 petitions referred to revealed many noxious schemes and tendencies and gave clear adherence to

the principle that the People's Parliament was above every department of the new Government and every official of these departments.

The Parliament also made good its right to review the acts of the Government, control the finances and question the Grand Vizier and the Ministers as to their policies.

The present Grand Vizier at the close of the second Parliament said that while the first Parliament in 1877 passed upon eighteen separate drafts or sections of new laws, only *one* of these ever came into use and that was the section organizing and governing town councils.

Among the more important sections of the fifty-two drafts passed by the Parliament is the Law of Public Gatherings. Immediately after the resurrection of the Constitution the people went wild in their newly found liberty. Public gardens and city streets resounded all day long and all night with the liquid fire of the orators. When cooler weather came cafés were converted into halls and night after night every one who wished took his turn on the platform. Self-appointed delegations waited on Governors and officials of every rank. These committees soon degenerated into mobs who called to criticise, to abuse, to terrify prominent men in every walk of life until it was no exaggeration to say that the cities were being ruled by mobs. Saner minds saw that this could not continue and the new laws, while not prohibiting, will aim at control.

Societies of all kinds came into existence like mushrooms. They claimed all sorts of purposes and these, like the public gatherings, soon degenerated into nests of disaffection. The Society of Union and Progress brought about the new era, but the infamous Mohammedan League attempted the overthrow of the Constitution and produced the massacres. Hence the Law of Associations, which is based upon the principle of liberty but not license. Section 4 forbids the formation of any club or association on a racial basis and has aroused considerable opposition among Albanians and Bulgarians. It is calculated, an Armenian says, "to accentuate racial differences by driving them underground."

The Parliament spent many weeks

upon laws dealing with the unemployed, which must have been a puzzle to many who had never heard of the existence of anything like industrial problems in Turkey. What these laws really mean is an attempt to get the riffraff of the Empire back to their original dwelling places. The events culminating in the massacres of April 13 cast their shadows long before and thousands of all sorts of rough characters, like birds of prey, crowded into the cities from Constantinople to Damascus plainly expecting opportunities for plunder, outrage and bloodshed. What this meant we all know from Adana and Antioch and the terror which seized cities like Beirut and Damascus.

The second general order from Constantinople on July 25, 1908, declared the Freedom of the Press, and the Constitution says, "The Press is free within the circle of the law." The oppressive and iniquitous censorship, a network of slimy spies covering the Empire, was instantly abolished, we hope, forever. The existing newspapers fairly revelled in the newly-found liberty of speech. The censorship had developed the vices of adulation and sycophancy until readers loathed the contents of the languishing journalism. The reaction was something startling in the use of human language but still hampered by the existence of the Sultan. Not until after April 13 were the vials really opened and since then we have read tales of the infamy of the old régime that are almost incredible.

With the Freedom of the Press sprung up a marvelous crop of new journals of every conceivable type and description. To obtain a permit under the old régime a man had to submit to indignities, blackmail, and, after smothering his manhood, join the ranks of the sycophants. After July 23 permits were given in answer to a telegram or two so that in a period of a little over two months the Government at Constantinople had granted permits for 380 new journals and thirty-eight new printing establishments.

As in the case of Public Gatherings and Associations, liberty here soon developed into license. After the papers had wearied themselves cursing the old régime, no prominent man was safe from attack and abuse. Individuals and

cliques actually founded newspapers to be able to get a fling at former enemies and the results were riots in ink. Parliament hardly dared to formulate any laws to control the situation and not until after the events of April 13 did the Government and the Deputies venture to draft a press law which is already felt to be unnecessarily severe in its restrictions and penalties. The justification has been that but for the actual license of the press the events of April 13 could never have come to pass. Newspapers all over the Empire joined the cry against the new laws, and the Senate was obliged to modify some of them to a considerable extent. They are still severe enough. A prominent Armenian journal has just been suppressed and all the newspapers of the Empire have been warned to abstain from references to differences of opinion within the army and to the continuance of martial law.

Among the new laws which affect foreigners are certain additions to the codes which govern the practice of lawyers in the Empire. The claim is made that many unfair conditions have been laid upon foreign lawyers and Ottoman lawyers who are graduates of foreign schools. It seems like a movement to squeeze them out and such a policy will be disastrous at a time when Turkey is begging for foreign capital to develop her latent industries and resources. There is an attempt to force the use of Turkish in all the courts and a specially onerous condition is to require the foreigners and foreign educated men to practice three years in Turkey and then undergo an examination in the language at the hands of twelve Turkish lawyers who possess Government certificates. There is a hope that the Senate may modify some of these unacceptable and unjust requirements in order that the rights and privileges of these foreigners planning to spend millions may be conserved.

The thorniest of all problems in the new régime and around which revolve some of the most difficult and far reaching issues is the composition of the Turkish army of the future. Hitherto none but Moslems could fight under the banner of the Prophet, for the Sultan claimed to be the Caliph of the whole Mohammedan world. Christians and

Jews thru the centuries have been condemned to pay a heavy military tax not because they were *excused* from this service but because their non-Moslem faith debarred them from the privilege of ever performing it. It was the army, led and inspired by men who no longer cling to this narrow Moslem restriction, that brought about the Constitutional régime and ultimately captured Constantinople and deposed the Sultan. It is well within the facts to say that without the close union of this progressive element in the army with the Christians and Jews of the Empire the revolution never could have been accomplished. Christians and Jews compose at least one-eighth of the Parliament and are to have their share of all the responsible posts of the Empire. Logically they cannot be shut out of the army. The Parliament has been slow to approach this problem and tho in the end two new laws have been framed making it possible, there is a lack of finality about it that plainly betrays the unwillingness of the Government to precipitate the inevitable difficulties. Even if the law was a final one no Christian could get into the army before August, 1911, and many things may happen in Turkey within two years. The heads of the Christian communities have laid down many conditions concerning the religious needs of their followers, the advisability of separate companies and regiments, and have suggested so many other difficulties that one must conclude that they are not really in favor of it. On the other hand it is equally plain that the rank and file of the Moslem population are not at all in favor of it. Those who still regard the military service as a Mohammedan *privilege* and sure gate to Paradise when killed on the field of battle, cannot conceive of sharing that with "unbelievers," to use no harsher term. The impossibility of ever employing a mixt army in a religious crusade or "holy war" is evident to all. Other Moslems decidedly object to placing arms in the hands of the Christians and teaching them the arts of war. It seems too much like suicide. Some veteran ~~commanders~~ in the Empire say that when you see Moslem soldiers entering battle under a Christian commander then reforms have actually begun in Turkey. Students of human nature will tell you

that perhaps 20 per cent. of the army are today patriots at heart; another 40 per cent. are time servers and for the present with the reformers; while the remaining 40 per cent. have no sympathy with the new régime especially if it involves the equality of Moslems with Christians and Jews. About the same is true of the Moslem population. Martial law, not civil law, still reigns in Constantinople which means that the army still holds the Empire, and humanly speaking it would be legislative folly to force an issue involving such risks as the splitting of the army and the certainty of a civil, if not a religious, war. It will come soon enough. The cry of the reactionaries only last April was, "We want the sacred law and down with the Constitution." Now the sacred law as construed in Moslem books has no privileges, no rights, much less any shadow of equality for "unbelievers." It may still be kept the rule within a strictly religious community but only a Constitution can fit a modern state. If the upholders of the sacred law can realize that the two codes belong to entirely different spheres and are mutually exclusive, there may be liberty and equality and brotherhood. Any attempt to supplant the one by the other in their separate spheres will surely result in conflict and loss.

Among the last acts of the Parliament was the granting of an amnesty in whole, or in part, to the 25,000 prisoners who were released or who escaped at the time of the reprocclamation of the Constitution. Of these 15,000 were in Constantinople and 10,000 in the Asiatic provinces. They comprise a large number of ~~untried, uncondemned men who were~~ thrown into prison arbitrarily during the old régime. Many of them are now living in hiding about Constantinople and ~~on the mountains about Baghdad fearing~~ rearrest. The Minister of the Interior and of Justice approved the request that many be pardoned and others given only half their sentences. Where highwaymen and robbers have returned to their ~~former homes~~ they are to receive double the former penalties, but crimes committed prior to April 1 of this year are wiped out if their author helped defend the Constitution at the fatal 13th of the same month. Many regard the whole matter of amnesty as a political blunder.

Another act was to repudiate the findings of the first court martial at Adana, to order a new investigation and to vote a grant of £100,000 to help rebuild the ruined cities and towns. This was followed by a proclamation from the Grand Vizier officially clearing the Armenians of any conspiracy against the present Government and explaining their armed activities as a protest against the iniquities of Abd ul-Hamid's reign and a purpose to help defend the Constitution.

The first anniversary of the new régime was celebrated July 23 in Constantinople and the Provinces. It was a sober festival compared with the celebration of a year ago. The great events falling within the year, the loss of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the taking of Constantinople and the dethronement of the old Sultan, the executions under martial law, the awful events about Adana, not to mention the minor tragedies and perplexities are lessons plain enough to be read by the humblest of men. The Parliament has done its best in placing drafts of laws upon the statute books, but the greater and infinitely more difficult task remains of translating these written statutes into action and the creation of a law-abiding spirit within the hearts of the people. What the awful elements of lawlessness comprise can be inferred

from the findings of the first Adana court martial. This court in a spasm of affected justice secretly condemned and hanged *nine* Moslems and *six* Armenians in a district where between 25,000 and 30,000 Armenians had been plundered, outraged and murdered with every evidence of foul and brutal cruelties. Then it further reported that another "800 deserve death, 15,000 deserve hard labor for life, and 80,000 deserve minor sentences, but in view of the reconciliation (*sic*) between the different elements the court-martial recommends a general amnesty!" The old regime never equaled this in formal statement. The hopeful sign in the new is that this report was rejected with execrations, a new investigation ordered, but the just and adequate punishment of the infamous authors and participants is still to be accomplished. The present Ottoman Government manifests a real desire to profit by the bitter lessons of the past, but neither they nor the real friends of Turkey must expect that the awful crop of iniquities, sown and watered with blood under the old regime, can be peacefully reaped with a paper Constitution and Codes of Laws no matter how excellent. There are yet many bitter lessons to be learned, many mistakes and iniquities to be atoned for.

BEIRUT, SYRIA.



Richard Watson Gilder

November 18, 1909

BY EMILY HUNTINGTON MILLER

THE summer birds have gone without adieu,
The air gave back no sound of speeding wing.
We saw not when they passed; we only knew
The groves were silent where they used to sing.
Radiant the morning, yet we sighed and said,
"The birds have flown—the summer's joy is dead."

A singing soul has passed to clearer light
In some serener land, we know not where—
Singing he soared, with strong exultant flight.
And still the music lingers in the air.
Each tuneful cadence of the singer fled!
Throbs in the hearts that cannot count him dead.

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Literature

Stories of the North

It must be the climate. Just as Mr. London took another man's dog story, so Mr. Beach has borrowed a dead author's plot for the commercial spider web of his story.¹ The title refers to the salmon runs in the Alaskan rivers. The scenes are laid among the salmon canneries on Kalvik River, and for a short time in the capitalistic centers of Chicago. Boyd Emerson determines to build a cannery and make his fortune. The enterprise requires \$200,000 and must be borrowed. It is at this point that the reader, who has been fascinated by the author's graphic descriptions of the cold and the hardships of the country, begins to recognize that he is really reading Frank Norris's "Octopus," with the scenes laid in Alaska rather than in California. Emerson discovers that he must "buck" the combined capital and influence of the "Pacific Coast Packers' Association" if he succeeds. He is circumvented at every turn. The banks refuse to lend him money, the railroads either lose or delay his supplies. An attempt is made on his life. The essential difference is in the temperature and scenery, and in the fact that the fishermen who fight the union men on the wharfs at Seattle do not resemble the plainsmen who make up the riot against the railroads in Norris's book. The author's purpose has been to give an impression of the commercial tyranny of capital in the far Northwest just as Norris interpreted the preying of the Santa Fé Railroad in the other West. And since the history of successful commerce appears to be the history of highly specialized thievery everywhere, it is just possible that every author who deals with it must use the same kind of plot; still, so far as this feature of his story is concerned, Mr. Beach must yield the palm to Norris, who discovered the method of dramatizing it.

But because of the similarity between the two writers, the dissimilarity is all

the more noticeable. Many will recall the way Norris made the land one of the characters in his story, after the manner of Zola. The prairies breathed, suffered and sent up epics upon the green spears of the wheat. But no man can make the Far North *live*. And Mr. Beach's distinction is that he has interpreted, not the death of it, but the absence of life, of animation; and the Promethean struggles of the hero with the cold are better done than his struggles with Chicago capitalists. But the newest, most amazing figure in the story is an Alaskan Falstaff. "Fingerless Frazer" is a crook with a music hall temperament and a sort of moral fickleness which keeps the reader guessing half the time as to whether it will change for honesty or dishonesty. His courage is peevish, cowardly and so ignoble that we never forgive him for doing a brave, unselfish thing. Yet he accompanies the chief characters thru heat and cold, thru adversity and the frozen sea with the kind of fidelity characteristic only of the Falstaff type and of useless but devoted dogs. In the end the reader is placed in the absurd predicament of having formed a warm attachment for a scamp who has no name, no morals and no ambition, an ugly human straw blown into the tale by the fickle winds of justice in a mining country.

It is only in a story of this kind that a woman sows her wild oats and settles down to an intelligent cultivation of the virtue she has lost along with principles that would do credit to a missionary, and as is usually the case with the author of such stories, this woman is Mr. Beach's favorite as contrasted with a good-for-nothing-rich-selfish innocent lady imported from Chicago, chiefly for the purpose of bringing out the sterling qualities of the adventuress.

Sir Gilbert Parker explains to his readers that the tales in his new volume of short stories² belong to "two different epochs in the life of the Far West. The first five are reminiscent of border days

¹ *The Great North*, by Mr. Beach. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$1.50.

² *Stories of the Far West*, by Sir Gilbert Parker. New York: Harper & Brothers, \$1.50.

and deeds," and the remaining twelve "cover the period passed since the Royal Northwestern Mounted Police and Pullman car first startled the early pioneer

is the duty of the reviewer to add that the stories belong also to different epochs in the author's literary development. Some of them appear to have been writ-



Copyright 1909 by Frederick A. Stokes Co.

"BLOOD-RED STARS IN THE GREEN OF HIS CROWN."

A reproduction of one of the twenty-four photographic illustrations by Edward S. Curtis in "The Flute of the Gods."

and sent him into the land farther North or drew him into the quiet circle of civic routine and humdrum occupations." It

ten after the inspiration and vision had passed, according to a pattern of Canadian scenery, waterfalls, sunshine and

love between simplified men and women. The emotions, for example, of the young Indian wife in the introduction of the first story are singularly like those of the white bride in the introduction of the fifth story. Two questions naturally arise in the reader's mind—first, would the young Indian wife of a white man of that early period think and act like a French soubret? And, second, could an Indian woman and a white woman feel the same way about anything, even the weather? One is tempted to suspect as he reads that while these stories may cover the "epochs" claimed, and while they may present in chronological order the changing circumstances of advancing order and civilization, if they represent the real character of the men and women who figured in them, many of the Canadian pioneers had sensibilities strangely like Sir Gilbert Parker's own. He writes all down, however, with a kind of pastoral sweetness, and presents the inevitable tragedies of those periods as if they belonged to the higher simplicities of life. And these qualities render even those stories where the incidents are slight pleasantly entertaining. And in the one or two others that equal the "Healing Springs and Pioneers" they give a fine distinction to tales that are vigorous and strong and written in the manner the author had before his knight-hood sweated so much of the pigment out of his life-colored words.

The Flute of the Gods. By Marah Ellis Ryan. With Illustrations by Edward S. Curtis. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

This interesting tale is an attempt to dress in forms of fiction the customs and myths of the Pueblo Indians of the sixteenth century. Tahn-té is the son of a Greek refugee of the Narvaez expedition and of an Indian mother. He serves for two years under the friars of the Coronado expedition and learns the magic of the white man's books. Escaping, he returns to his own people, and in time becomes the head priest and chief power among them. His fatherhood and birth are shrouded in mystery—a mystery which invests also his mother, who is known as the Woman of the Twilight. Indeed, the wilderness of myth and fan-

tastic legend rather obscures the personality of the characters, all of whom—Spanish, Indian and Greek—move about in a somewhat dim shadowland. The narrative halts clumsily at times. Yet there is beautiful description, there are incidents of tender pathos and situations of great dramatic force and intensity. The cruelty and rapacity of the invaders, the Indian fear of the armored white men and their powerful god, are strikingly portrayed. The passionate and turbulent Apache maiden, Yahn; the cowardly, yet envious and ambitious Kayemo, are generally convincing, and Tahn-té himself is often a real figure. But the author's best powers are lavished upon the Bluebird maiden of the Navajos—her innocence, her trust, her love for Tahn-té and her tragic death as a tribal sacrifice to the offended gods. The mutual recognition of the Twilight Woman and the Greek, now the holy Padre Vicente, his frightened repudiation of her, and her death, combine to make perhaps the strongest dramatic situation in the tale. It is a story well worth reading, even for those who care little for primitive myth and legend. The illustrations, by Edward S. Curtis, are beyond praise. Their marvelous reality even suggests the suspicion that the story was written for the illustrations rather than that the illustrations were made for the book.

Butler and His Cavalry in the War of Secession. By U. R. Brooks. Columbia, S. C.: The State Company. \$2.50.

We cannot say that this book is history in itself or even the material out of which history is made. It is a scrap-book of reminiscences, speeches, anecdotes, of chatter of one kind and another, plentifully besprinkled with verse. The good verse is frequently misquoted, and the bad would be better if it were. There is no arrangement of any kind; everything is huddled promiscuously together. Bombastic glorification of Southern heroism, denunciation of Yankee cowardice and depravity, carelessly told accounts of engagements, incidents alleged to be humorous, are all thrown into the common heap and served up as a kind of historical hash. The book is about everything which such a book should not be.

Spain of Today from Within. By Manuel Andujar. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.25.

This work might very properly be entitled "Spain, as Seen by a Protestant," for the author, now in charge of the Methodist Episcopal work in San Juan, Porto Rico, gives here his impressions of Spain as he received them during a tour in that country, of which he is a native. A thirty years' absence gives him a proper perspective, and his knowledge of the language and his Spanish nativity make it possible to learn much that is necessarily beyond the reach of the ordinary traveler. Mr. Andujar was converted from Catholicism by the reading of the New Testament during a residence in the United States, and later became a minister; consequently, valuable information about the country and people is perhaps unconsciously mingled with observations concerning the merit of the two religions. But this is not done offensively, and the reader will find himself interested from the beginning to the end of the book. The fact that the impressions are of the Spain of today, and not that of a generation ago, adds to its value.

Witchcraft and Quakerism. By Amelia Mott Gummere. Philadelphia: The Biddle Press. Pp. 60. \$1.

It could hardly be expected that even so sane and sober a body of men and women as the Friends could escape entirely the delusions of their age and environment. Nor does Mrs. Gummere claim exemption for the members of the Society of Friends in the seventeenth century from the commonly current belief in witchcraft. Her claim, and she is able to substantiate it by documentary evidence, is that the Quakers of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries kept their sanity while the rest of the community gave way to superstition to a dangerous degree. She traces very briefly the history of witchcraft in Europe and America, and shows that it was almost impossible in those days of dim and imperfect knowledge to rise superior to all belief in witchcraft. The question was rather of the attitude to be taken toward supposed witches. George Fox believed in the existence of witches as sincerely as did John Wesley a hundred years later; but Fox had no fear of

the powers of evil, and he felt that the right course to pursue in respect to a witch was to rebuke her for her evil doings and imaginings, and to bring her out of her servitude into the company of the children of God. Fox feared not the devil, however sincerely he may have believed in his existence. "I told them," he said of the men who were in a state of terror on account of the spirits that haunted Devonsdale, "if all the devils in hell were there I was over them in the power of God." Mrs. Gummere cites as an instance of Quaker sanity the verdict of the jury, in 1683, in the only witchcraft case ever tried in Pennsylvania: "Guilty of having the common fame of a witch, but not guilty in manner and form as she stands indicted"—a verdict which was followed by the discharge of the witch, the tradition being that, when she replied to William Penn's questioning that she had ridden the air on a broomstick, the only remark made by the wise Quaker ruler was that she had a perfect right to ride upon a broomstick and that he knew of no law whatever against her doing so.

Robert Y. Hayne and His Times. By Theodore D. Jervey. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.

The neglect with which Hayne has been generally treated by biographers and historians is shown by Mr. Jervey to have been unjust, tho not unaccountable. He was on the wrong side of the nullification question, and Webster's famous reply served to eclipse his real standing as a man of affairs. His career was active and brilliant, and his ability extraordinary. Born in 1791, he was admitted to the bar a month before his majority, was elected to the Legislature in 1814, to the Attorney-Generalship in 1818, to the United States Senate in 1822, and to the Governorship in 1832. In all of the affairs of his State, political and commercial, from his majority to his death in 1839, he was a powerful figure, and his leadership was often paramount, even in the prime of the mighty Calhoun's career. Mr. Jervey asserts that within five months of Hayne's entrance into the Senate "he was the undisputed leader of his faction," and that he held this position thruout the struggle which culminated

in the South Carolina nullification (1832), when he was elected Governor, Calhoun succeeding him in the Senate. The account of the great debate is thoro in manner and fair in tone, and tho a different estimate of Hayne's effort is given from that which ordinarily appears in history, Webster's achievement is in no sense depreciated. Mr. Jervey supports his estimate of Hayne's performance with a number of contemporary comments, in some of which the South Carolinian is even represented as scoring a complete victory over Webster. Many new facts are brought to light, and a good deal of valuable information regarding social and industrial conditions in South Carolina is given. Evidence of labor and care in gathering and using material is manifest thruout the work, and a judicial temper characterizes its general judgments. The occasional bitter and sweeping allusions to the Abolitionists, and in particular to John Quincy Adams, reveal a sectional bias rather than a historical weighing of causes and consequences, but these indulgences do not often obtrude. The work as a whole is to be warmly commended.

✱

The Poet o' Dreams and Other Poems. By Edith Pratt Dickins. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.00.

Mrs. Dickins has a happy knack of versifying agreeably the quieter and more sedate appeals of Nature—the message of wind and rain and sunset and sea to the pensive spirit.

Deep in the night, the long night heavy hearted,
Steals in the sound my soul has longed to hear,
Dear as the voice of some old friend long parted,
I know the sea is near.

Then sleep, O heart, forget the inland places,
In that brave song of patient tide to tide
That sings along the level, silent spaces,
And rocky headlands wide

✱

Conquering the Arctic Ice. By Ejnar Mikkelsen. With numerous illustrations and maps. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. \$3.50.

Eight or nine years ago the two adventurous young men who were to try a novel partnership in exploring and exploiting the Arctic seas, and incidentally

to ascertain, if they could, the limits, under water, of our North Alaskan boundary, found indulgent fathers and friends and even geographical societies with spare funds, who in the course of years fitted out for them, not a noviak, but a small and rather old Japanese boat, tough enough for their purpose—a schooner 65 feet long, with the name of a duchess painted on it—and in this vessel the young men, with a young crew, set out from Point Barrow, September 5, 1906. Their schooner was wrecked in the course of the winter, rebuilt, and hovered for a time not far from the Alaskan coast, not far above the 70th degree. In this unpleasant but not very remote region, sledge parties were formed and expeditions made on the ice; frequent soundings were had, and the real jumping-off place was traced for a considerable distance. It was, of course, a submarine jumping-off place a couple of dozen fathoms below the surface, but it was very nigh "one of them deep holes," such as the two New Jersey ladies, under Mr. Frank Stockton's guidance, "trod water over." From a dozen fathoms to six hundred was about the average slip down. This was of value as submarine surveying, but, incidentally, it establishes the fact that there is no wandering island yet undiscovered up that way, as many had supposed; that is, no island sufficiently near our possessions to be easily fenced in. Neither of these discoveries constitute anything like the claim on public attention which, in the dry summer season, we would give to a drift over that ubiquitous "Pole." But the young men, Mr. Ejnar Mikkelsen, a Dane; Mr. Ernest de Koven Leffingwell, an Illinoisan, and another friend, who joined them as ship's doctor—George P. Howe, a Boston man and a Harvard graduate, evidently had a good time, and certainly the reader who is indulgent enough to like rather profuse details of Eskimo kitchen life will find choice reading for a winter's night before a sea-coal fire. We give one little detail to show what a glad life one may live even among the ice floes. It is from a letter home to his indulgent Illinois father, and it was written only two years ago, probably at

the very time when Dr. Cook and Commander Peary were getting in training:

"Please send up a lot of chewing gum. At the big dance yesterday all jaws were going full speed, with a crackling like a Gatling gun. Thirty souls (natives and three white men) in our house. All hands danced solos and duets, from babies to the old women. The older they are the more they seem to get excited. A whole box of candy and a lot of raisins went like wildfire. We topped it off with a big pot of dry pemmican and dried vegetables. Then gave each woman five yards of printed calico and each man a plug of tobacco. . . . I popped some corn, which excited the natives greatly; they thought there must be a devil in it."

Literary Notes

...Mr. Robert Sloan Latimer's *Liberty of Conscience Under Three Tsars, 1850-1909*, will be found serviceable on account of its broad outline of the history of the origin of the Russian sects, and their treatment by the Russian Government, which is the Orthodox Church. The book is not intended for serious students, but for the general public—the English general public, more by token, and, to judge from its sentimental tone, chiefly for its women. (Revell. \$1.50 net.)

...A little wistful, as the backward look toward days long since left behind must always be, Mr. Jacob A. Riis's *The Old Town—Ribe*, the Danish town of his birth and childhood—is a simple, unaffected book of memories, whose remote, Old-World atmosphere is gently restful. The life of the Ribe of that day is no more; in Europe, as well as here, modern civilization, with its rush and pressure, has killed it. Only in the memory does it survive, an alluring picture of simple joys and simple pleasures, of simpler days and simpler folk, a picture of which it were impious to say that distance lends it enchantment. The days of our childhood and youth, the ways of our fathers! It is only in later years that their lure grows strong, their memory dearest. (Macmillan. \$1.50.)

...A result of nine years' service in survey and exploration work in the Egyptian deserts is Mr. H. J. Llewellyn Beadnell's *An Egyptian Oasis* (Dutton, \$3.50), being an account of the oasis of Kharga in the Libyan Desert, with special reference to its history, physical geography and water supply. The author had charge of extensive boring and land reclamation operations, in the course of which he made his observations of the subterranean aqueducts constructed by the Romans, which he explored, the lakes which occupied the floor of the oasis depression well into historic times, the rate and mode of movement of sand-dunes, the formation and gradual elevation of the cultivated terraces, and the deep-seated water supplies. He adds a chapter on the economical aspects of the oasis, and, of course, being an Englishman, one on sport. While paleolithic and neolithic implements have been found in

the oases, their historic occupation by man cannot be traced back further at present than the eighteenth dynasty, 1545-1430 B. C., from which period date the earliest monuments yet found there. Mr. Beadnell doubts the estimates made of the past importance and prosperity of the oases.

Pebbles

DR. PILEM—You needn't worry about your wife. She has a remarkable constitution.

HENPEX—Say, doc, you ought to see her by laws, rules and regulations!—*Life*.

SHE—I'm living on brown bread and water to improve my complexion.

HE—How long can you keep it up?

SHE—Oh, indefinitely, I guess.

HE—Then let us get married.—*Boston Transcript*.

THE YOUTH—Miss Mabel, I'd like to, once in a while, with your permission, you know, call and see you.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL—Mr. Sorreltop, you will pardon me for saying that I do not care for the attentions of a young man who not only splits his infinitives, but tears them wide apart.—*Chicago Tribune*.

THE BRIDEGROOM of a year went down to his office one day grinning all over his face. All morning long he hummed and whistled till his partner asked him what he'd had.

"My wife told me this morning that I am a model husband," he answered proudly.

"I don't call that much of a compliment."

"I'd like to know why not."

"Well, you just look that word 'model' up in the dictionary," was the advice.

He did, and this is what he read: "Model— a small pattern; a miniature of something on a larger scale."

Deep feeling is disclosed in the following notice which was sent to the agent of a German life insurance company by a man whose wife had just died, and which the *Journal of Commerce* discovered in a German insurance journal:

"Greatly shocked, I beg to inform you that my very dear wife, Anna Maria Louise L., who was insured in your company for mark 3,000, is dead, leaving me in the deepest despair behind. That happened this morning about 7 o'clock. I entreat you to send me as soon as possible the amount of insurance. The number of the policy is —, which you will no doubt find in your books. She was a true wife and an admirable mother. In order to enable you to attend to the formalities as quickly as possible, I am enclosing herewith the certificate of death. She has suffered much, which made my torture still more unbearable. I trust that you will grant me some consolation by sending the money as quickly as possible, in return for which I promise to insure my second wife with you for mark 6,000. The conviction that you will grant me the above consolation makes it easier for me to bear the terrible trial which has afflicted me."—*Rough Notes*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publication Office, W. B. Brown
100 Fulton Street, New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.
One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 CENTS.

Single copies will be sent for 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country for the Editorial Department, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be accepted for other foreign countries, and postage rates will be granted as they are ordered by the responsible agency.

Orders for change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on request a list of our articles, books, and advertisements, by mail.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 25 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.75 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should please pay attention.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Sherman Act

REPORTS from Washington say the President has decided that he will not recommend in his coming message any modification of the Sherman Anti-Trust law, because the recent decision against the Standard Oil Company has shown that the law is effective. It has not generally been regarded as ineffective when used in prosecutions. Decisions preceding this latest one have shown that it was available in proceedings against combinations. The prevailing belief among those who approached the subject without bias and with a desire to be strictly just, has been that it was too sweeping in its denunciation, and that, for this reason, enforcement of it throughout the land would probably do more harm than good. This has been the expert opinion of Mr. Roosevelt and others who earnestly desired that harmful combinations should be subjected to restraint or dissolution. Mr. Taft himself said, three or four years ago, in a public address:

Quoted literally, this statute could be used to punish combinations of the most artificial character, like cartels, or other legal and arrangements, concocted by all to be kept

made and proper, and the difficulty is its enforcement has been to draw a line effective to suppress the real evil aimed at, and to furnish a proper and clear rule for the guidance of business men, while not interfering with legitimate combinations which Congress had no purpose to prevent."

Very few persons complain because the statute is now to be enforced against the Oil Trust, and many regret that the Sugar Trust has avoided its provisions; but if the Government should undertake to punish every combination, beneficial or harmless, that exists in violation of it, there would be a public outcry.

A statute of this kind should not be effective against combinations or agreements which either do no harm or are clearly beneficial to the people. As the matter stands, from a great number of possible defendants a few are selected as objects of prosecution by a President or by the Department of Justice. It is true that, as a rule, the selections are wisely and justly made. The case against the New Haven Railroad Company may be recalled as an exception. It was dropped by the present Attorney-General. On the other hand, there are combinations which have been overlooked, but which should be prosecuted. The enforcement of such a law should not depend wholly upon the selection of defendants by the Department of Justice.

It will be very difficult to procure from Congress any modification of the law. Public opinion is so hostile to the Trusts that any attempt to improve the statute by confining its force to combinations which exist to the disadvantage of the people will excite suspicion and give rise to a charge that legislators who seek amendment are really acting in the interest of Trusts that deserve punishment. This should not restrain, however, members of Congress who are convinced that amendment is needed. But they ought to have the earnest support of the executive branch of the Government. The question is important enough to be made the subject of a special message from the President, altho it may be that such a message should follow, and not precede, the final decision of the Supreme Court in this Standard Oil suit. Mr. Taft has well defined views as to what is needed. So has Attorney-General Wickersham. At the proper time

they should lay their opinions and recommendations before Congress. With their support, a movement for amending the law may be successful; without such aid it will come to nothing.



The Fundamental National Problems

MR. S. S. McCLURE, of *McClure's Monthly*, in a lecture the other day enumerated the five fundamental problems of our country which it is the duty of the American magazine to consider and try to solve. It is to his credit that he thinks that a magazine has any concern with problems other than those of its own finances. We have a flood of magazines that have no purpose whatever any more than the beetle which wheels its droning flight. They give us nothing but wishy-washy stories and carefully avoid anything which will instruct or influence.

Not so Mr. McClure estimates the duties of a magazine. But we are concerned with his selected list of the problems of our modern civilization which he would have a magazine try to solve. They are as follows: (1) The conservation of our natural resources; (2) the danger from the immigration of inferior people; (3) the evil of corrupt civil government; (4) the white slave traffic; and (5) the abolition of war.

It is to the credit of Mr. McClure that he thinks a magazine should concern itself with these big questions, for it is by no means sure that their discussion will bring in the largest financial returns. There are more people that will want to read their stories than will care to concern themselves with these problems. Yet it is far better to make a magazine influential than it is to make it interesting or amusing or popular or financially profitable. The wise discussion of such problems gives a magazine a higher stand than that of the ruck of them, and brings it a stronger and more influential body of readers, and makes it a power instead of a nonentity.

The problems considered are important, but they do not include all of the first rank. That of the conservation of our natural resources is chiefly a pruden-

tial one, much after the fashion of Franklin's proverb, "A penny saved is a two-pence earned." Just what inland waterways should be created, what the next irrigation scheme should be, what mines or water-rights should be withdrawn from entry for a few years, are questions for wise investigation depending on financial resources. Whatever precautions the Government may take these valuable properties are sure to come into the possession of corporate combinations, and these will secure better and cheaper service, and hasten the time of public ownership.

The problem of immigration is not a serious one, for it is already being successfully solved. The first generation is not to be considered; they are a comparatively negligible quantity; it is their children that we must think of, and they are being assimilated by our public schools and our political system. We may call them inferior, but that means nothing. They are sturdy, thrifty working people, such people as are always needed, and always will be, to do the rough work of the community. They have not been trained to anything better, and they are satisfactory and satisfied, and no danger to us. We see no evidence that they are inferior, except in culture owing to their poor opportunities. But their brains may be as good as any ones' else, and their children are doing quite as well in school as are our own. We have got to look out or they will beat us and improve upon us. They are no problems, for we know just how to go to work to make them desirable citizens. We must only keep at it.

The third problem is serious, and has to do with city conditions. It concerns the securing of good and honest government, and, particularly, the breaking up of enforced prostitution. But the social evil is much larger than that horrible phase of it designated as the white slave traffic. That is not merely a hideous barnacle; it is a barnacle on a rotten hulk, an inseparable adjunct to a much larger vicious system. We are not of those who believe that vice in cities must be permanently retained and provided for—brothels no more than drunkeries. We are trying to exterminate the saloon; here is another evil quite as bad, quite

as corrupting, quite as dangerous to the public health, quite as deadly to the home.

Yet another problem presented is how to curb powerful and wealthy corporations, which tend to develop into monopolies. The evil is not as great as is often represented, for all our retail business is carried on competitively, and most of our wholesale business, and the larger part of our manufactures as well, such as cotton and woolen, as also all agriculture. There are certain monopolistic businesses, particularly in transportation, which need the closest supervision by Government, but we are in a fair way to meet this danger, and we are awake to it. The final result will probably be larger combinations under Government ownership.

The last of the great problems which Mr. McClure would have magazines concern themselves with is universal peace—and here we are at one with him. It is not to be hammered at all the time, but the end sought is clear, and the means are fairly settled and are being pursued. The world is not asleep on the subject, and the public conscience in all countries is being educated. They only need to be persuaded to do what they know they ought to do.

Of course, Mr. McClure has omitted several of the most difficult and puzzling of all the problems before our country. One is how to secure peaceful relations between laborers and employers. This involves lockouts, strikes, pickets, violence, boycotts, courts of arbitration, and all the examples which New Zealand and Australia, as well as Europe, are teaching us. We have hardly begun to reach a solution.

Another is the negro question, which would be no question at all if our people were willing to give negroes all the civil privileges which they give white men; but, as it is, the question is a very serious one, how ten millions of our ninety millions shall rise in communities that are determined to keep them inferior. Here is task enough. Involved in this, and on the largest scale, is the whole labor problem, the education problem, the problem of crime, and the problem of political rights. This is too big a prob-

lem to be overlooked, the biggest of all our problems.

We might add one more, the religious problem, which has many phases, related to the reconstruction of religious doctrine and faith in harmony with current science and history, affecting the Protestant and equally the Catholic Church. It is being settled for the Protestant churches more rapidly than for the Catholic Church; but it is imminent there, and it is a most serious one whether, or rather when, that Church shall cease to combat science and shut out the light. It is ridiculous, it is wrong, that the great and strong American Church should have but one single Cardinal as its representative in the governing body at Rome, and that one kept busy with episcopal duties in Baltimore. But the Catholic Church is patient and submissive, but it cannot help grumbling. The problem is the securing of intellectual liberty and a fair share in the government of the Church. This would much enhance its influence and strength.

✱

The Social Gyroscope

By becoming as a little child spinning tops the sapient inventor has learned—in part—the ways of the gyroscope. This, uncanny machine, designed and described by Bohnenberger in 1817, served no great practical purpose for nearly a century. The habit of its swiftly rotating disk, or sphere, to maintain its axis of rotation in one direction, has afforded opportunity for theorizing, and its gyrotory motion, in direction opposite to the motion of the periphery of the disk, has served to illustrate planetary motion. Now comes forward the twentieth century adapter of things preposterous to the achievement of things impossible, and, with his little gyroscope, makes a locomotive balance itself on a single rail, and round curves that no car or locomotive could "take" on a two-rail road. Not satisfied with this, he tells us that the gyroscope disk set going in a true north and south plane, will displace the untrustworthy mariner's compass as a pathfinder on the seas and in the skies, and that the treacherous automobile with gyroscope attachment will no longer "skid."

even on a sloping pavement greased with soft soap.

So the gyroscope no doubt "has come to stay," and will serve us in an hundred convenient ways which we do not now foresee. It is admirable, it is useful, and it is no less "queer" than it was before anybody thought of making it do anything worth paying out good money for.

And now that this new triumph of intellect over material conditions is assured, who will come forward to perfect and more practically apply our social gyroscope? Progressive society is an onrushing mass, which does not always maintain its balance, and which every now and then "skids" alarmingly. The skidding and the capsizing that occasionally destroy more lives and property in a year than mechanical accidents destroy in ten, are like enough no more necessary than the upsetting of an automobile or of a train of cars. But as it took nearly a hundred years to discover that the mechanical gyroscope is good for anything, it is no great wonder that we have wasted as long a time in learning what the social gyroscope can be made to do.

In every day speech the social gyroscope goes by the name of "democracy." Its queer characteristics are that its axis of rotation always keeps the same general direction, and that it develops a gyratory motion in a direction opposite to its rotation. Set democracy going in any community, big or little, complex or simple, and nothing can swerve it from the plane in which it moves. Private interest may try to deflect the plane to the side of privilege, and to the untrained eye deflection may seem to be effected. But before any great cycle of change has been completed it is seen that the main motion, all along, has been toward equality of rights, equality of objective conditions, equality of opportunity. At the same time, a gyratory motion in the opposite direction has been generated. Approximation to political and legal equality, and progress towards economic and educational opportunity for all, does not tend to make men subjectively equal. It does not destroy or level differences of personality. On the contrary, it increases and accentuates them. When it is impossible for an inferior man to lord it over his fellows by means of some artificial advantage of rank or station, or

because his father has left him a fund of capital to control, the community turns for leadership to men of mere natural superiority, of intelligence and moral power, who must depend upon these qualities for advancement. Democracy thus by its very nature and activities creates what Aristotle in the "Politics" and Harrington in the "Oceana" called "the natural aristocracy among men."

Having these characteristics of change, so curiously analogous to the characteristic motions of the gyroscope, democracy necessarily tends to maintain automatically and delicately the social balance. When the rotating disk of the gyroscope slows down, the gyration also slows down, and the rotating disk, or sphere, or "top," begins to wobble. When men's faith in democracy for the moment fails them, and they begin to halt in their war upon privilege, or in their efforts to equalize political power, legal rights and educational opportunities, the fine balancing performance of natural ability, of intellectual and moral power in the state, begins to fail. Artificial advantage begins to get in its skidding influence, and the nation begins to wobble.

If the engineer in the cab of the gyroscopic locomotive swiftly running on a monorail track should conceive the idea that it was dangerous to let his gyroscope disk run so fast, he would throw his train into the ditch unless an assistant had sense enough to seize his arm and keep the disk whizzing. The most dangerous man in a democratic republic is he who tries to stop the forward course of democracy. The cure for the wobbling of a swiftly rotating sphere is more rotation. The cure for the wobbling of democracy is more democracy.



The Heaven of the Mediums

IN previous editorials on the revival of spiritism ("Mediumistic Revelations," July 15; "Modern Witchcraft," October 14, and "The New Necromancy," November 25), we have considered the evidential value of the alleged supernatural manifestations and have shown that in spite of a widespread interest and much earnest research there has been nothing of importance added to our real knowledge.

This week we shall discuss another side of the question, the intrinsic value of the alleged revelations. The physical phenomena of spiritism, raps, table-tipping and tambourine-throwing, had been for some time neglected until the striking achievements of Eusapia Palladino brought them again to public attention. Owing to the ease and prevalency of trickery in this field, most of the investigators, even confirmed spiritists, had become skeptical of it, and had turned their attention to mediumistic communications such as those of Mrs. Piper. Here there is no question of fraud except where the medium gets surreptitious information about her sitters. The medium simply writes or speaks and these communications, if faithfully transcribed, can be judged on their own merits by anybody, by strangers even better than by those who were present and connected by ties of friendship or relationship with the "controls."

For fifty years now these revelations from "beyond the veil" have been pouring in upon us thru thousands of channels. Hundreds of volumes, some containing elaborate systems of cosmogony, theology and sociology, have been produced under such inspiration, not to consider the enormous amount of the unrecorded communications emanating continuously from the seance-rooms. Here then is a whole library purporting to have been written by the inhabitants of that undiscovered country in which we are most intensely interested, some of it from the greatest thinkers that this world has ever sent there. Yet the most striking characteristic of this mediumistic literature as a whole is its utter worthlessness. Probably no equal number of pages in the literature of the world contains so little of value to mankind as these spiritistic volumes and periodicals. No great poem, no inspiring sentence, no scientific discovery, no useful prophecy, no solution of social problems, no religious uplift, has come to us from this source. The most that the mediums have given us of practical information is some advice as to stock investments, some clues to lost relatives, or stolen jewelry, and some diagnosis of disease, on the average no better than ordinary guesswork. This literature is in both style and con-

tent extraordinarily inferior and rarely contains anything of interest, importance or inspiration.

In explanation of this it is said that the difficulties of intercommunication between the worlds are too great; that both the spirit control and the medium are in a semi-somnambulistic state with imperfect possession of their faculties. But judging by the copiousness of the revelations the channel must be pretty wide and easy. It is only in quality that they are deficient.

Surely in the half century since the Fox sisters were awakened by raps on the headboard of their bed some little indication of supernatural insight would have got thru. We would have learned more by the discovery of a new tribe of South Sea islanders than we have by thus getting into communication with the spirits of the mighty dead.

"Ye watch, like God, the rolling hours
With larger other eyes than ours."

This at least has been the prevailing belief for nearly 2,000 years. The psychological researchers sometimes wonder why Christian people look with indifference, even with aversion, on their efforts to adduce experimental evidence of immortality. One reason is that such evidence as they adduce is not confirmatory, but absolutely destructive to the Christian hope of immortality. This is, of course, no reason why it should not be investigated. We should lay aside all prejudice and candidly consider the evidence for such a spirit world just as we should in case of a reported discovery that no such individual as Jesus Christ ever lived, but it cannot be expected that we should rejoice to find it true.

Many a heaven has, in the course of time, been described to satisfy the longings of mankind, but never a heaven so unattractive as this, scarce even a hell so appalling. Buddha promised nirvana as the highest boon to a suffering world. Better that than a future life of the kind the mediums promise us. The Elysian Fields of the ancients were peopled with pale shades, spirits in prison clamoring to return to the upper world of light and solidity. But they at least retained the power to give to the poets who visited them sonorous stanzas whose music has not yet lost its charm. Mohammed of-

ferred as a reward to his followers a paradise of uninterrupted and unalloyed sensuous delight. But the spirits who return to the séances have defective senses as well as enfeebled intellects.

The latest and most businesslike attempt to establish a channel of communication with the spirit world is "Julia's Bureau," which W. T. Stead has opened on the Strand. Here calls from either side the boundary are recorded and messages received at all hours of the day or night by the clairvoyants and clairaudients in attendance, and at 10 o'clock every morning the staff assembles "to meet Julia, receive her instructions and report progress." "Julia" is the spirit of the late Julia A. Ames, a Chicago newspaper woman. A report of the first six months' work of the Bureau is published in the *Fortnightly Review* for November. Two prophetic messages are reported as evidence of superhuman knowledge, one a warning to a lady well known in English society that she would have during the week an accident to her motor car; the other a notification from Mr. Lefebvre, who had, unknown to Mr. Stead, been killed ten days before, that an aeroplane which he was going to see would not fly because something would happen to the engine. Now, not considering any prophesies which did not come true, what is the evidential value of these two cases? Judging from our own experience and observation the chances are about ten to one that a given motor car will go wrong some time during a week and about a hundred to one that an aeroplane will not fail to start at a given time because there is something the matter with the engine. In order to get expert judgment on the pending budget bill Mr. Stead called up Gladstone, but by a blunder quite inexcusable in so well-managed an office, it was Disraeli who came to the 'phone. It appeared that Mr. Disraeli's opinions have undergone a decided change since his death—he has become a protectionist. Whether this indicates progress or retrogression in the other world may be left to the reader. Here is a fragment of this interesting if not enlightening conversation:

W. T. S.—"How I hated you in those days like the very devil. Do you know that I wrote

a leading article every day for three years telling you to go to hell?"

DISRAELI—You must be very disappointed to find that your wish has not been granted. You will be surprised to hear that when you were talking last night Lord Salisbury was behind you influencing your words. He is very much opposed to the Lords throwing out the budget. He says they will be mad if they do. In the election, which is almost imminent, there will be an enormous number of the old fighters returning for a few brief days to the earth plane . . . I think you will find that there will be an election very soon."

This last also seems to us a safe guess, even for a person of less political perspicacity than the late Lord Beaconsfield. But it is disconcerting to learn from his own lips that he never cared for the primrose, but preferred the carnation. The Primrose League should now change its name and emblem. Mr. Gladstone, heard from indirectly thru his former opponent, is more concerned with the suffragets than with the Lords:

"He has a peculiar idea with regard to women that they should occupy their places, and he is very disturbed at the militant tactics that are in vogue."

Why peculiar? Do not we all believe that women should occupy their places, whatever these may be, and are not we all disturbed by the militant tactics? It needs not one come from the dead to tell us that.

From such a future life as that revealed by the mediums, good Lord deliver us!



It is impossible to deny that Dr. Cook the public sentiment is going against Dr. Cook, and has been going so ever since he was confronted by his guide at one of his public lectures. It is the result of his own conduct of his case, which has not been that which we should expect of an honest man; and in the last few days it has sunk to the level of an *opéra bouffe*. The most contradictory stories have been put forth by him as to the sending of his report to Copenhagen, and his behavior, and that of his counsel in giving out cock-and-bull stories as to the attempt to steal his report, and, further, as to his secret escape to Europe, have been what might be expected either from an insane man or one who had been driven to extreme fantastic measures to maintain a position no longer tenable. He has be-

come the joke and butt of the papers, instead of the hero of a few weeks ago. If he should be proved a colossal fraud he has yet made money enough by his venture so that he could retire to some obscure retreat and hide himself for the rest of his life from the scorn and contempt of all but himself. We suppose there is no law that would reach such an imposture.



Good Work for the Church

The obligation of the Church to care for the social conditions of the community is being more and more recognized. This is urged on the several denominations by the Federal Council of Churches, and the Presbyterians have a paid secretary whose duty it is to have charge of this department. The Episcopalians are following suit, and they have established an effective organization in the diocese of New York. Each parish is asked by its clubs and guilds to provide those who can do social work in neglected neighborhoods; among them two men who will act as "big brothers" for the weak; to supply if possible, those who will speak or sing at noonday services in factories. More definitely still each parish is asked whether it can furnish men and women who are willing to captain districts in their own parish or elsewhere; that is, to make themselves thoroly familiar with the district assigned to them, whether consisting of a block, two blocks, or a part of a block, as to ascertain whether there are any agencies for uplift in that district; whether there are any agencies for evil in that district; if there are tenement houses, to become familiar with the condition of those tenement houses—are they in a good sanitary condition, are the halls well lighted, are they infected with tuberculosis, are they well provided with bathrooms, are the bathrooms used, are the people crowded or not crowded, are the sanitary laws complied with, are the other tenement laws complied with, are there dangerous and demoralizing influences in the tenement houses, as, for instance, women of evil repute living or plying their trade there, massage parlors, etc.? If there are shops in their districts, to keep in general touch with the conditions

of employment in the same, whether they comply with the laws, whether the employees have one day's holiday in seven, what are the hours of employment and wages? Also, as to things sold: If, for instance, there is a stationer, whether there obscene postcards and the like are sold to boys and girls; if there be a factory in their district, to ascertain the conditions of employment, to keep in touch with and to endeavor to make provisions, if practicable, for occasional week noon-day services; if there are saloons in their district, to ascertain whether the same are run in accordance with the law, whether they are places of evil resort, to what extent they exert a beneficial influence, thru furnishing a place for men to spend their time decently, giving assistance in securing employment and getting help in times of trouble, cashing pay checks, etc.—performing, that is, those functions which a saloon is alleged to perform at times as a poor man's club—and to what extent the saloon is detrimental. The plan is most admirable.



If we did not fairly represent the attitude of the recent conference of Jewish rabbis on the subject of intermarriage, as we have been told, we would like to correct our mistake. A rabbi who was present tells us:

Dr. Schulman had the second paper on "Mixed Marriages in Their Relation of the Jewish Religion." In that paper the subject was discussed from a modern point of view and the author in terms clear and emphatic brought out the conclusion that the only reason the Jew today has and can have against mixed marriages is the religious and not racial reason. It is to safeguard Judaism and not physical Israel that the Jew opposes mixed marriages. And Dr. Kohler, who had no paper on the subject but who later discussed it from the floor of the conference, concurred in the conclusions.

Then how does the Jewish religion differ from the Jewish race? Is the religion monotheism? So is ours. Is it the Sabbath? So is the Christian. Is it the Ten Commandments? We have them also. In what does it differ from Unitarianism or Deism? Is it in anything but certain rites which are designed to maintain a racial distinction of which Jews have reason to be proud?

The Learned Societies

The learned societies take advantage of the holiday week for their annual meetings when the colleges are not in session. Under the lead of the American Historical Association and the American Economic Association, eight other societies of kindred purpose will meet in this city, December 27 to 31. A magnificent meeting with official welcome to these societies is provided at Carnegie Hall on Monday evening, at which Mr. Joseph H. Choate will preside, and President Taft, the Governor of the State, the Mayor of the city and the President of Columbia University will make addresses. For the general and special meetings long programs are announced, of interest to the members rather than to the general public; and the week concludes with a reception by Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. We are fast becoming a nation of scholars as well as of hunters of the dollar. Every college and university ought to make provision for its teachers to attend such meetings as these and those of the philologists and archeologists at Baltimore. And yet the value of the meetings is not wholly in the papers heard, for they could be read in print, but even more in the enthusiasm for investigation which they evoke, and in the opportunity given for scholars to meet each other and gage their respective abilities. It is very largely to the encouragement which these societies give that we are indebted for the advancement of learning and the extension of research. They give us the comradeship of letters.

Paul and Barnabas

A discovery of peculiar interest to biblical students, of a Greek inscription of probably the first century, was made last summer by Sir W. M. Ramsay and Prof. W. M. Calder, of Oxford, at a place not far south of Lystra, where Paul and Barnabas came so near being worshiped as gods. Paul had just healed a lame man, and the multitude, that is, the native population, not the ruling Roman colony, "lifted up their voice, saying in the speech of Lycaonia, 'The gods have come down to us in the likeness of men.' And they called Barnabas Jupiter (Zeus) and Paul Mercury

(Hermes), because he was the chief speaker. And the priest of Jupiter, whose temple was before the city, brought oxen and garlands unto the gates and would have done sacrifice with the multitudes." We are told that these were natives, talking Lycaonian, and the two gods must have been the two principal gods of the native religion there worshiped and assimilated to the Greek gods Jupiter and Mercury. The new inscription is a dedication of a statue of Mercury in a temple of Jupiter, and the names show that they were not Greeks or Romans, but natives. It reads:

"Toues Macrimus, also called Abdekantes and Batasis, son of Bretasis, made, in accordance with a vow and at their own expense (a statue of) Hermes Most Great, along with a sun-dial, and dedicated it to Zeus the Sun-god."

Here we have, in the neighborhood of Lystra, a site identified some years ago by Professor Sterrett, the worship by natives of two gods identified with Jupiter and Mercury. These two gods we are familiar with in the Syro-Hittite art of all Anatolia. One, Jupiter or Tarkhu (Terah), was of dignified appearance, the superior deity, clad in a long robe, and not usually carrying any weapons. The other, Mercury or Teshub, wore a short garment and a helmet, lifted a thunderbolt or other weapons as emblems of lightning, and led a bull by a rope as symbol of thunder. These were the two gods mentioned in this inscription, and the same whom the Lycaonian populace imagined they saw in the persons of the aged and dignified Barnabas and the younger and more active Paul.

Football Fatalities

An unusual number of football players have been killed this season, and that, too, after an effort had been made to "open" the game and diminish the crowding and tumbling in a pile on the man who holds the ball. Several institutions, after the death of a player, canceled the rest of their games, and the superintendents of the New York City schools have voted that the game must be abolished as too dangerous. But Gen. G. W. Wingate, president of the Public Schools Athletic League, hopes the Board of Education will veto the action of the superintendents. He says it is "a great

game," that it "gives the elements of team work, resolution and manliness." But he says boys ought not to play it unless "in good physical condition." We would refer to our hygienic editor the problem how to secure the physical condition which would save a boy's neck from being broken by his head being twisted over, as has been the case with several boys thus killed this season. The argument that it develops team work and courage is the true line of defense. But that can be done just as well in the safe and open association game, which ought to take its place, certainly with immature boys, and probably with college boys as well; and baseball gives team work as well, and takes some courage. In football the mass plays ought to be abolished, and it were well if the other football, so popular in England, and growing more popular in this country, should take its place.



The Budget in the Lords

Doubtless this week the British Budget will be rejected by the Lords and by a tremendous majority, composed of men who get their right to vote by their birth, and most of whom are so neglectful of their duties that they never attend except at the rare occasions when it is desirable to thwart the wishes and interests of the people. To be sure Lord Rosebery, Lord Cromer and Lord Balfour of Burleigh have warned the Lords that the rejection of the Budget, which they also dislike, will probably be almost suicidal to their existence as a second chamber, but they are determined to do the desperate thing. It is pleasant to know that one bishop has dared to speak in favor of the Budget, and that against the somewhat imperative advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury that the bishops keep a discreet silence and meddle not with political affairs. But the Bishop of Hereford claimed his right nevertheless to speak for the people, and to this extent justified the presence of the bishops as members of the House of Lords. Indeed, they are called Lord Bishops. The bishops are generally expected to side with the Lords and the brewers, and it is refreshing to see this rebellion by the bishop, whose name before his consecration was Percival, Master of Rugby.

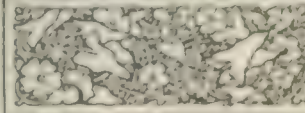
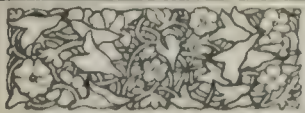
Mrs. Stetson, founder, Is It the End? and long the reader, of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in this city, not only submits to the will of Mrs. Eddy, as expressed by the authorities of the Mother Church in Boston, but presents her resignation as one of the trustees of the church in this city, and her membership also, but protests her loyalty to Christian Science and its founder. She had been expelled from the Mother Church, but let it be understood that expulsion from the Mother Church does not necessarily mean expulsion from the Christian Science body. Mrs. Stetson was a member of the Mother Church in Boston when she organized the First Church in this city, and she still retained membership there. Many leaders are members of both the Mother Church and of their local church. The "readers," as the ministers or pastors are called, must be members also of the Mother Church, so that they can be under central control. If expelled from the Mother Church they automatically cease to be readers. So the Boston despotism is maintained; but whatever they do it is submitted to and regarded as a benevolent despotism.



As if they had nothing else more important to do the Lambeth Conference of 1908 appointed a committee of seven of the best scholars to revise the translation of the Athanasian Creed from the purest possible Latin text. They have now presented their work, and the new translation differs in no special way from the old one. It leaves in all the old damnatory clauses, and it goes into the same useless and repetitious definitions as to things that no one can know anything about. Why modern Christian people should bother with it is a marvel of stupidity. It is a good thing for a museum, like a fossil trilobite or plesiosaurus. Why try to revive the dead?



We have received so many inquiries for "The Student's Ten Commandments," by John M. Thomas, which appeared in our issue of November 11, that we have reprinted this page in the form of an artistic card. Ten of these cards will be mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents.



Life Insurance and the Moral Obligation of Employers

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, made a notable address at the tenth annual dinner of the National Civic Federation at the Hotel Astor on November 23. He called attention to the class legislation to which insurance companies have been subjected and made a strong plea for reformation. He said in part as follows:

The growth of life insurance and the development of a deep sense of responsibility on the part of employers of labor toward their employees are contemporaneous and kindred phenomena. They represent a better knowledge of the value of human life and a recognition of the increasing demand now fairly made on the controlling forces of society, by age and industrial misfortune, as well as by infancy, congenital incapacity and weakness.

A system which teaches people how to protect themselves against menace is more in harmony with the genius of our institutions than a system which coerces them into action or a system which finally places the burden of their support and care upon general society. It does not follow that a system which works well in Germany would work well here; or that a system which appeals to the needs of the people of Great Britain will answer here. There are distinct advantages in the German plan—chiefly that it is compulsory and that the laborer is forced to make provision for certain benefits even tho he may have no very intelligent understanding of the wisdom of the plan or its effects on society. There is a difference between the compulsion of government, which tells the workingman that certain things must be done, and the proposition of a corporation which tells a man what the conditions of his hiring are. If the conditions named by the employer involve some system of life insurance, some system of deferred annuities, a man can study the question and take a position or leave it alone because it recommended itself to his judgment or otherwise. This is a slower process than the German method, and probably for a good many years will be more expensive; but it seems to me to be in harmony with our notions of individual responsibility and the rights as well as the obligations of American citizenship.

We have now reached the point when the

employer is beginning to do his part, but as yet he has made only a beginning. That he will do more is certain; that he will do much is almost equally certain. That existing insurance institutions will be utilized is, I believe, a necessity. But if this is to be done there are certain interfering conditions which must be dealt with before any such plan, however desirable, complete and beneficent, can be carried into effect.

First insurance—and other business, too—must be relieved of the annoyances and burdens which attach to compliance with the behests of forty-six sovereign masters—forty-seven now, since the General Government has decided to create a Federal Insurance Bureau for purposes of taxation only. When the Supreme Court declared that insurance was not even an instrumentality of commerce, I am constrained to believe that distinguished and honored body lacked information as to the part which fire insurance and life insurance even then played in the commerce of the country.

In a decision made a generation later the Court, on a question which involved the same principle, and brought insurance in indirectly, apparently overruled its earlier decree. But that brings no relief.

The possibilities of social betterment which lie in a wise joinder of the function of insurance in its various activities on the one hand, and the moral obligation of the employer of labor on the other, are substantially unlimited and as yet have been barely tested. But before any such joinder can be made in any effective way, interstate insurance must be placed under Federal control, and some so-called reform in insurance laws in this and in other States, must be revised and rewritten by fair-minded men.



A rather novel application of the insurance principle has been reported in connection with a recent policy taken out on the life of Commander Robert E. Peary for \$50,000 in favor of *Hampden's Magazine*. The insurance is designed to protect the publishers from any loss arising in case of the death of Commander Peary before the completion of his story of the discovery of the North Pole. The policy is written for a term of ten months and decreases at the rate of \$5,000 monthly as the various installments of the article have publication.

Wheat and Gold

AN estimate of the whole world's wheat crop is published by the *Liverpool Corn Trade News*, a leading authority. It appears that this year a new high record has been made, the yield exceeding that of 1906 (the previous high record) by 120,000,000 bushels, and that of last year by 283,000,000. The figures are as follows:

1909	3,346,968,000
1908	3,063,280,000
1907	2,918,280,000
1906	3,226,768,000
1905	3,109,520,000

The gains over last year's harvest are distributed (in part) as follows: Europe, 154,000,000; America, 77,500,000; Australasia, 7,000,000.

Altho previous records of production have been broken, the price of wheat continues to be high.

At the same time there is published the report of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of the Mint concerning the output of gold in this country last year, which was \$94,560,000, or \$4,124,300 more than the output in 1907. Gold output has been growing in our country, as in other parts of the world. For the last decade it was almost twice as large as in the decade immediately preceding:

Ten years, 1899-1908	\$830,497,300
Ten years, 1889-1898	428,813,981

It is expected that the world's output for the current year will establish a new high record. Taking the world's output for the two decades, we again find an increase of nearly 100 per cent.:

Ten years, 1899-1908	\$3,521,800,000
Ten years, 1889-1898	1,782,278,400

The effect of this enormous increase of the gold supply upon the prices of commodities must be taken into account whenever any explanation of the general advance in the cost of living is made.

Railway Net Earnings

THE increase of railway net earnings continues to furnish strong evidence of the upward movement. Figures for September are now available. They show

(according to *Bradstreet's* compilation, relating to 220,000 miles of road) a gain of 15 per cent., by the side of an increase of gross earnings amounting to 11.7 per cent. With this increase of gross, the addition to operating expenses was only a little more than 9½ per cent. Percentage gains for nine months are shown below:

January	4.6	18.0
February	7.9	32.1
March	11.8	25.0
April	11.8	21.3
May	15.1	28.8
June	15.0	21.3
July	12.0	14.6
August	12.9	17.2
September	11.7	15.0

Gross earnings for the nine months, \$1,792,134,581, showed an increase of 11.5 per cent., while the net earnings, \$591,962,883, exceeded those of the corresponding months in 1908 by 20.5 per cent. This gain, now beginning to yield higher dividends, is due largely to economies introduced after the panic.

....It is asserted in Berlin that Russia is about to close a contract with an American syndicate for double tracking the Trans-Siberian road thruout its entire length.

....The San Juan Stock and Produce Exchange, the first institution of its kind in Porto Rico, was opened last week. Governor Colton made an address to its members.

....Interest and dividends payable in December by railroad, industrial and traction companies amount to \$87,692,533, an increase of \$12,169,184 over those of last year.

....After making thoro inquiry, the *Monetary Times*, of Toronto, publishes a statement showing that the investments of United States capital in Canada amount to at least \$226,800,000.

....Herbert H. Dean, for eighteen years connected with the executive staff of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and during the past five years in business in Wall Street, has become a partner in the banking house of Edward B. Smith & Co., of New York and Philadelphia.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1909 No. 3184

Survey of the World

Zelaya Denounced by Our Government

Our Government, on the 1st, severed official relations with the Zelaya Government in Nicaragua and opened unofficial diplomatic relations with Señor Castrillo, the revolutionists' representative at Washington. It sent to Señor Rodriguez, the Zelayan Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, his passports, but at the same time offered to continue unofficial diplomatic relations with him. This action placed the two Nicaraguan factions on the same footing in Washington. It was announced in a remarkable letter addressed to Señor Rodriguez by Secretary Knox, and by him given to the public. At the beginning the Secretary says:

"Sir Since the Washington conventions of 1907 it is notorious that President Zelaya has almost continuously kept Central America in tension of turmoil, that he has repeatedly and flagrantly violated the provisions of the conventions, and by a baleful influence upon Honduras, whose neutrality the conventions were to assure, has sought to discredit those sacred international obligations to the great detriment of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala, whose governments meanwhile appear to have been able patiently to strive for the loyal support of the engagements so solemnly undertaken at Washington under the auspices of the United States and of Mexico.

"It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the régime of President Zelaya republican institutions have ceased in Nicaragua to exist except in name; that public opinion and the press have been throttled, and that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism. My consideration for you personally impels me to abstain from unnecessary discussion of the painful details of a régime which unfortunately has been a blot upon the history of Nicaragua and a discouragement to a group of republics whose aspirations need only the opportunity of free and honest government.

"In view of the interests of the United States and of its relation to the Washington conventions, appeal against this situation has

long since been made to this Government by a majority of the Central American republics. There is now added the appeal, thru the revolution, of a great body of the Nicaraguan people. Two Americans, who, this Government is now convinced, were officers connected with the revolutionary forces, and, therefore, entitled to be dealt with according to the enlightened practice of civilized nations, have been killed by direct order of President Zelaya. Their execution is said to have been preceded by barbarous cruelties. The consulate at Managua is now officially reported to have been menaced.

"There is thus a sinister culmination of an administration also characterized by a cruelty to its own citizens, which has, until the recent outrage, found vent in the case of this country in a succession of petty annoyances and indignities which, many months ago, made it impossible to ask an American Minister longer to reside at Managua. From every point of view it has evidently become difficult for the United States further to delay more active response to the appeals so long made to its duty to its citizens, to its dignity, to Central America, and to civilization.

"The Government of the United States is convinced that the revolution represents the ideals and the will of a majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the Government of President Zelaya, and that its peaceable control is well nigh as extensive as that hitherto so sternly attempted by the Government at Managua."

Indications of a rising in the western provinces in favor of a candidate [Irias] associated with the old régime, he continues, disclose elements tending toward anarchy, so that there soon may be no definite responsible source to which our Government could look for reparation for the killing of Cannon and Groce, or for the protection of American citizens and interests. Therefore President Taft no longer feels for the Government of President Zelaya "that respect and confidence which would make it appropriate hereafter to maintain with it regular diplomatic relations." Notice is given that each faction, in the provinces which it

controls, will be held strictly accountable for the protection of American life and property:

"As for the reparation found due, after careful consideration, for the killing of Messrs. Groce and Cannon, the Government of the United States would be loth to impose upon the innocent people of Nicaragua a too heavy burden of expiating the acts of a régime forced upon them, or to exact from a succeeding Government, if it have quite different policies, the imposition of such a burden. Into the question of ultimate reparation there must enter the question of the existence at Managua of a Government capable of responding to demands. There must enter also the question how far it is possible to reach those actually responsible, and those who perpetrated the tortures reported to have preceded the execution, if these be verified, and the question whether the Government be one entirely dissociated from the present intolerable conditions and worthy to be trusted to make impossible a recurrence of such acts, in which case the President, as a friend of your country, as he is also of the other republics of Central America, might be disposed to have indemnity confined to what was reasonably due the relatives of the deceased and punitive only in so far as the punishment might fall where really due."

Demand for reparation is therefore withheld temporarily, and our Government, the Secretary says, reserves for further consideration at the proper time the question of "stipulating that the Constitutional Government of Nicaragua obligate itself by convention for the benefit of all the Governments concerned as a guarantee for its future loyal support of the Washington conventions and their peaceful and progressive aims."—On the following day Zelaya express surprise and reiterated his conviction that the execution of Cannon and Groce had been justifiable. Dispatches from Managua, undoubtedly sent with his approval, asserted that our Vice-Consul, Mr. Caldera, sympathized with the revolutionists and had been forwarding biased reports. On the 4th it was announced in Managua dispatches that Zelaya had asked our Government to send a commission of investigation to Nicaragua, promising to resign if its report should show that his administration had been detrimental to Central America.—Before the Secretary's letter was written, Zelaya had made overtures to the revolutionists, offering to retire if Congress were allowed to choose his successor. These were rejected. He sought to justify the execution of Cannon and Groce by saying they

were "powerful chiefs of the rebellion" and had lost the right to be protected by our Government. There is evidence that at his order their dead bodies were consumed by fire. Protest against their execution was made by the military commander, the Minister General and a ship captain who took them into custody. For this the latter was placed in prison.—The Mexican Government had suggested to our Government a plan for an amicable settlement. Foreign Minister Mariscal says Secretary Knox's action was most unexpected, because it took place while he was awaiting a reply. The Mexican press makes sarcastic or hostile references to the Secretary's letter.—Several of our warships are on the way to the Nicaraguan coast or have already arrived there. From them it will be practicable to land nearly 3,000 marines and sailors. It is said that the ships are required to prevent Zelaya's escape.

Railway Employees on Strike

Many industries were affected and the movement of freight in the Northwest was checked, last week, by a strike of the switchmen (about 2,300) employed on thirteen railroads doing business between the great lakes and the Pacific Coast. They had demanded an increase of 6 cents an hour, or 60 cents a day, with double pay on Sundays and other concessions. A committee representing the railroad companies had offered an increase of 20 cents a day, saying that an increase of 13 per cent. had been granted in 1906 and that the panic had caused no reduction. This committee suggested mediation and arbitration under the Erdman act, and President Hawley, of the switchmen's union, joined it in signing a telegram asking Interstate Commerce Commissioner Knapp and Labor Commissioner Neill to come to St. Paul. Afterward, however, the switchmen by advice of counsel (said to be Mayor Lawler, of that city) declared that under no circumstances would they submit to arbitration, and the strike was ordered on the 30th by President Hawley, without notice to the committee. Messrs. Knapp and Neill went to St. Paul, but found that the switchmen would not accept their services. The companies at once sought to fill the va-

cant places, giving notice that arbitration would no longer be considered on their side. Mayor Lawler, employed as counsel by the strikers, said at a mass meeting that arbitration under the Erdman act would simply place the men in the power of the companies and in other ways be to their disadvantage. For a time there was no movement of freight. The great flour mills closed down, work in the Montana smelters was suspended, and the employees in many industries of the Northwest were idle. The companies offered \$5 a day for strike-breakers. On the 2d they had 1,000. On the 4th they were handling 75 per cent. of the traffic, and orders were given that no more men should be hired, because no more were needed. At the end of last week there were indications that the strike was a failure. Some had expected that other railway employees would join the switchmen, but it appears that members of this switchmen's union had acted as strike-breakers in the places of striking trainmen some years ago in Texas, and this had not been forgotten. Therefore the president of the trainmen's union gave notice that he and his associates would stand by their contracts.—This strike is not connected with a general movement for an increase of 10 per cent. for about 100,000 employees on railroads east of the Mississippi. Union leaders are conferring in New York about this increase. Their demand will be presented on or about December 11 to thirty-two companies, and a conference with the companies will follow. It is asserted that wages on these roads are lower than on roads in the West. It is generally expected that if the companies reject the demand a strike involving a large part of the country's railway service will follow.—After a strike continuing for several months at the sheet and tin plate factories of the Steel Corporation (against the open shop) work was resumed last week at the mills in Bridgeport, Ohio, with former employees who returned voluntarily, owing to a split in the strikers' forces. Violence followed. On the 4th four of the company's guards were shot, and 1,000 militia were ordered to the place.—Workers in the textile factories near Philadel-

phia demand 10 per cent. increase and a week of fifty hours. Employees of three mills have been locked out; in two or three other mills a compromise has been made.



Trust Cases Statements made by Senators and Representatives in Washington indicate that an investigation of the Sugar Trust frauds will be made by a committee of Congress during the current session, unless the Attorney-General shall ask for delay in the interests of justice. At the trial in New York of Bendernagel, Spitzer and other employees of the Trust, which is now in progress, there are signs that one or more of the defendants will give testimony involving the responsible officers who induced them to defraud the Government. One of the witnesses has been Richard Parr, who was directed by President Roosevelt to make an investigation concerning the fraudulent weighing of sugar. He testifies that when he detected the steel spring used to affect the weight he was asked by Spitzer to name his price for silence. The man, he says, repeatedly urged him to accept a bribe. Wilbur F. Wakeman, formerly Appraiser, who laid evidence before Secretary Gage and was told by the latter to lay it before the president of the trust, resents the reported remark of Mr. Gage that he was "rattlebrained and inclined to see ghosts." He points to several cases in which his reports and discoveries led to successful prosecutions and a great saving of revenue. He also says:

"I refer Mr. Gage particularly to the Japanese silk cases and will ask him if he did not practically direct me to desist in my investigation of said cases. I will ask him if he did not give the importers a clean bill of health in connection with these cases on December 5, 1901. I will ask him if I was not called to the White House on January 8, 1902, and that the silk prosecutions were then instituted and prosecuted to a successful finish. I will ask him if he did not resign his portfolio in the Cabinet within forty-eight hours after these prosecutions were undertaken."

—For some time past the American Ice Company, or Ice Trust, has been on trial in New York for violation of the Anti-Trust law of the State. Owing mainly to the recent increase of the price

of milk to consumers, charges against the milk companies have been taken up for consideration by the Attorney General. In these proceedings a prominent Congregational church in the City of New York is interested. A committee appointed by the pastor has undertaken to make a thoro investigation and will report to the Attorney-General such evidence of unlawful combination as it may find.



The Rejection of the Budget

The House of Lords rejected the finance bill at midnight, November 30, and rockets were sent up all over the city announcing the beginning of the set struggle between the Upper and the Lower houses of the British Parliament. The vote for Lord Lansdowne's amendment refusing to approve of the finance bill was 350 affirmative and 75 negative. The six-day debate in the House of Lords was of an unusually high character, for all the speakers recognized the seriousness of the crisis. The most eloquent and significant speeches of the closing session were those by the Archbishop of York and Lord Curzon of Kedleston, former Viceroy of India. The Archbishop stated that he was opposed to Lord Lansdowne's amendment. The constitutional question, he declared, was one which would profoundly stir the people of the country, and many persons would prefer the passing of a bad budget to tampering with the fundamental principle of the constitution. The question was whether the Lords were competent, apart from the prerogative of the Crown, to dissolve Parliament or to compel the House of Commons to pass a budget not its own, but one acceptable to the Lords. The effect of the amendment proposed would be to endanger the existence of the second chamber, never more necessary than now. Lord Curzon said that he deprecated the suggestion that England would accept a single chamber system like that of Bulgaria and Greece. He agreed that the country was on the eve of a momentous struggle which might lead to the reform of the House of Lords, but he contended that they should not shrink from it. Neither

side of the House, he said, had a monopoly of the desire to ameliorate social evils. There are two pressing questions; the first was whether the nation was safe and the other whether the people were sound, but neither question could be settled by taxation.—The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in making the concluding address for the Government, ended with this warning:

"It may be that when the new Parliament meets we will be sitting where you sit now; it may be that we will still be sitting here. In either case we must, after the action you are taking tonight, set ourselves to obtain guarantees—not the old guarantees sanctioned by the course of time and enforced by accommodation between the two Houses, but, if necessary, and if there is no other way, guarantees fenced about and guarded by the force of statutes, which will prevent the indiscriminate destruction of our legislation, of which your work tonight is the climax and the crown."



The Commons Declare Against the Lords

The House of Commons gave the Government enthusiastic and liberal support in making a stand against the House of Lords. The resolution offered by Premier Asquith that

"the action of the House of Lords in refusing to pass into law the financial provisions made by this House for the services of the year is a breach of the Constitution and a negation of the rights of the House of Commons."

was passed by a vote of 349 to 134. The Premier opened his speech with the following statement:

"We meet this afternoon in circumstances without example in the history of the British Parliament. In the speech from the throne the sovereign invited the Commons alone to make provisions for the heavy additional expenditures made necessary by the necessities of social reform and the national defenses."

He declared the sole responsibility for the chaos and loss of revenue rested upon the shoulders of the Lords. The session of Parliament was closing without making appropriations for the necessities of State, and the action of the House of Lords must result in the largest deficit yet faced. The taxes authorized by the House of Commons could not be collected and the only thing to do would be to borrow money. The budget represented, he said, in a greater degree

than any other measure of our time, the deliberate work of an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people, and this whole fabric had been thrown to the ground by a body which admittedly had no power to increase or decrease a single tax. The House of Commons, he declared, would prove unworthy of its traditions if it allowed a single day to pass without making it clear that it did not intend to brook this grave indignity and arrogant usurpation of its rights. Ever since 1628 the Commons had asserted with ever-growing strength the exclusive right to determine taxation and expenditures of the country. There was not a single clause in the budget bill which was not relevant to the matter of raising revenues. If the contention of the Lords that in rejecting the budget they were only referring it to the people held good, no Liberal Government would be safe. They might have to refer all taxes to the people, and the Lords would have power to advise the King to dissolve Parliament. The upper house seemed to have the instinct of divination which enabled it to discern to a nicety, provided always a Liberal Government was in office, those matters in regard to which the people's representatives were betraying the people's trust.—Mr. Balfour, speaking for the Opposition, said that the Lords had an undoubted right to refuse to pass the budget before it had been submitted to the people. He hoped the use of this power would be very rare, but it ought not to be allowed to fall into desuetude. The Prime Minister and his party, Mr. Balfour said, had a strong passion for these abstract resolutions. They bind nobody, they help nobody and he was sure they frighten nobody. They were mere death-bed threats, but he greatly regretted that his opponents were to go down to their political graves uttering so gross a misrepresentation of the whole course of English constitutional history. He would for his own part have preferred to die in a more dignified manner.—Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party, declared that the Liberals would have the whole-hearted support of the Laborites in the coming campaign. The continuance of the second chamber as constituted at present, he said, was absurd

and logically indefensible. The Lords, no longer content with their long record of obstruction, mutilation and destruction of legislation through which they had defrauded the people of many of the fruits of self-government, had become emboldened sufficiently, he said, to try their hand at a usurpation of the rights of the House of Commons in regard to matters of finance.



The Opening of the Campaign

Promptly upon the passage of the resolution of Mr. Asquith condemning the House of Lords, Parliament was prorogued until January 15, and dissolution will be announced before that date in order to allow for a January election. The two Houses were called together in the Upper Chamber to hear the Speech from the Throne proroguing Parliament, which was read by Lord High Chancellor Loreburn. The speech made brief references to the visits of foreign sovereigns and the friendly relations with other Powers, and commended the legislation of the session. The only reference to the budget bill was the following:

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons. I thank you for the liberality and care with which you have provided for the heavy expenditure due to the heavy requirements of imperial defense and social reform. I regret that that provision has proved unavailing."

—The outcome of the impending campaign is doubtful. The liberals have been losing most of the by-elections of the last two years, and this, in the opinion of the Unionists, indicates that the country has lost confidence in them, but on the other hand, the Liberals started in with an overwhelming majority, and tho they have gradually lost, as is usual for any party attaining power under such conditions, their parliamentary majority is still very large. In most of the by-elections also the sum of the Labor and Liberal votes outnumber the Opposition, and if the Labor men give their support to the Liberals, as their leaders have promised, the Government will be returned by a substantial majority. The Unionists and Conservatives will endeavor to make tariff reform, which in England means the adoption of a protective policy, the leading issue, but the

traditional free trade sentiment of the country is so strong that it is not likely to be overcome in a single campaign. The Liberals, on the other hand, will pay as little attention as possible to the tariff question and will concentrate their attack upon the House of Lords, which, as its best friends admitted, is indefensible in its present form and in need of reconstruction. The King is believed to be exerting a strong personal influence in favor of moderation. To him is credited Lord Rosebery's refusal to vote in favor of Lord Lansdowne's amendment, altho he had only a short time before delivered a strong speech against the budget. Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd-George have disclaimed any intention of abolishing the House of Lords or of attacking the hereditary principle in general, and it is not likely that the Government will be forced to such an extreme measure as swamping the Upper House with new-made peers. The religious leaders, Anglican, Nonconformist and Catholic, will take the side of the Government in the campaign against the House of Lords. A big mass meeting held in Trafalgar Square by the National Democratic League passed a resolution declaring that the liberties of the people could only be maintained by the entire abolition of the vetoing power at present exercised by the House of Lords. Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, opened the campaign for his party at a luncheon of the National Liberal Club. He declared that, altho the budget had been buried, it was assured of an early resurrection. There are a few useful men in the House of Lords, he said, but the others were only the broken bottles on the park walls to keep out poachers. "With all the Lords' cunning," he concluded, "their greed has overcome their craft, and we have got them at last, and we do not mean to let them go." The reason why the House of Lords has taken such a strong stand against the budget is because this is the most direct blow that has ever been struck against the landed aristocracy. The extent to which they are financially interested in the issue is shown by the fact that the peers of all parties hold 16,400,000 acres, or one-fifth of the total area of the United Kingdom. The peers

who defeated the budget hold together 10,078,979 acres. The average holdings of the dukes is 142,564 acres each, of the marquises 47,500 acres, of the earls 30,217 acres, of the viscounts 15,324 acres and of the barons 14,152.—The rejection of the budget bill and the prorogation of Parliament has left the finances of the country in a chaotic state. Owing to a peculiar British custom the taxes provided for by the bill were imposed ever since the House of Commons passed the resolution approving of the principle of the bill, and they have been collected during the months that the bill has been under discussion and amendment in the House of Commons. Now, however, these duties cannot be enforced, but will be due in case the bill is ultimately passed. The Treasury Department has therefore recommended that the duties imposed by the finance bill on spirits, tobacco, beer, tea and motor fuel be paid without interruption, subject to return in case the bill does not pass.



French Affairs The vexed questions of allowing government employees to form unions for the protection of their interests in the improvement of their condition has again become acute during the formation of a National Federation of the Associations of State Employees, representing a membership of 181,000. Whether the new federation is legal under the association law of 1901 and whether the new combination intends to ally itself with the General Federation of Labor and claim the right to strike, are questions that the future alone can determine. The most embarrassing problem is the formation of a union of policemen. What would happen in case the police adopt the methods of other trades unions and struck in a body or indulged in riotous manifestations in the streets can hardly be imagined. Premier Briand, in an address before the Police Friendly Provident Society, urged the members of the force not to enter into a militant union. He said that, while policemen had the same rights individually as other citizens, they are also state officials, and they must not, in the effort to

advance personal interests, violate their functions as persons of authority responsible for the order of the state. The grievances of which the police complain are the excessive number of hours, small wages and severe discipline. Paris police are allowed to receive tips or extra payment for special services to private persons, and they complained that the common fund into which these are put is not justly distributed.—“King” Pataud, secretary of the Electricians’ Union, again gave a dramatic exhibition of his power by ordering the stage lights shut off at the Grand Opera House when a gala performance of “Faust” was being given in honor of King Manuel. The lights in the auditorium were not disturbed lest there should be a panic. The managers surrendered at once, promising to increase the wages of the electricians, and the curtain went up on the next act after twenty minutes of delay.—The Catholics, now entering actively into the political field, are endeavoring to gain favor with the working classes by espousing their cause in their disputes with employers. There are, in fact, three forms of labor unions now active in France—the “red” unionists, who are revolutionary in their aims and violent in their methods; the “yellow” unionists, who believe that they can gain more by working in harmony as far as possible with their employers rather than by opposing them, and the “green” unionists, who are Catholics, forming the industrial wing of the Christian Democratic Clubs.—We have referred before to the action of the Government in assuming the defense of the public school teachers who have been attacked by the Catholics. The first prosecution by the State has been begun at Grenoble against the local priest for placing the communal school under an interdict. The authors of the textbooks, which have been declared by the bishops immoral and irreligious, have instituted actions for libel. The first suit is brought against Mgr. Amiette, Archbishop of Paris.—The movement for judicial reform originating in the scandalous Steinheil trial has shown its first results in the report of the committee appointed to recommend changes in judicial procedure, which has decided to recommend that examinations

by presiding judges should be replaced by a summary statement of the case made by the public prosecutor. After this the accused will have the privilege of presenting a short statement. The judge’s rôle will be limited to preventing these statements from becoming discussions.



The Overthrow of the Giolitti Cabinet

The Cabinet of which Signor Giolitti was the head has had an unusually long reign for an Italian ministry, as it came into power in February, 1906. Its overthrow now is due to an incongruous combination of various factions in the Chamber of Deputies, in which, however, the radical element is most strongly dominant. The Government made an effort to retain its majority by bringing in a finance bill throwing the burden of taxation upon the rich to a greater extent than formerly by a system of graduated duties. There are five different classifications of death duties, ranging from 1½ to 4 per cent. on inheritances from \$5,000 to \$40,000 and above. The bill also provided for a tax on incomes resulting from land, houses or Government bonds, ranging from 1 per cent. on incomes between \$1,000 to \$20,000 a year, 6 per cent. on incomes of over \$40,000 a year. This, however, did not go far enough to suit the radical element in the Chamber, which demands not only a further relief of the burdens thrown upon the poor but also measures directed against the power of the Roman Catholic Church and the abandonment of the Triple Alliance. The Anti-Clerical party wants the suppression of the religious orders, the confiscation of their property, the secularizing of their schools and the subjection of the Vatican to the control of the Government. The foreign policy of the late Cabinet as directed by Signor Tittoni, favored the retention of the alliance with Austria and Germany as necessary for the protection of Italy, but at the same time cultivated closer and more friendly relations with England, France and Russia. A Catholic party, to be known as the Democratic Center, has been formed in the Chamber in order to fight the Anti-Clerical movement, but it is not likely to be recognized by the Vatican.

The Unrest in Central America

BY EDWIN EMERSON

The present situation in Nicaragua has drawn attention anew to Central America and the intolerable misgovernment that has become chronic there. Incidentally it has focused attention on the new diplomacy of our State Department under the guiding hand of Mr. Knox. Santos Zelaya, the tyrant of Nicaragua, has long been a thorn in the side of our State Department, largely for the reason that he would not take orders from our State Department, as transmitted to him thru our diplomatic representatives in Nicaragua. In this respect he has differed strikingly from his most formidable rival in Central America—Cabrera of Guatemala. This ruler, tho no less bloody a tyrant than Zelaya, has recognized the wisdom of "playing good dog" to American interests in Guatemala.

Hence the striking difference in the treatment of these two petty despots by our State Department. When Cabrera last found himself confronted with a revolution and civil war, the Guatemalan revolutionists were moved back from the Guatemalan border by the intervention of the United States, aided by Mexico. "General" Lee Christmas, an American soldier of fortune operating in Guatemala, was proscribed by Mr. Root as an outlaw without a country, who should be treated as a pirate by any American naval officer who might come across him on the high seas. Shipments of arms and munitions of war originating in New Orleans were promptly stopped by our Federal authorities. Now, on the other hand, when the object of the revolution was not Cabrera, but his rival, Zelaya, American soldiers of fortune, who have suffered the consequences of taking part in a war against a foreign government, are regarded by our State Department as martyrs. Revolutionary shipments of arms, so far from being stopped in New Orleans, have been directly encouraged.

dertaken by the *de facto* government of Nicaragua have been frustrated.

In plain terms, the latest revolution in Nicaragua has been an American-made revolution, financed by American capital, fomented and encouraged by the American State Department, and carried on with the connivance and active co-operation of all the American interests in Bluefields, Greytown, Georgetown, America, and other North American settlements on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, aided by Cabrera, of Guatemala. While the international ethics of such a proceeding may be called in question, there is no doubt whatever that Zelaya has long deserved his present fate. The trouble with Nicaragua, as with all the other so-called republics of Central America, has been its outrageous and long continued misrule.

Central America is a country rich beyond most others in natural resources and fruitful climate. Humboldt described it as the paradise of the New World. The bulk of the inhabitants, consisting of native Indians, are naturally industrious and thrifty. Unfortunately for them they have fallen under the domination of a small class of Spanish half-breeds and foreign financial adventurers who rule these so-called republics simply for their own personal exploitation. The result is misgovernment in its worst form and national bankruptcy. So long as this has continued, foreign immigrants and foreign investors, who alone could bring these countries back to their original state of prosperity, have naturally neglected Central America. Nobody but an adventurer cares to settle in a country where he and his people are in constant risk of being maltreated and robbed by the authorities. Nobody but a speculator cares to risk his money in a country where the governments themselves set the example of repudiating their national debts.

Lest this sound too harsh, or be taken

as a mere personal opinion, I quote from the report of a meeting of British stockholders in Central-American national bonds, published in the London *Money Market Review* not long ago:

"Of the five countries comprising the Central-American republics, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Honduras are the most hardened defaulters, while Salvador and Nicaragua, likewise, observe their agreements with foreign bond holders only in a small measure."

Mr. Frederick Palmer, who recently published a series of articles treating of each of the five Central-American republics, arrived at the same conclusion. In his summary occur such sentences as these:

"In Nicaragua there is not a bank in the country. . . . Business is throttled by the rate of exchange. There is a little silver in the country, nothing like enough to redeem the flood of paper which Zelaya has poured forth. A Nicaraguan dollar is worth about 15 or 16 cents in our money with variations from day to day.

"The Guatemalan paper dollar is worth from 5 to 6 cents in our money. In all, Cabrera has issued about \$65,000,000 in paper, which has no more metallic backing than the dead leaves of the forest in autumn."

This same writer describes how the despotic rulers of Nicaragua and Guatemala make their victims disgorge by flogging and torturing them, or by killing their relatives. He names well known sufferers in Central America and gives specific instances.

All this, he says, is done "to the profit of politicians and money lenders." This is a fact only too well known by Central-Americans and by all fair-minded foreigners who have traveled in those countries or have done business in them. Politics and graft, indeed, have been and continue to be the curse of Central America.

People in North America have a well-

fixed notion that revolutions and civil wars are the curse of Central America. But those wars and revolutions are the outcome of politics and graft.

As a matter of fact, the wars of Central America, tho they may seem ludicrous to the people of a billion-dollar nation, have a certain amount of tragedy in them.

In the first place they are always civil wars, since Central America in reality is one country in which the different republics differ no more from one another than our States; in fact, not so much as some of our States. They speak the same language and hold to the same customs. Years ago they were united under one government and flag. Inasmuch as these wars are fought not on national issues, but for political reasons, it follows that the partisans of either party take sides with those of their own political party, no matter under what different colors they may be fighting. The rank and file of the soldiery being mere conscripts—mostly illiterate Indians—have no choice in the matter, but must march and fight or be

shot for insubordination and desertion.

Uninspiring as such wars are, yet they are fought with ferocity and much heroic endurance, worthy of a better cause. The percentage of the mortality, as a rule, is far in excess of anything endured in more civilized warfare. Partly because the troops come to close quarters; partly because those who are made prisoners are usually murdered; and partly because of insufficient or utterly lacking medical attention. For their commissary the

troops mostly have to depend on foraging. This spells untold suffering, the worst of it falling on inno-



PRESIDENT ZELAYA



NATIVE HUT NEAR MANAGUA.

cent non-combatants. In the wake of these revolutions and wars follow famine, want, epidemics, business failures, national bankruptcy, and worst of all, bloody persecutions, reprisals, and confiscations of property which wipe out whole families.

In the last war between Salvador and Guatemala, two years ago, a Red Cross surgeon on the Guatemalan side, Dr. Ruiz, was recalled and jailed, and afterward shot, because he telegraphed to his chief, President Estrada Cabrera, of Guatemala, that he could not do his duty at the front without medicines. Another Red Cross surgeon, Dr. Rigoberto Rosales Cabezas, on the Salvadorean side, was made a prisoner of war while tending the wounded on the battlefield with a Red Cross bandage on his sleeve. This man was made to march with his arms tied behind him, under a broiling sun, over a distance of some two hundred miles to the capital, where he was jailed and mercilessly flogged so that he nearly died of his injuries. Later, after he had been exchanged for a Guatemalan prisoner of

war, he testified that of the two hundred Salvadoreans who were made prisoners of war at the same time with him, only eleven escaped with their lives.

But our people do not understand that these apparently senseless revolutions and wars are simply the game of politics as played in Central America. In republics like Nicaragua or Guatemala the so-called presidents maintain themselves in power by force of arms for periods exceeding their constitutional terms of office over six and eight and ten years. The so-called elections are nothing but elaborate farces, in which the sole decisive factors are bayonets and machine guns. Hence, those Central Americans who are dissatisfied with their particular reigning form of despotism, if they wish to throw off the yoke, have no other recourse but revolutions or armed raids by exiles and sympathizers from across the border.

As in the case of Nicaragua now, it has been remarked that most of these wars and revolutions are financed, and often started, by North American financiers in New York, San Francisco, or

New Orleans, who have financial axes to grind. A war always means a loan, and incidentally it means profitable deals in firearms, supplies, and broken-down ships, armed and manned by Americans.

During a recent Federal investigation in San Francisco, concerning an armed expedition against Guatemala, which sailed out from San Francisco, it was shown in court that the two warships had been purchased and fitted out and manned with Americans by Salvador Blum, a naturalized American citizen, doing business in San Francisco and Salvador, who, on the strength of this war, negotiated a loan of \$25,000,000 to Salvador. Part of

the loan consisted of these ships and munitions of war furnished at fancy prices. According to Dr. Prowe, a German writer on Central America, Salvador Blum, for this money, draws no less than 46 per cent. interest, so that now the republic of Salvador owes to this financier seven-fold the amount of the money originally lent by him.

A similar condition of affairs obtains in Guatemala, where Salvador Blum's friend, Adolph Stahl, another naturalized American citizen doing business in San Francisco and Guatemala, negotiated the Guatemalan national war loan for this same war. This financier, who originally



Copyright, 1900, Keystone View Co.

CONSCRIPT SOLDIERS OF THE NICARAGUAN ARMY AT MANAGUA

went to Guatemala as a poor young man, is now a multi-millionaire. He it is who persuaded the present ruler of Guatemala to decree that all national debts of Guatemala should be paid in paper, while he himself recoups his loans to the government in gold, drawn from the coffee export duties placed under his management. This Jewish financier from Kempen, in Posen, does most of his business in Guatemala under the name of The American Syndicate. By virtue of this name he has obtained additional security to his government loans by a special clause containing a threat of interference by the United States in case the interest or principal on the loan should be defaulted by

ings into American property and entailing upon our Government the possible future obligation of defending this property against its former rightful owners.

Apart from these American holdings in Guatemala there are in Central America a number of American railroad companies, steamboat lines, mines and fruit companies whose concessions cover large tracts of land and exclusive rights of a sort that would never be recognized in our own country. Guatemala has a so-called American railroad, owned by the Banana Trust, which, besides getting government dividends of 6 per cent. on its original investment, has obtained as a free gift two wide stretches of territory



AMERICAN SAILORS TAKING ABOARD THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT NICARAGUA

Guatemala, as has been done with Guatemala's previous national debts to British and German bondholders.

It was also Adolph Stahl, so it is said, who advised President Estrada Cabrera's only legitimate son, now living in San Francisco, to abjure his Guatemalan allegiance to become an American citizen. Thus the ruler of Guatemala is to be enabled to assign and deed the rich estates which he has confiscated from his political opponents in Guatemala over to his son, thereby turning his dishonest hold-

all along its railroad line, now turned into banana plantations, so that no individual planter or landowner has a fair chance to make use of the railroad facilities, except from its terminal points. There the transportation charges are excessively high. Meanwhile the railroad fruit company ships its bananas for nothing. This is an improvement on rebating.

Thus we see our country, thru the unscrupulous acts of some of our citizens abroad, drawn against its will into the position of taking future active interest

in the doings of our Central-American neighbors. There is some foundation, therefore, in the resentment of European property holders in Central America at the workings of our Monroe Doctrine. "Our governments," they say, "cannot enforce payment of our national loans in Central America, nor can our diplomats afford adequate protection to our citizens wronged in Central America. Any attempt to resort to force is stopped by the cry of Monroe Doctrine and the danger of coming to blows with North America. Yet Uncle Sam is perfectly willing to reap advantages to himself, which he denies to other nations."

As an instance of this they cite a certain well-known episode in Guatemala. This was when Estrada Cabrera decreed that all foreign loans, originally contracted in gold, should be payable in paper. Against this dishonest measure a joint protest was entered by all the diplomatic corps, excepting only the American Minister. Estrada Cabrera simply laughed at the protest and the dishonest decree stood. Then it was discovered that Wall Street was affected, owing to the fact that much of the money for alleged American loans in Guatemala really came from Berlin and London. Thereupon the American Minister was instructed to lodge, singly, a protest on behalf of our Government against this repudiation. As soon as he did so, the Guatemalan President, now thoroly cowed, withdrew his dishonest decree. The point of the European criticism of this episode lies not in the fact that Uncle Sam took action, but in the fact that he did not act sooner and more forcibly.

Of course, there are Europeans who object to the Monroe Doctrine *per se*, but most foreigners in Central America object not to the doctrine, but to the fact that more is not made of it to safeguard the interests of humanity within the American "sphere of influence." Since our country has exceptional privileges in Central America, say these critics, we, as a nation, should also recognize our responsibilities. Accordingly, when foreigners are fleeced and unjustly jailed in Central America, and when the natives there are robbed, exiled, tortured, and murdered by their inhuman rulers, the people of other nations are inclined to

hold our country to blame. Thus it happened that when a German physician and traveler in Central America felt his sense of justice and humanity outraged by the horrors that he witnessed there, he address an open letter to *our* President about it. Thus it happened, likewise, that when a number of Guatemalan women found themselves widowed and orphaned by the murder of their men in Guatemalan jails they address their cry of wrong to the President of the United States. This point of view is considered perfectly logical by everybody in Central America. The only thing they do not understand is why people of the United States do not take the same view.

It all hinges on what is the proper conception of a "sphere of influence." When there are disorders in Korea the world expects Japan to put a stop to such disorders. When the Mad Mullah breaks out in Egypt, British red coats bring him to his senses. When there are disorders in Persia no one is surprised to see a Russian column marching into the country with the consent and approval of Great Britain. When there are disorders in Cuba or at Panama our country is expected to put them down. In the same way we are expected to maintain order and to uphold the laws of humanity in certain other countries coming within our "sphere of influence"—notably in Central America.

Central America lies at our very door. The distance from our shores to those of Central America is actually less than between our Atlantic and Pacific coasts. As has been shown recently, it takes but a few days to sail from our ports to Nicaraguan ports.

All these considerations only emphasize the expediency of our national interests in Central America. It is all very well to let such countries work out their own destiny, provided they do it well. But since they do it abominably, it becomes our plain duty, as their sponsor, if not to interfere by active intervention, at least to throw our moral weight into the balance so as to make them behave themselves. "America for the Americans," by all means; but not a little America of oppression, of bloodshed, and of shameless dishonesty!

NEW YORK CITY

Crime in Spain and Its History

BY CESARE LOMBROSO

[This is the work of the Spanish savant Quiros, entitled "Criminality in Madrid," will be published. To this book the world renowned anthropologist, Prof. Cesare Lombroso, who died recently at Turin at the age of 73, has written an introduction, the text of which we anticipate below. Professor Lombroso was a friend of Ferrer and he gives us his view of the conditions of which Ferrer was a victim.—EDITOR.]

UNTIL a few years ago Spain was the classical ground for the study of crime. Religious persecutions were pursued with great energy as late as the last century. In 1790 witches were still burned at the stake in Seville. If Spain could boast for several centuries of having produced great men in the fields of art and literature, she could not boast of having brought forth many men of science. The consequence of this was a general and enforced ignorance; it is noteworthy that the universities at the beginning of the last century denied the law of gravity and the circulation of the blood.

This ignorance was directly called forth by the measures of the Government, as, for instance, under the reign of Ferdinand, the minister Calomardo suppress the schools of literature and philosophy and replaced them by schools for bullfighting.

The conquest of America was the source of extraordinary wealth, for in little more than a century fifty-four millions poured into the country, which increased corruption and laziness.

Gold was gained without an effort and gradually it was thought no longer necessary to earn it by work. When these sources had run dry the Spaniards, accustomed to indolence and estranged from all culture, had no other resource than to depend on the charity of the monks. The art of cultivating the fields was lost and it was only due to the immigration of the peasants from Bearn that the country was not entirely desolated. The number of merchants had sunk to 34,000, whereas there were seven times as many priests—statistics show that at the end of the last century there were 250,000.

The consequence of this was an enormous impoverishment of the country as well as a regular depopulation, so that under the reign of Charles the Third the number of inhabitants decreased to nine million.

The struggle against the invasion of strangers, beginning with the Moors and ending with the French, the wars of conquest, the habitual use of the large knife *Navaja*, which every Spaniard carries from childhood, their inferior elementary education, produced partly courage and a feeling of independence, but at the same time a strong tendency to violence. Saragossa has become famous in the history of war for its many murders and massacres. Thru all this the pleasure developed of seeing bloody and violent spectacles. The hospital of Valencia was solely supported by the corridas and toreadors. The school for bullfighting, which was founded in Seville in 1830, is closed now, but until seven years ago seven newspapers flourished there which were solely dedicated to bull fights. If a torero is not treated as a demigod in Madrid today, as formerly, he is still put on the same level as a literary or political genius.

The Government increased the mischief. The Constitution, which was more purely decorative than in other states, had been lowered to nothing more than a military dictatorship under the disguise of liberalism. Even men like Prim, Serrano, Navarros, Espartero, annually proclaimed a more or less masked state of siege over the country, in which justice was replaced by arbitrary power. For years the ministers of finance of the country tried to hide the bankruptcy of the state by foul means; frequently their poor state officials were not paid at all; arrear taxes were allowed to accumulate, in consequence of which thousands of properties were sold at public auctions.

In the nineteenth century Spain experienced a renaissance and rose to the plane of other civilized nations. But if it rose from extreme demoralization, it was not thanks to the very inferior or very unremarkable governments, but was solely due to the hated French invasion, which had aroused the personal energy

lying dormant in the country and brought into circulation the enormous riches which had gathered in the convents. It was at the cost of great violence, for those who plundered and killed the monks and soldiers were plundered and killed in turn.

During the last years the merit of this comparative advance is due especially to foreign money and influence, primarily of England, Belgium and France, who sent numerous chemists, engineers and workmen into the country together with a capital of more than two and one-half milliards of francs. If the hopes of profit were not always realized, it was sufficient that this turn of affairs raised the condition of the country; the arrivals exploited the mines Huelva and Linares, exported oil and oranges from Valencia, grain from Castille, cattle from Galicia, and wine from Andalusia and Catalonia. In this way numerous factories sprang up. In Catalonia lines of steamers formed a perfect network along the coast.

But in spite of all this progress statistics showed that the after effect of the sad old social conditions was still visible in crime. Whereas in all civilized countries of Europe the number of severe crimes diminished, it rose in Spain so that in the years from 1883 to 1889 there were 84,888 on record. And in the years from 1896 to 1899 there were 91,915. Of this number the crimes against the person, viz., shooting with firearms—which is equivalent to our murder—had risen from 1,072 in the year 1883 to 1,633 in the year 1899.

There is a slight decline in acts of violence and in acts of public resistance, viz., from 1,157 in the years 1883-1885 to 1,110 in the year 1897, especially in the last years in Saragossa, which is so celebrated for its military and patriotic bravery.

It is natural that a people whose education historically has tended to favor personal violence and arbitrary power, who inclined toward bloody crimes, as we have seen, who consider bloody patriotism against all foreigners and a hate against heretics as the height of virtue, that such a people who have been called the tragic Gascons and who are not satisfied with the threats of bloody

doings alone, but who take delight in the cruel fate of human beings who are torn to pieces in an arena and who deify a torero, it is natural that such a people easily tends to the desire to solve the complicated problem of political misfortune, which originates in so many atavistic causes historically as well as climatically, by the thrust of a knife or the explosion of a bomb. Anarchism is therefore in full blossom. Who will be surprised if a society which is so satiated with power will now and then unload itself violently in storm and lightning. It is not possible to sanctify power or the ulterior motive without going unpunished, nor to prescribe that it should only be used in a certain direction. Sooner or later, some one will come who will transfer the gospel of Might from one political faith to another. In face of these facts modern man should reason with himself and abjure the iron religion of brutal Might, whose adherents humanity has been until now, and he should understand that the basis *that Might is always immoral even when it is used to suppress violence* is not inspired by sickly sentimentalism, but by the logic which itself results from the observation of life. We must proclaim this new religion in order to hurry the great change which is taking place in the midst of our modern civilization, otherwise the European, with all his science and civilization, would be very little superior to the Australian who answered Bonwick when asked about Good and Bad: "Good is when I take the wife of another, Bad is if some one takes my wife."

A criminality which has arisen in this way has also left its traces in a special literature. Cervantes in his "novels," Mendoca in "Lazarillo de Tormes," Quevedo in "Buscon," Gil Maestre in the "Granja da Ciudad" and in "The Crime of Barcelona" (1888), also in "Malhecors da Madrid" (1883), all these works describe it thoroly. The work of Quiros, "Crime and Prostitution in Madrid," completes this sad picture in a truly wonderful way by including observations on criminal anthropology, in which the author is a master, so that he has not only been able to create a great and remarkable work, but also a highly scientific one.



A SECTION OF THE KULING ESTATE
It is 3,500 feet above the Yangtse River. The 150 houses are built of concrete. The estate is owned by the Chinese government.

Broken China

BY J. H. DE FOREST

[This article, written earlier in the year, by one of our most intelligent Americans in Japan, describes conditions frequently occurring in the Chinese Empire.—EDITOR.]

BROKEN by famines that never end; by relentless floods that bring sorrow, wretchedness, death to millions; by an impossible currency that delights forgers and thieves, but discourages commerce; by humiliating ex-territoriality that controls her entire coast and pushes foreign steamboats and gunboats into the very heart of the empire; by foes within and foes without, this great historic people stands before the world, suffering from the smart of repeated defeats, indemnity punishments, humiliating apologies; her pride broken, her resources coveted and seized by outside Powers, her authority flouted.

This is my overpowering impression as I touch Chefoo, Tientsing, Peking, and cross from there via Hankow and Kiu-kiang down to this famous summer resort, Kuling, 3,500 feet above the Yangtze River Valley.

Broken by famines that never end. Three years ago I saw a vast distressing camp of starving men, women and children on the edge of Nanking, the sight of which hopeless suffering was sickening. No sooner did I touch Peking than rumors of famine were audible on every hand. No rain had fallen for months, and the wheat crop in places was blasted by drought. Raising wheat in North China is always a speculation, and farmers take the chances; only they plant other crops that ripen later and barely save them from starvation when the wheat fails. They raise no rice up that way.

Well, crops of all kinds were failing in the Kansu Province, where they have failed for the last three years, and the famine is on in full swing. I heard of a governor of one of the Yangtze Provinces who was ordered into the fields to



IN KIANGSI PROVINCE.

different nationalities are represented. It is the most unique summer resort of the Far East.

pray for rain and to stay there till it came. It is natural that officials and people should turn toward Heaven with pitiful prayers as they see the coming horrors of famine. I used to think of Chinese famines as coming only occasionally. It is truer to think of China as never knowing the year when large portions of her population are not in profound misery and mourning from sheer starvation.

Broken by relentless floods. I have only to raise my eyes from my paper to see tens of miles of the distant Yangtze, whose valley is the richest of the whole East. But that huge yellowish river, bordered on either side by millions of rice fields, is now forty feet above its low level, so that its conquering floods have taken wide possession of the plains, making great lakes here and there. Only a few days ago the Han River, which empties into the Yangtze at Hankow, brought down its burden of mountain rains and melted snows in an irresistible wall of water fourteen feet high! A telegram of warning was officially sent to Hankow, but was misunderstood and

neglected with appalling results. The river was full of native boats that had crowded into its mouth to avoid the strong current of the Yangtze, and suddenly this wall of water, coming as if from a broken reservoir, burst at midnight over the helpless boats grinding them and their occupants into one mass and vomiting all together into the Yangtze.

Only yesterday I heard from one who had seen swollen bodies floating down the river from another flood farther in the interior. And people coming up the river from Nanking say that trips to the Examination Hall and to the Ming Tombs are impossible, because the city is so badly under water. The morning paper says a town near Nanking is five feet under water, the worst known for twenty years. That means that the rice crops of all that level are in peril or past all hope. The poor governor who prayed for rain received far more than he asked or dreamed of.

I used to think of China as an enormous plain—the great prairie of Asia—thru which flowed the largest rivers of



THE PAILOU

The German Emperor compelled China to erect this to the memory of Baron von Kettner, who died on this spot during the Boxer siege of the Legations, 1900. The three inscriptions are visible at the top.

the world. But from this Kuling Range one can see in every direction endless chains of mountains retreating one back of the other until piled up against the horizon. In geologic times the Greater Pacific rolled over all these low lands and covered China's plains all around Peking and south thru the entire Honan Province. For hundreds of miles the present valleys of the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers were under the Pacific. The mountainous Shantung Province, where the English hold Weihaiwei and the Germans seized Kiaochau Bay, used to be a group of distant islands. Then the powerful river torrents went to work and gradually brought down soil enough to make the basis of broad plains. The blinding winds joined in and blew sand and dirt from Mongolia into hundreds of miles of the shallowing Pacific until the rich farm lands of the empire were brought into existence.

There is no need of letting these great

rivers that have been China's greatest blessing become "China's sorrow." Only let the fatalistic spirit of the East loosen its grip, and the humane spirit awaken a little more rapidly, and then China will plant forests over her vast mountain ranges and apply science to the taming of her now murderous rivers, and so bring safety and food and life to her broken millions.

To say of the currency of China that it is broken beyond expression would mean little to a Westerner. But to be in a country where they have Mexican dollars, Dragon dollars, Straits Settlement dollars, French dollars, American trade dollars, Spanish dollars, Japanese yen, all with relative, not fixed, values, all of these silver coins changeable into paper at varying rates, the difference of exchange varying with every province and every city; with a fractional silver and paper currency that is good in one place and no good in another, and is always at

a discount with dollars; with customs and telegraph and post offices run in taels, which have no existence as coins—the term *tael* being a weight of silver—and varying with every open port—to go around in such a country requires a native banker to carry and compute your cash. Yesterday I “cashed” a \$25 (Mexican) check and received ten Mexicans, and as that was all the silver I cared to be freighted with on a hot day I asked for the rest in paper. Two men went

pressing of all Chinese problems. Yet petty bankers and money changers, tens of thousands of whom live and have their being on buying and selling this wretched currency, are dead set against reform. Officials who control private mints see no need for a change that would tap their incomes. And big merchants who have the privilege of issuing their own paper money are not eager for reform. All the same this wretched money system feeds the gambling spirit.



CHINESE GROUP

The central figure is a leper in an advanced stage of the disease. Such human beings are permitted to beg in public.

into an inner office and were gone so long that I feared my fifteen paper dollars were forgotten. But when the two bankers appeared with both hands full of paper and told me there was so many thousand “cash,” I found the stuff would fill both pockets of my jacket, and felt for the first time in my life that I had money to burn.

I understand now why everybody says that financial reform is one of the most

cheats every one but the professionals, and adds to the misery of the poor chair-carriers and farmers and coolies upon whom ultimately fall the burdens of the endless discounts. If a man must slave for ten or fifteen of our cents a day, and feed himself and family, a sound currency would add a little to his wages, and would bring a higher morality into common life.

But all the sorrows of famine and

flood, and the evils of an impossible currency, have not broken the pride of this historic people as has the wide-reaching network of extraterritoriality, the like of which has never been known. The "rights recovery" spirit; the growing resentment toward all foreigners, including Japanese and Indians; the foreign hand in exploiting China by means of railways and steamers; the foreign settlements and administrative power over natives; the pressing necessity of having speedily a large army; the extraterritorial rights of missionaries; the seemingly strange political position of native Christians; the foreign postal systems; the administration of customs; these and other problems are but phases of the extraterritorial questions which, in my poor judgment, is the one great problem, not only of China, but of the entire world. For it concerns the increasingly friendly or hateful attitude of more millions of

human beings toward one another than is involved in any other problem of practical world-politics.

In this paper I can give only a shadow of its evil side, by means of two apologies.

If there is any way in which a great people can be stingingly irritated and exasperatingly humiliated, it is by forcing from them such public apologies as makes them lose face. It may be true that the Peking Government was responsible for the shocking Boxer attempt to kill the accredited representatives of Western nations, and therefore deserved the severest condemnation of the entire world. The victory was ours, and for punishment were lootings worthy of barbarians; the destroying of sections of Peking and of neighboring towns; the execution of high officials; the ruin of thousands of innocent homes; the voluntary suicide of 1,100 women in one city



FAMINES AND FLOODS PRODUCE THOUSANDS OF THIS TYPE IN CHINA.
A group of beggars at a station on the Peking Hankow Railroad.

who feared the brutality of Western soldiers, and preferred death to dishonor; heavy indemnities; new concessions.

All these are among the usual horrors of war and terms of peace. But the German Minister, Baron Von Ketteler, was unfortunately killed. For this the Chinese Government was forced to erect a permanent marble-arched triple gateway across the main street where he fell, and inscribed high up where the words cannot be mutilated, in three languages, with an apology for the deed: "The Chinese hate it!" is the very natural way of sizing up its effect upon the officials, the scholars and gentry of the capital. It is a standing peril to pleasant international relations, and requires the presence of a policeman at its base night and day. If now, William II, ruler of a great and powerful and glorious empire, could see his way to ask the Peking Government to quietly remove that monument as a proof of his real friendship for China, he would have taken a step that would touch the heart of the Chinese people more than the return of indemnities. It would mean that a victorious nation had no intention of permanently and openly humiliating a defeated foe.

One more apology is in evidence as I write these lines. No one can set foot in Shanghai without being surprised at the sight of tall, turbaned, black-whiskered, dark-skinned, fierce-looking Sikhs patrolling the streets as police, with an occasional one mounted and armed. How the Chinese fear and hate them! And that seems to be one of the reasons for their employment by the City Council.

Now the government of Shanghai is no simple question. To about 14,000 foreigners there are some 400,000 Chinese in the limits of the settlement. In 1902 there were 83 European constables, 167 Sikhs and 604 Chinese police. There are now 456 Sikh police and 530 others employed mainly as private watchmen, making a community of about 1,000 Sikhs. And it is quite common talk that these Sikhs are overbearing, insulting, and even brutal in their treatment of the Chinese. A gentleman just now told me that he recently saw a Sikh knock down

a Chinese who was thoughtlessly going along on the wrong side of the road, and when the poor fellow got up, the Sikh violently kicked him. And for such treatment as this there is virtually no re-



RUINED TOWER IN PEKING

All that was left of the Presbyterian Church in the Boxer movement. The church tower is kept as a memorial of the outbreak.

dress. As a community these Indians are detested by Chinese men and feared by Chinese women for more than one reason.

During this month whole columns of the *North China Daily News* are taken up with the trial of three Chinese editors for writing articles abusive of the Sikhs and likely to cause public disturbance. They called the Sikhs "beasts" and "slaves without a country," and denounced their being employed as police and watchmen. For this they were called up and required to publish a written apology of which this is a part:

"In the course of our articles we have used many terms of abuse implying that Indians were not human beings, and in doing so it is clear that we were gravely wrong, and we withdraw all that we have said without reserve whatsoever.

For we know that Indians are men, like our brothers, and we regret that in the heat of passing anger at a

single case of crime (brutal assault on a Chinese woman), we have permitted ourselves to overstep the bounds of reasonable criticism!"

Well, the editors published the apology with indignation over the plan to make them call these Sikhs "men like our brothers." I do not know what sentence the court will pronounce on these editors, who have elected to live under government by foreigners rather than go a few blocks and come under Chinese jurisdiction. It is true that this community of nearly half a million Chinese is a wonderfully prosperous one. It is true that Englishmen in the East, whatever their faults, have done a splendid work out

here for which the whole world may well be thankful. But I can't help thinking that if they would carry back to India that thousand of hated Sikhs instead of extending this police system even to Tientsin, they would remove one source of constant friction in this vast extraterritorial system that ought to be worked in the most conciliatory manner possible.

"China has brought it all on herself"—may have answered for a nineteenth century snapshot judgment. Will it work for the twentieth century attitude toward this great historic people?

SENDAI, JAPAN



Marah

BY ROSE CHAMBERS GOODE

By Marah's bitter waters
I knelt me down and drank.
The desert was about me—
What matter if I shrank?
There were no other waters.
So I knelt me down and drank.

And my soul was sick within me,
And my parched lips rebelled,
And beneath my aching eyelids
The scalding tears slow welled;
For there were no other waters,
And my parched lips rebelled.

I said, I cannot drink it;
I said, Now let me die;
Around me burned the desert,
Above me burned the sky,
And the waters were so bitter!
I said, Now let me die.

I looked down in the water,
Which I knew I could not drink,
And I leaned upon the thirsty tree
Which grew there on its brink,
For even in that desert place
A tree grew on its brink.

And I looked long at the water,
Which smiled there at my feet,
Till my tortured brain cried out to me
All waters must be sweet
And I drank those bitter waters—
And I found that they were sweet.

BAFFIN, VA.

Its leaves drooped downward mournfully,
Down drooped its branches there,
As if to draw the water
To meet them in the air;
But the bitter, brackish water
Did not touch them anywhere.

I sorrowed for my thirsting self,
And for the thirsting tree,
And for all thirsting things on earth
I sorrowed bitterly.
(The desert wind breathed on the leaves,
And scorched them on the tree.)

I said, For me there is no hope;
But it may be, said I,
The tree can drink these waters,
Since it has grown so nigh,
And I will save the little leaves
Ere time for me to die.

I broke the drooping branches,
And I laid them in the pool,
And the water on my fingers
Seemed suddenly more cool
As I laid the little thirsty leaves
To drink there in the pool.

The Marriage Question

[We ventured the opinion in our editorial of November 18, in "Comrades and Sweethearts" that the personal experience published in that issue under the title, "Why Do Not Educated Women Marry?" was one of the most important questions to which we had ever given space. We are glad to find that our readers agree with us, as shown by the interest it excited. Taking a change of venue to the *New York Times* the discussion has been continued at the rate of a column of letters a day for the last month and is still running. In *THE INDEPENDENT* it was followed by an article on "The Unattractiveness of American Men" on November 11, accompanied by an editorial on "The Uncultured Sex," and another contribution from "One Who Did" in our issue of November 25. As a conclusion to the discussion we give below a number of letters from our readers, or rather quotations from letters, for none of them are published entire. Most of them are marked by the same note of sincerity that characterized the original article of the "Unwilling Celibate" and we feel that we have been justified in introducing an unconventional and what some would call an undignified topic. In our opinion, it is better worth talking about than the political crisis in Persia, with which most of our readers have little interest and none of them anything to do.—EDITOR.]

Pertinent Query.

Let me ask one question to my married sisters: Are we as a rule making our homes such homes for our children that young men visiting us will say: "Give me a future like this"?

A MARRIED WOMAN.

Ask the Men.

If *THE INDEPENDENT* really wishes a truthful answer to the question which it has raised it will have to ask the men of the United States why they do not marry; not only because these are equally remiss in regard to the duty or privilege of marriage, but especially because they have now, as they have always had, the larger freedom in the solution of the personal question involved.

A READER.

How to Do It.

If the Unwilling Celibate were a bit more willing to be waited upon and would for the time being sink her obvious cleverness, looking wonderingly up at a man, with "Isn't it wonderful?" "Is that really so?" "Did you do that yourself?" and would wear a bit of blue now and then, methinks things would be different. Afterward, as a wife, let her be as clever as she may. Until then she should be less of an Ann Eliza.

A CONSTANT READER.

Not a Sour Old Maid.

If a man is honest in his affections he can win most any good woman; but they are not, at least the majority are not; they like clubs and foolish women, and leave nice modest ones, saying nasty things about them, because of their slowness and stupidity. I think the writer of "Comrades and Sweethearts" is measuring the men by his standard; he is one out of a hundred, and, more's the pity, for nice girls there are not more. I am forty years old, and have no confidence in any; one bump is enough for me. I am not a "sour old maid." I like company, am affectionate

and am not taken for more than thirty-seven. I can't understand why some women will marry "any man" sooner than none.

A CONSTANT READER.

The Superiority of American Men.

I read the remarks of Miss "Amanda Saepe Quaesita" with much interest. Her experiences and mine do certainly not tally! especially in nationalities, for I have never met a foreigner—and I have known a few—who could hold a farthing rushlight to a nice honest forthright American. And my acquaintance has not been confined to organ men nor scamps. Only one ever was moderately attractive—a Dutch count—and he showed his essential Americanism by worshipping the Stars and Stripes to the extent of citizenship papers and a Yankee wife. I confess I don't see what American girls find attractive in the exaggerated mannerisms so different from our plain truth dealing American ways. And I had rather have a man honest than artistic—much rather. And, also, I had rather have him slow at lovemaking than so facile that he loves a girl on every street, that he may suit all moods, as was the airy theory of a certain Frenchman. There is surely something higher, and I cannot agree with your editorial that the "faults" of American men in their choices of wives can be cured by aping foreign ways.

THE UNWILLING CELIBATE.

The Dislike to be Waited On.

The caption to your editorial expresses the situation in a nutshell: She is a good comrade, but a poor sweetheart. That last I suffer from her sentence: "My other chiefest unfeminine characteristic is a dislike to be waited on." That tells the whole story. For a man's womanly duties largely lie in waiting on his sweetheart, doing her numberless little services and attentions, many of them of no real value or importance to her or importance except as tending to win her heart by striking a responsive chord in her nature. They are simply the instinctive reflexes of the man

wooing. But if they don't strike the responsive chord, if the woman's natural reaction to these things is to repel and avoid them, she is hard to woo, and not unlikely never to be wooed.

It is not true, of sensible modern men at least, that they like a woman to "show an utter dependence upon a man, . . . in order to flatter his sense of superiority," yet that does approach the idea. A man in love, at any rate, does want a woman to like to be waited on, to like to have things done for her. It is a man's way of making love. If your contributor's marriage is as improbable as she seems to think, it is her unwooableness, not her age, that makes it so. Thirty years of themselves make no woman an old maid, in these days of late marriages. But to marry your contributor, I fear, will take a man of some considerable determination and persistence, who will make up his mind that he simply *will* have her, and will resolutely force his way against her repulsions and obstruction—not her repulsion to his company, but to his wooing.

A MARRIED COLLEGE MAN.



The Degeneracy of the Male Sex.

The white races have inherited from the Middle Ages, the era of chivalry, the idea that the man should be a knight and champion for the protection and the control of the weaker sex. There were no scholarly women in those times, and their highest duty, from a romantic point of view, was to nurse the sick and wounded knights who were engaged in the incessant wars, domestic and foreign, of that age.

That age has passed. Men under the baneful influences of distilled liquors, tobacco and other drugs which were unknown to the human race until the sixteenth century, have become so demoralized and degenerated that many are no longer fit to be the support and protection of women, and others are afraid to undertake it.

This is the reason why so many women are seeking collegiate education, and are pushing their way into the trades and professions formerly monopolized by men, because they find it necessary not only to support themselves, but also worthless male relatives.

Under these conditions the movement by women for political power, and for a wider field in business and social liberty, will go on until the steady decline of the stronger sex will finally leave in the hands of the women all the power and all the control they demand.

The intellectual woman, other qualities being in harmony, and who is not an "assess" is the most charming creature in the world, but the vain and shallow fellow will be apt to avoid her. She will not submit to the assumed control of an inferior male creature.

—From an editorial in the New Orleans *Opinion* on the Independent article.

The Opinion of Her Husband.

I left the shores of my native land and cast my lot among strangers rather than marry the man chosen for me by my people—and why? For no other reason than this, that my very soul revolted at the thought of marrying a man whose interest in life never extended beyond the four walls of a drawing room, or, if it did, it was in paths forbidden to his wife.

And I married the American man of my romance—I married him nearly twelve years ago, and the romance, even today, is as bright as it was in the golden days of courtship, but it is surer and sweeter, and I would not, if I could, exchange it for any other earthly possession. Yet he is a college professor in a Western State university, and his opportunities for the cultivation of the social arts and graces are the opportunities common to all boys who worked their way to an education from a cattle ranch!

I called the attention of this husband of mine to the views set forth in the before mentioned article, and asked his opinion of them. He said: "My dear, I have spent many years among college women, and I know them pretty well. They are like other women, some have romances, others do not; but a romance is an affair of the heart, and if any woman tells you she never had a romance it is either because she has no heart or because she has never revealed it to the waiting world. Men are seeking the woman who possesses that rare equipment, and the woman who aspires to the hand of the true man must have a heart warm and responsive and a soul true and faithful."

And he said much more, tho I must not repeat it, but I gathered this much: That there are men, strong, tender and fullest of human worth who are not married because they have never found the woman who possesses this warmth of heart, this unselfishness and tenderness that true men require for the foundation of their homes.

THE FOREIGN BORN WIFE OF AN AMERICAN MAN.



The Newspapers to Blame

Perhaps one of the strongest factors in the apparent increasing aversion to marriage among educated women is the publicity given by daily and monthly journals to the unhappiness of such a large number of married people, and also the instances and statistics given of all kinds of crime, together with details of graft, fraud and corruption in different forms.

Women are still hero worshippers, and heroes or men of principle seem to be on the decrease. Not that I for one moment believe there are any fewer true men today than there ever were, but the presentation of the wrong side of life kept up so persistently by our writers and statisticians is a grave mistake. Even when we sometimes read of noble action or fine endeavor, there are always

those who can, and generally do, relate something to detract from the nobility shown; and often the doers of brave or noble deeds will themselves, if we can believe the printed reports, do or say that which shows the contrasting side of their natures. The constant "muckraking," as it is not inaptly called, and the unnecessary exposure of crime, make women—and men—too suspicious of all seeming good.

The thoughtful woman, after looking thru the average daily paper or certain of the monthly magazines, marvels that so little can be found in them to indicate that sense of honor and love of right which must still exist among mankind. The educated woman is the woman who reads these things with a knowledge of what they show of the tendency of men today, and not only of the men accused of wrongdoing, but also of the men who seem to find delight in making the accusation. To me, one is as little to be admired as the other. It is not a picture that is calculated to lead a woman's thoughts toward marriage.

The influence of these publications is subtle and perhaps not perceived by most women, but it is none the less sure that so much publicity of the evil actions of men of all grades is detrimental and has a pernicious effect on the minds of women and on their estimate of men.

She Knows Too Much of Men.

There are many reasons why the middle class girl does not marry, but I believe the training she received from the men of her own family, and from the men she has to know in her pursuit of bread and butter, is a large factor in the case.

Many a girl receives a self-conscious training from the men of her own family. In her family life, the girl frequently hears her brothers criticise frankly the conduct of a girl known to both. They often end such a criticism by telling the sister what she may not do or say to a man. The father frequently chimes in. They rarely tell her what she may do to make herself liked. As a result, when the girl is of a marriageable age, she is at ease only with married men or younger boys. She often wonders why all the nice men are married. Men her own age may respect and like her because she has no affectations, but after a certain point in their acquaintance they find an impassable barrier. This brick wall is the result of the well-meant brotherly "don'ts."

One masculine writer bewails the fact that women do not encourage men more. He thinks that under certain circumstances "a gentle pressure of the hand" may be admissible. The type of girl I am describing is quite willing to go thru numerous reincarnations as an old maid, but she positively refuses to—as she would put it to herself—squeeze the hand of a man. If she marries, the man in the case must make his wishes known so definitely that she cannot mistake his meaning. The probability is she will never be aware she has

had an opportunity to marry, unless he is exceedingly frank.

The middle class girl often works, and as she is not college bred her salary is small. Apart from her family acquaintance with men she judges them largely from her contact with them in an inferior economic position. To her the man who dresses better than his business position demands, while his wife is shabby, is selfish at home; the man who is irritable and fussy minded with his inferiors, is bad tempered in his family, and the man who presumes to insult a woman because she is his social and financial inferior is untrue to his highest obligations. Two years of business life will often shatter the young girl's faith in men as a class.

A DERELICT.

The College Women Who Marry.

The first writer seems to me typical of a certain type of girl, the very openness of whose nature, the freedom from mystery or coquetry, while arguing the best of wifely characteristics, nevertheless, fail to interest young men, tho they marry later, becoming the wives of widowers or more mature bachelors. That so many women of this temperament are college women possibly comes from the fact that they turn their attention to education because at the age when other girls are mating, no mates appear to turn their attention marriageward.

The writer of the second article, who finds the American men unattractive, does not seem to me to be quite the normal American girl. Possibly her acquaintance with people of other nationalities has changed her native characteristics, at least her sentiments appear to me very un-American. In foreign countries, where marriage is arranged by the parents of the girl, the suitor would undoubtedly have more or less of an arduous task in "making the girl love him" after "he has ascertained the size of her bank account." Now with the freedom and independence of the American girl in her courtship, a man would consider himself rather lousy if he proposed the momentous question before he had received what he would consider sufficient encouragement on the part of the young lady to warrant his making the venture. For my own part it seems to me a man would feel very foolish to work himself up into an ardent confession of love, under the cool, criticising eye of an unresponsive mature woman. With a young romantic girl it might be possible, but hardly with a woman with a doctor's degree after her name.

The persistence that she admires does not accord with my own sensibility. A matter of nine years separates a Harvard Freshman, with the possibilities of his own proposal to an old maid, from my Senior year in college and from a couple of more afterward. But this persistence without fair means arouses a sympathy which I cannot find very stupid in comparison with our American young men, who regard my readiness by their seeming fickleness. I think the usual

American girl would hardly have found the foreigner the writer speaks of as afterward becoming a bank clerk interesting. When a Junior in college a Japanese student thought he had fallen very desperately in love with me and offered to prove it by blowing his brains out. This was not nearly as effective in my case as when the football halfback that I admired repaid my own fickleness by asking another girl to go to the Junior Prom.

To have good friends one must be a good friend. And to have a good, true American lover, there must be a real, human sweetheart, for it is a touch of nature, not a touch of education, that makes the whole world kin.

ONE WHO DID MARRY.

The Fault of Training.

The Unwilling Celibate has had an experience which I believe to be typical of the life of thousands of college bred women. Seven-eighths of what she wrote is minutely true of my own life, and her character sketch of herself and her tastes, with the exception of a few words (notably those regarding her delight in dish-washing) I might truly have written of myself. Yet when I married, at the age of thirty-two, I married a man who had been my lover twelve years before, and loved me not for myself as I was at thirty-two, but for the little girl he had known in college. We are very happy, both of us, and we say very often: "How silly to have waited so long! how foolish and how nearly tragic!" But I know why we waited so long, and I think I know why the Unwilling Celibate is still waiting, and thousands more of the finest women in America.

A girl's training is radically wrong. I hesitate to say this from loyalty to my own and to thousands of other noble, devoted intelligent mothers, and of the earnest effort of hundreds of colleges where women are trained. But it is true, and it is a sad result of the evil that shadows the world, of the vice and disease which make marriage the hideous lottery it is for women. Moreover, we cannot change our girls' training as long as conditions continue as they are at present.

Your daughter and my daughter must be taught, as the Unwilling Celibate was taught and as I was, to be cautious, to resist, to distrust her own impulses. We must guard her thru that period when hand meets hand spontaneously, when the touch thrills and the cheek mantles; she must be taught self-control and imbued with the desire for learning, for anything that will save her from an "unfortunate affair" or an "unhappy marriage." The mating period past (and for most women it is past long before they reach thirty), then and only then, they feel the desire for marriage, for children—that desire which will grow stronger and more strong and will make them less and less attractive to the sort of men they themselves admire.

Isn't it true, little celibate, that you had small desire to marry, after the youthful period of dreams, until you reached twenty-five? But it was that it is only within a few years

that the longing for children has gripped you? I have seen the changes in many women—the three changes, the repressed impulses of girlhood, the indifference to marriage of the early twenties, and the turning toward it that comes as the thirties come.

Our modern system seeks to put the mating season too late. The race has not yet outgrown the habit of ages, and the result is delayed marriage, disease for almost 90 per cent. of our men, and enforced celibacy for thousands of the finest type of women.

Earlier marriages, more and better training on sexual subjects, a single moral standard for men and women, these are the only solutions I see for this vital problem.

Men's Achievements and Women's Culture.

Does culture mean taking "tea in charming corners, moonlight walks, sunset rides" games, pictures, pet dogs and "social experience"? Saepe Quaesita would have us believe it does; at any rate, she asserts that, owing to American men's neglect of these things and their whole-souled devotion to life's proper work, they "are not culturally on a level with the women" as European men are. Can this be the culture of Bacon and Emerson, or of Kipling and Roosevelt? Shame on such mollicoddle culture! Genuine culture is neither wealth nor leisure, and tho each of these may help to produce it, it is rather a by-product, and so far from being existent in direct proportion to them we might well say that culture varies as the cube root of wealth and leisure. Culture makes play subordinate to work. Saepe Quaesita makes play the chief end of man, and he that cannot play can be none of hers. He is an uncultured specimen of "the uncultured sex."

The experience tells us that women are in the majority, not only in the churches, but also at the lectures, concerts, operas, theaters, art galleries, libraries and study clubs." We are not told, however, that it is chiefly women that deliver the lectures, compose the music, paint the pictures, write the literature and perform the work discussed in the study clubs, for the writer of the editorial was aware that one does not need as many degrees as a thermometer in order to know better.

It is stated with a good deal of assurance that women are being better educated than men, which is certainly true up to the end of the high school course, but no farther. But, on the other hand, the experience of bookshelves and libraries in our public libraries shows unmistakably the strong relish of feminine readers for the latest, which, in comparison to the great, classic, and the books of the past, which the men are in overwhelming majority in the reading of that class of books and magazines to which the INDEPENDENT belongs, whose range of interests is not confined to contemporary stories, but which is world-wide in its scope of literature that devotes itself to the best thoughts and most

important facts in all the realm of human experience.

If "the lowest and worst concerts and operas are attended only by men," let us not make the mistake of comparing the best women with the worst men. Let us not make the mistake of placing schooling equal to education. "By their fruits ye shall know them." If women are better educated than men, why are they not making the discoveries, delivering the great lectures, at least why are they not composing the greatest music, writing the best books, and painting the best pictures? Certainly there is no lack of opportunity for them in music, literature and art, fields that have been open to them from time immemorial. Yet a history of the achievements of "the uncultured sex" in these, the favorite pursuits of educated women, would be substantially a complete history of the whole, the achievements and productions of women being comparatively negligible.

SUBSCRIBER.



American Inferiority.

THE INDEPENDENT has recently published two notable articles on the subject of American inferiority. In the first of these, which was remarkable for its courageous forcefulness, Miss Ruth Cranston declares that the American girl, whom we have been taught to revere as Nature's last and most perfect handiwork, is, after all, a greatly overrated young person, whose perfections exist largely in the minds of her patriotic countrymen. In the second article, Miss "Saepe Quaesita" maintains that the American man is notably inferior to his European kinsman. Now, are these statements but the vagaries of a couple of interesting young women, who, after the manner of their sex, seek to build sweeping generalizations upon an insufficient foundation of fact, or are they capable of justification? For my own part I believe that both are right and that however painful an admission it may be for an American to make, our people are notably behind those of England, France and Germany in intellectual development, if not in moral power.

The excuse we usually hear when attention is called to this state of affairs is that America is building up her civilization, and has no time for scientific achievement. Undoubtedly this is true of the West and South; but after we have allowed fifty of our ninety millions for the "building up" process, should not the remaining forty be equal to those of France or Britain? Does any one seriously believe that we have fewer leisured citizens than Denmark or Holland? As a matter of fact, we are the richest of all nations, and should be in the van, not in the rear, of the procession.

We are told, however, that if our men fall short of the European standard, our women make up for the deficiency. The answer to this view of the situation is brief but convincing: The United States has never produced a woman of genius in the whole of its history.

We have had women of talent, such as Margaret Fuller, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, and a few others; but so far we have produced not one who can fittingly claim the highest rank. Our women write novels, but we have never had a George Eliot, a George Sand, a Madame De Staël, or a Jane Austin. They write verse, but Mrs. Browning was an English woman. They may dabble in science and art, but we have no Rosa Bonheurs, no Chaminades, no Madame Curiés, no Bernhards. Even the bellicose Mrs. Pankhurst came from over the sea. If the reply be made that in this list we are including the great women of two nations and two centuries, it is only necessary to point out that Madame Curié, Madame Chaminade and Mrs. Humphry Ward are still alive, and that there are none of their kind in America. Our prominent women are the wives of millionaires who distinguish themselves by the amount of money they spend and not by their contributions to art, science and literature. With our great population, and our large number of leisured women, we should in this respect outshine England and France put together. Instead of so doing, we are inferior to either. And so the query suggests itself: If our women are not conspicuous in intellectual achievement, and are, as all the world knows, unwilling to be mothers, and inclined to prefer boarding houses to home making, of what does their much vaunted superiority consist?

The women of America, however, are not to blame. We may amuse ourselves discussing the relative merits and demerits of the sexes, but no one really doubts, and least of all do the women themselves doubt, that the leadership of the race belongs to the men. The American man, in gaining the world, is losing his own soul. The most energetic, vigorous and courageous of all mankind, he prostitutes his energy, vigor and courage to one sole end—materialistic success. Mammonolatry is the great American religion. Steeped in greed, and stupefied with the passion for gain, we have sunk intellectually and morally as we advanced financially. From Washington and Jefferson to Lincoln and Lee was no retrogression; but from Lincoln and Lee to Rockefeller and Ryan, what is that?

There is no reason for taking a pessimistic view of this situation, as bad as it may appear. The one hopeful feature of it is that, whatever else we may be, we are intensely alive. Let our energy be turned into the right channel and all will be well. Already we have shown ourselves physically equal to the races of the Old World; and no one supposes that we are inferior to them in natural capacity. But the same thing has happened to us, as a nation, that often happens to ambitious individuals. It is a matter of common observation that grasping men steadily decline in intellectual power and moral worth as they grow older; the accomplishments of their youth, their love of literature, art, society and pleasure, gradually atrophy and finally they become mere money-making machines. Such is the plight of the American people

EUSTIS FLORIDA

The Potential Power of the Small Investor

BY MONTGOMERY ROLLINS

A MAN not too abundantly endowed with a knowledge of finance, but yet of a class too numerous for its own welfare, had previously invested in some bonds. Later, having additional funds, he went again to his banker, and said, "I should like two more of those brown bonds you sold me a few years ago." His knowledge of finance, in this connection, was limited to but two things, the prompt payment of a generous rate of interest and the color of the bonds. As to the name of the issue he had not the slightest recollection. Times have changed somewhat since this occurred, and such pitiful ignorance is immensely less common today, for in no way has the American public been so rapidly educated in the last decade as in the subject of money and its investment. It is but fair to inquire into the reasons of this great enlightenment. It has been very largely accomplished thru the medium of the high-class magazines. What started the propaganda is an open question. Possibly it was an opportunity given them by the increased interest in corporate and municipal finance, engendered in the minds of the people by our only living ex-President. Perhaps it was Governor Hughes, and his stirring of the public conscience thru his insurance investigations. Or, mayhap, we should give a certain frenzied financier some credit, for whatever his motive—possibly in spite of himself—he certainly has helped to make us think.

The weekly and monthly publications went at the matter in an entirely different way from the dailies. The former started on the correct assumption that the great mass of investors was almost utterly ignorant of even the language of finance, and proceeded to instruct in simple, understandable words and terms; the newspapers, on the contrary, framing their information on the mistaken basis



of a well grounded knowledge of money matters on the part of their readers, which shot over the heads of the multitude. Again, the magazines did not hesitate to give out the truth; ladled it out in chunks—undoubtedly overdid it in many instances —told things which, for obvious reasons, the daily press omitted.

But, whatever the cause, the emancipation has been, and is, going on at a great pace, and sooner or later Wall Street, in its broader sense, will have to reckon with it all, but, the writer believes, to its ultimate advantage. The good work—and by good work is not included the mistaken policy of generating the belief that there is nothing good in Wall Street; honest enlightenment is one thing, destructive prejudice is another—the better periodicals are accomplishing, will eventually show its results in a most beneficial way.

In America we differ in almost all our financial methods from the majority of countries. Consider what a tremendous amount of all our exchanges are effected by the means of checks, and compare this with the deep-rooted custom in France of paying for nearly everything in cash. But from that country, nevertheless, we can derive more helpful lessons of thrift and prosperity than from almost any other nation. Take, first, the intelligent investing ability of the French peasantry, and their enormous absorption power of small investments or other investments in small denominations. Of the United States Government bonds—one of the safest of all securities—a wofully small percentage is in the hands of our common people. In France, the contrary is the case, for over 80 per cent. of their national debt is owned by the industrial classes; and out of that amount the great bulk of it by the peasantry.

It has often been stated that a French family could live off the food which an

American family throws away. Undoubtedly this is an exaggeration, but it contains a large element of truth, for the French are notorious savers, as well as the greatest small investors in the world. They have been taught to save and invest, whereas, here in America, some save, some invest, and many spend all they can lay their hands upon. It is undoubtedly true that if we could shut the door of waste, "we should easily and quickly become the richest people that ever dwelt on the earth."

The French investor is found everywhere in his land. Even those in the most remote towns and villages are in touch with the money centers, for the banking system there is such that rates are uniform thruout the land, and the investor has an equal opportunity to secure new issues wherever he happens to be. And the denominations of the loans are such that small sums can be as easily taken care of as our proverbial one thousand dollars. The whole financial system of that nation is based upon giving the small investor an equal opportunity; we have heretofore always pursued a diametrically opposite plan.

Whether one buys bonds, shares of stock, or purchases a home, it is investment just the same. And there, again, the Frenchman has a wonderful advantage over the American who wishes to possess his own house and land. About the only available opportunity in this country, for the laboring class, is thru such institutions as the building and loan associations, but, in France, that great banking institution, the *Crédit Foncier*, steps in and provides the means. And the rate is alike for all.

The direct investing on the part of millions of people of their own hard-earned savings must, in the nature of things, cause an intelligent interest in affairs—business and financial—and prove a tremendous bulwark of safety to the nation. What a safeguard to stimulate an interest in the public weal; in good politics; in sound-principled men to manage public affairs for the better economic disbursement of public income!

Possibly, the blessing of a small monetary unit, like the French franc, is an incentive to save. When we break a dol-

lar, altho we get back seventy-five or eighty cents in change, we are apt to consider it all as spent; we count our wealth by dollars, and pay no attention to the fractions.

With us, almost the entire outlet for the small investing class is in the savings banks. We have long been accustomed to issue bonds here in large denominations. Our investor, therefore, with fifty, one hundred, or two hundred dollars must seek the savings bank, where he frequently loses several weeks' or months' interest, owing to the rule of the banks, which allows money to go on interest only from certain dates.

This may be worth serious consideration: If, for instance, the five thousand depositors of a given savings bank should interest themselves directly in the various concerns—municipal or corporate—in which the bank funds are invested, it would be of vast benefit to this nation, where, as it stands today, practically only certain members of the trustees of the institution are so interesting themselves, and many of them most superficially.

Mr. Pierre Jay, recent bank commissioner for Massachusetts, gathered some interesting figures in relation to savings banks, which show what an enormous force the depositors in this country would become, if they should gradually assume the management of their own affairs. In New York, New Jersey, and New England alone, there are about six million people having on deposit \$2,500,000,000; the average deposit being but \$430, and the depositors largely wage earners and persons of very small means. Of this vast accumulation, nearly one-half is represented by stocks and bonds, which fact strikingly evidences the indirect interest which these people already have in public and corporate welfare.

After all is said and done, the savings bank idea is a very paternal one, but has served a beneficial purpose in this great country. Still, on the whole, would it produce a nation of brains and intelligence if from childhood up we were kept in swaddling clothes? It would be better that an occasional small investor suffer loss, if the people, as a whole, were making progress toward such a coveted condition of affairs as to

stimulate a desire on the part of every man to vote. Something must be done to compel citizens to value the franchise. The present inertia is becoming a public menace.

It must be understood that decided progress is being made. The small investor is going to get his deserts, and it will not be long before he will be considered as a matter of course. Here comes an issue of bonds of the United States of Brazil—offered in this country—in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars. Of the many issues of convertible securities, which have been one of the fashionable investments of late, thirty corporations have provided for bonds of denominations of less than one thousand dollars; two of the issues comprising those of fifty dollars each.

There is inclined to be a decided agitation in favor of the "odd lot" investor. The customary one hundred share lot, which is the ordinary minimum transaction of the large stock exchanges, is getting some hard knocks, and many sincere-minded Wall Street men are thinking of better ways to handle small orders. The small investor is of growing importance everywhere, which fact is most gratifying to know. He was one of the saving factors of the last panic, for he quietly bought at almost the lowest prices, and took such a quantity of securities off the market that many brokers' offices were worked over-time filling his orders. Never before, except to a limited extent, following one previous panic, did the small buyer come forward in this way. Whatever may be said in this connection, unquestionably the educational efforts of the magazines must have been largely influential in guiding his efforts in that direction, and Wall Street was incalculably benefited by his timely presence in the hour of need.

The farmer of the West is little considered, so far, as a general investor, but not likely to be in the future. He has,

heretofore, relied upon loaning his surplus funds, which are increasing at a stupendous rate, upon local mortgages, but the very persons who have previously been borrowers have not only been paying their mortgages off with great rapidity, but are themselves becoming lenders.

And we must not forget our own building and loan associations, and kindred institutions, to which a brief reference has already been made. What is this class of investing but simply the small denomination again. Certainly there is no method of direct investing which we have ever devised which provides so completely for the wage earner. Not only is it a most helpful way in taking care of our smallest of investors, but it is not inconceivable to believe that these institutions will, indirectly, build up such a condition of affairs as may be largely instrumental in preventing riot, bloodshed, and, possibly, civil strife; besides which, having a conservative influence on unreasonable labor unionism.

When a man has his family housed under a roof which he owns, he then becomes a citizen anxious for law and order; he does not wish anarchy to reign, likely to destroy his property. If he has such a home partially paid for, and other payments ahead, he will be slow to vote for a strike, which must throw him out of work, and jeopardise those payments, unless there is a good, righteous reason.

We shall eventually reach an era of educational influence when the small savers will make an intelligent investment study of their own funds. This will enable the corporations and municipalities to sell loans in small denominations, as is done in France; will enable them to get higher prices; will stimulate a desire on the part of this vast horde of investors to keep themselves well posted on public affairs; will result in a more intelligent casting of their vote; in the selection of better legislators; and, in general, a bettering of our citizenship, and a reacting influence to the great public good.

BOSTON, MASS.



Budget and Books in Westminster

BY JUSTIN McCARTHY

THE great political topic of the British public is still the question as to what the Peers propose to do with the Budget of the Liberal administration. The *Times* newspaper came out the other day, according to its fashion, with a statement on this subject professing to be authentic and authoritative. According to this version of the lordly policy the main object of the Peers in the course they propose to take with regard to the financial measures of the Government is solely and absolutely to protect the rights of the democratic majority and especially the rights of the poor against the audacious efforts of the administration to settle the taxation of the whole country by an autocratic ministerial decree. The object of the Peers is simply to compel Mr. Asquith and his autocratic colleagues to submit their Budget to the judgment of the popular vote by means of a general election before it can be passed into law. This is indeed to picture the House of Lords after a fashion in which I think it has never been exhibited to the public before. The *Times* holds up to us the House of Lords as the self-constituted protector of the humble and the poor against the tyranny of the representative assembly and therefore as deserving the sympathy, admiration and support of all true lovers of genuine freedom. But then unluckily the *Times* has made several startling proclamations within the recollection of many or most of us which did not prove to be absolutely authentic when the light of public inquiry came to be turned upon them. We have as yet received no evidence that the House of Lords have been carried away by any such patriotic passion as that which the journal professing to be in their confidence has thus ascribed to them. If, however, such were actually the present intention of the Peers and if they are really anxious to enter on an entirely new career in public life, the career of protectors of the popular majority against the tyranny of a Radical ministry, I think it is much to

be regretted that they did not authorize some of their recognized leaders to make this sudden conversion the subject of an authoritative proclamation. There is some comfort, however, to be found in the reflection that we of the outer world cannot long be left in a state of suspense. The Budget must, within the course of a few days, be brought under the formal notice of the hereditary chamber. Then we shall have to learn whether the Lords will reject the measure on its own account or will refuse to have anything now to do with it on the ground that it ought to be referred at once to the judgment of the whole English people at a general election in order to declare whether such a scheme is or is not fit to be passed into an act of Parliament. Many public men in this country, who hold what are called moderate opinions on political subjects, are still of opinion that the Peers will be persuaded not to show themselves in proclaimed and uncompromising hostility to the House of Commons and that advice will probably be given to them from the highest quarters, which may have the effect of persuading even Tory Peers to listen to the voice of reason. For myself I cannot help saying that I rather hope the Lords will hold out to their fullest hostility and will thus compel the country to proclaim at the earliest opportunity the national resolve as to the position of the hereditary chamber. I am certainly not opposed to or distrustful of the existence of a second and in a certain sense an overruling legislative chamber, but I fail to understand how the people of these countries can submit or have submitted so long to the principle which makes the seats in that chamber the birthrights of the nobility and inaccessible, by election, to any one.

Even amid all the excitement created by the debates on the Budget in the House of Commons and by the expected struggle on the same subject with the House of Lords a very widespread and deep sensation has been caused by the



LADY ST. HELLER

death of Lord Selby, better known to the public of these countries as William Court Gully, formerly and not very long since Speaker of the representative chamber. Lord Selby was a man of advanced years, but our public men have during recent generations been enjoying such a long stretch of life that a certain degree of surprise as well as of regret was created by the announcement of his death. He had been attacked by illness, but there seemed no idea among those around him that a fatal result was to be expected and it seemed to have been quite a sudden change in the character of the malady which brought about his death. Mr. Gully was by profession an advocate and had won great distinction in the law courts. He was a Liberal in politics and had been for several years a member of the House of Commons. He made himself much respected during his tenure of office by the absolute impartiality of his rulings, and a Tory member who rose during the course of debate and endeavored, as the parliamentary phrase goes, to catch the Speaker's eye might have felt well assured that he had just as good a chance of accomplishing his

object as the most devoted Liberal could have. Indeed, I feel bound to say that during the whole course of my parliamentary observation and experiences, there have been very few instances indeed in which a Speaker, to whatever political party he belonged, was accused or even suspected of showing any favor to a representative of the Speaker's own party when that representative rose among others to claim an immediate place in the debate. Any such personal partisanship displayed by the presiding authority of the representative chamber belonged to a ruder and less developed stage of our parliamentary existence.

It has come within my knowledge that a volume of memoirs is about to be published which will, I feel sure, arouse a genuine interest among American as well as among British readers. The volume is to contain a large collection of letters and other written memorials of the late Countess Russell, widow of the famous Lord John Russell, during a great part of England's modern history, the political and partisan rival of Sir Robert Peel. Lord John Russell was the head of the Liberal, or as it was called during his time the Whig party, while Peel was the leader of those who were accustomed to describe themselves and to be described as the Tories. Russell belonged to a great patrician family, that of the Dukes of Bedford, and until the rise of Lord Palmerston he was the most influential member of what I may call the Liberal party in the House of Commons. He was created Earl Russell and thus, of course, was sent to the House of Lords in 1861. His widow, the Countess Russell, outlived him for many years. I had the honor of being admitted to her friendship—I am proud to think that it could not be described as mere acquaintanceship—during more than twenty years and I can sincerely say that I never knew a more highly-gifted and more noble-hearted woman. I was a constant visitor at her delightful home, Pembroke Lodge, in Richmond Park, a home conferred upon her by the gift of Queen Victoria, where Lady Russell spent the greater part of her widowhood, and I found her the most delightful of companions, a devoted lover of books, of painting, of sculpture and of music, a

lover also of progress in every field of human interest, ever active and beneficent in the cause of charity. Her memoirs are chiefly made up of her letters, preserved and treasured as these naturally are by her relatives and friends, and the letters all set forth, connected and accompanied by a biographical exposition which the hand of her only daughter, Lady Agatha Russell, is contributing to this memorial. I may say that I have had the honor of Lady Agatha Russell's friendship since I first came to take a part in English political life. The editing of this forthcoming volume, that which I may describe as the practical and technical part of its preparation, has, I believe, been put into the hands of Mr. Desmond MacCarthy, a young author already rising into marked distinction and of whom I may be allowed to say, lest I should be supposed to be sounding the praises of one of my own household, that he is not a relative of mine. Many, indeed most of the Countess Russell's letters which are to appear in this volume might be described as living records—in other words are the history of a time and a country told by one who bore an influential part in the history of that time and that country. The Countess Russell possessed among her many other fine qualities a rare gift of wit and humor as well as of poetic fancy. I may add that she was a most enthusiastic and most consistent supporter of the Irish National cause and that her daughter, Lady Agatha, follows her mother's example in this as in most other, or, indeed, I might say all other, paths of service to the interests of truth, peace, freedom and justice.

It has been my pleasure before now to commend to my American readers certain of the novels of Mr. Percy White, but I have never done so with more pleasure than I now feel in speaking of his latest book, "Love and the Wise Men," published by Messrs. Methuen, London. Mr. White is one of those writers whose generosity of output is never marred by meagerness of imagination, and his new story is to my mind one of his very best creations, if not, indeed, his very best creation. Seldom has the joy of youth and the divine folly of young love been handled with so deli-

cious an irony and so tender a sympathy. The Wise Men and their un wisdom are treated with a daring and a skill that is worthy of the hand that set down "The Pilgrim's Script," and the characters are limned with a bigness of treatment that is unusual in the novels of these days. I will not hint at the plot. Let those that would be delighted learn it for themselves, and learn in so doing that it is not the plot that really matters, but the humorous, melancholy commentary on the plot, the knowledge of human nature, of the human comedy and the human tragedy. It is a book for philosophers; it is a book for lovers; it is at once an audacious satire and an exquisite idyll. The book ends happily or sadly as you please but the ending is only portion and parcel of the sustained irony of a philosophical romance that is very frank, but also very admirable.

A book which is now creating and is likely to create discussion for much time to come thruout London and indeed among the readers of books everywhere is the large and handsome volume entitled "Memories of Fifty Years" by Lady St. Helier.



LORD SULLY

The "Memories" are liberally illustrated and are published by the firm of Edward Arnold & Co., London. I may tell my American readers that if they were now to see Lady St. Helier for the first time they might be somewhat surprised to find that her memories of social and political life could carry her quite so far over that period of half a century as the pages of her volume assure us. Lady St. Helier is the widow of the late Lord St. Helier, one of the most distinguished lawyers of his epoch, who became highest judge of the Divorce Court and was raised to the peerage. When he married the authoress of this book he was Sir Francis Jeune, and his wife was the widow of the Hon. Constantine Stanley, a distinguished officer, and son of Lord Stanley of Alderley. During my acquaintance with her, which goes back thru some quarter of a century, and indeed I may say that it was rather a friendship than a mere acquaintanceship, Lady St. Helier was one of the most distinguished figures known to London society. She entertained most largely and liberally and it is not too much to say that in her London drawing-room or dining-room every one was to be met who was really worth meeting. For Lady St. Helier, altho she to those who preferred that family's never thought of limiting her invitations to those who proffered that family's political creed but chose her guests according to their personal merits and ac-

cording to her own appreciation of their claims to find a welcome among those whose welcome is worth having. This volume contains vivid, picturesque, and, so far as I can judge, very faithful descriptions of those who were present at the brilliant gatherings in her London homes, and her recollections of that London life are preceded by the memories of her life in the Highlands, for Lady St. Helier came herself from an ancient and distinguished Scottish ancestry. I may say that I have met many Americans in Lady St. Helier's London home and have indeed met there distinguished men and women from all parts of the civilized world. Extreme Radicals and extreme Tories, Irish Nationalists and Irish Orangemen met there and for the time at least on friendly terms, and I need hardly say that the stranger from the country, or from some foreign country, was delighted to find himself brought into temporary companionship with poets and novelists and painters and musicians and statesmen whose names were known to all the world. At a time when there seems to have been something like a revival of the scandalous form of memoir it is especially gratifying to find that so thoroly encouraging a welcome has been given to those delightful personal recollections by an authoress whose finest and keenest humor never carries a heart-stain away on its blade.

LIONEL LINCOLN.



The Singing Heart

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

I met a traveler on the road
Who smiled beneath his leaden load,
"How play you such a blithesome part?"
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

I questioned one whose path with pain
In the grim shadows long had lain,
"How face you thus life's thorny smart?"—
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

I cried to one whom adversity
Could not make bend the hardy knee,
"How such brave seeming? Tell the art!"—
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

Friend, blest be thou if thou canst say
Upon the inevitable way
Whereon we fare, sans guide or chart,—
"Comrade, I bear a singing heart!"

CLINTON, N. Y.

A True Story of Oliver Wendell Holmes

BY STEWART LEWIS, M.D.

MY father, a medical student in ante-bellum days, was in the audience when this incident occurred.

"The Autocrat" stood in the lecture-room of the old Harvard Medical School, one winter afternoon some fifty years ago. What a contrast between speaker and audience! He, polished, cultured, self-possessed, urbane—they—boys from East and West and North and South, from farm and desk and workshop and counter—many of them with education and manners only a grade above that of day laborers! The medical student audience of today is no easy one for a lecturer to face. He who stood before the one of that day, with its entrance requirements low or altogether lacking, surely needed to be well fortified with courage and philosophy.

On that day there was a stir of curiosity in the room, for on the table before the speaker stood two plates, napkin-covered, contents mysterious.

"Gentlemen!" Dr. Holmes was speaking, quietly, impressively, "I have before me some pathological specimens, which I have collected at considerable trouble—and some expense, and which I hope will make an impression upon you which will last thruout your lives."

The room was tense with expectant curiosity. Quietly the napkins were removed. The plates were heaped high with paper wads—in plain schoolboy English "spit-balls." They had been gathered from the floor of the lecture-room. Dr. Holmes's "expense and trouble" had been a twenty-five-cent fee to the janitor.

"The Autocrat" watched them a moment. A few of the boys laughed. Most stared in astonished silence.

And then the deluge!

Quietly, calmly, but with slowly gathering force, Dr. Holmes began to speak. Gone was the genial philosopher, the kindly teacher, whom they so well knew! Before them stood the professor, the

scientist, the physician, defending his college, his chair, his profession, against the levity, the low ideals, of their own disciples. Sternly, soberly, he talked to them—of the honor and traditions of their college, of the efforts and difficulties of their faculty; of their profession, its high ideals, its sacred responsibilities. He talked to them of the priceless opportunities which they were wasting. His brilliant eyes seemed to search them one by one. His wonderful voice, never raised, yet carried to the farthest corner of the room. His clear-cut phrases lashed whip-like about them. His wit stung them. His irony goaded them; till in all that rough assembly scarce a man but was in tears.

And then, almost without a pause their friend and teacher stood again before them, as with the ease of the born and practised speaker he swung back into the every-day.

"As we were saying at the close of our last lecture."

My first meeting with Dr. Holmes was at a tea given near the college. I was a first-year medical student—about as low down in the social scale of that time and place as one could be. He was at the zenith of his power—the lion of the college, the idol of the city, almost of the State. Among the many I was introduced to him, and to my delight a few minutes later he sought me out. "Are you going to my lecture? Then, when you are ready, we will walk together." "When *you* are ready," a little phrase scarce worth repeating, yet, coming from him to the young student, typical of the kindness which made all men love him.

He was an absolutely unconscious humorist. In lecturing to his students he would stop in amazement when some quaint phrase, some flash of wit, set the roomful roaring with laughter. For a moment his mind would travel back over what he had said, and then his genial laugh would join with theirs.

A Pithecanthropoid Romance

ANN VERONICA* is a young English girl brought up by a widowed father and a maiden aunt. The father is a peevish man who holds that women must be governed and protected, that they are minors by nature, irresponsible, and pass simply from the control of the father to that of the husband. The aunt has in her young days been evaporated mentally and morally by this process. She is a neuter thing of the female gender. It is not clear to us how Ann Veronica received her first emancipating ideas, but she takes laboratory work in biology in a London school, and gets a hint of her blood relation to the beasts of the field. She discovers that what is called decent society is merely the "wrappered" existence where men and women deny what they are, what they want, their natural desires and instincts, for the sake of decency and convention. She finds occasion to rebel at her father's supervision, leaves home, goes to London and enters the Imperial College in order to finish her course in biology and take her B. S. degree.

Her adventures in the streets of the city are so recorded that they read exactly like those of a female anything else in a jungle pursued by males. The effort at seduction in the most important instance proves unsuccessful, not because she has any moral scruples, but because she has a physical aversion toward that particular person. The author introduces this episode to take the "wrapper" off and indicate the attitude of men in general to women in general—just as he introduces Ann Veronica's honorable lover with the flowery knighthood sentimentality and ludicrous would-be-husband egotism to indicate the best fate of a woman under the present system of love and marriage.

We, and a certain demonstrator named Capes, are always present at Ann Veronica's biological experiments in the labor-

atory. In this way we presently discover that the real subject for dissection is but Ann Veronica, not what she has under her microscope. The horror of the performance is that the girl does this vivisection of herself with such perfect clarity. She discovers the analogy between her own feelings and the history of certain blood cells she turns about under the microscope. She becomes a cell floating down the stream of time looking for another cell. In this highly creative mood her eye falls on Capes. He is the other cell. She is in love. This is what love is, according to Mr. Wells.

In spite of the admirably decorous language in which the next chapters are written, the author's purpose is plain, to show what women are for in the economy of nature. Ann Veronica hurries thru all the "wrappers" and emancipative phases of her sex only to find that she has no "female class feeling" and that the thing she wants is Capes. The book probably contains more interesting and suggestive information on the suffraget movement in England than is to be found elsewhere, for Mr. Wells has evidently been behind the scenes and Ann Veronica tries suffraget service as a sick dog tries grass for its digestion, in her effort to escape the "Capes craving." She spends a month in prison for this purpose and the bacteria taint of her analytical thinking is suggested by what she calls her creed: "I believe rather indistinctly in God the Father Almighty, substratum of the evolutionary process, and, in a vein of vague sentimentality that doesn't give a datum for anything at all, in Jesus Christ, His Son." . . . Morality also is a mere phase. She gets thru that and decency—all "wrappers," in short—out-rages filial obligations, discards common truthfulness, everything that we have acquired and cherished as an evidence of advance in the scale of things—and all in order that she may get back to just the man Capes. Finally she declares to him her feelings and is not abashed when he tells her that he is married, that he

has figured as co-respondent in a divorce suit, that he is leading a dissolute life, and that he will lose his job if she does not leave him alone. Mr. Wells is evidently a believer in the matriarchal form of relations between male and female. Ann Veronica replies naïvely that she had thought she only needed him, now she understood that he was in great need of her. It is a revolting inversion of the old scene in love stories where the angel girl receives her contrite lover and declares she is willing to sacrifice herself in marriage with him in order to reform him.

Mr. Wells's implied contention is that it is the "wrappered" life which makes against comfortable marriages. The lack of frankness, polyp frankness, is the occasion of dissatisfaction and separation, that true mates are shameless to one another. This may be a good laboratory notion in biology, but really few men or women could endure to live with any creature so thoroly "unwrapped" and unashamed as Ann Veronica.

Meanwhile there is a discovery which pioneer thinkers like Mr. Wells ought to make before they write any more so-called love stories. That is, why, in spite of blood-fits and every other animal instinct, we keep on trying so hard to be something more than mere animals. There must be some explanation of this "craving" so different from the Capes craving. The trouble is no one has ever found the fossil of a human soul, and the Capeses have discovered that a certain vibration of the brain makes a man smile or a dog wag his tail with happiness. But that doesn't answer the question. There must be a good authentic reason somewhere else if it is not in anthropoid biology for this everlasting conceit of the human animal about a "higher nature." If a monkey can shed his hair, learn to walk on his hind legs, talk, think and pray, what is to hinder him in the course of time and evolution from getting the wings and immortality he wants? It is not scientifically honest to leave this part of Capes and Ann Veronica out. As a matter of fact the concluding chapter of the book is a gross departure from the scientific method followed in the other part of it. Mere animals, for example, are not contented out of their environ-

ment. And the mating of the hero and heroine in this story cast them out of society. Capes was obliged to earn a livelihood incognito. Yet these two are represented as having the human happy advantage of the situation. Experience shows that society likes its "wrappers" so much that it expels the naked and indecent with a kind of violence that is certainly not biological. The question arises then, Is this stupidity, or acting from a higher cause than Mr. Wells discovered in his laboratory studies? The human is a very queer animal; nobody seems to know for certain whether he is most entitled to a tail or a soul. But Mr. Wells ought at least to give him the benefit of the doubt.



Grover Cleveland

MR. CLEVELAND, as his biographer draws him,* and as his life, so well known to this generation, shows him, was of the very old Democratic school, and came of age too late to be much affected by the hard rub which the slavery agitation gave to his party. He was deeply human, of the New England type, where the family tree had taken root, altho by a happy accident he was born in New Jersey, and was not subject in his lifetime to the earlier environment. He was profoundly religious, yet never "churchly," or theologically inclined. Both body and brain were of stiff clay, in which opinion, once "set," was fixt forever. His faith as to the other world was hard-ground Presbyterian. His democracy never defined itself, as it did for so long in the South, as a close-fenced oligarchy, nor as a backstairs and very limited monarchy, as in New York City. The New York rural environment of his early years was earthy, sane, and wholly American in spirit. It would seem strained to class him with Nathaniel Hawthorne. Superficial differences were too marked, and imagination, which each had in the highest degree, took on such different garments before the world. Yet in many essentials of character they were types of American democracy. Both were men who knew other men deeply, of the

* *Reminiscences of Grover Cleveland*, by James F. Thompson. New York: The Century Company, 1913. \$3.00 net.

firmest reasoning powers, the least carried away by tumultuous, emotional sympathies, and yet both capable of great tenderness of heart, altho in neither case was the heart on the sleeve "for daws to peck at." Neither was capable of a diffuse philanthropy, which sometimes stumbles into righteousness. They were of the same unchangeable type, each unwilling in the highest degree to express his conclusion in any but his own way. Neither could be "drawn." Cleveland died at peace with the best men of all parties. He knew the tricky man in politics and dealt with him sometimes peremptorily. The evil in one's own party it is hard to ignore; but he, quite as often as any other man, put it behind him, ignored it, and went his own way. Mr. Parker quotes him as saying in one of his later communicative moods:

"I have been amazed since I entered the larger public life in 1882, at the spirit of patronage with which I have been treated by the so-called politicians. Somehow there seems to have been an impression that I was dealing with something I did not understand; but those men little knew how thoroly I had been trained, and how I often laughed in my sleeve at their antics. From the beginning I never felt at a loss in dealing with them, because I knew that, back of the machinery with which they surround themselves, there was still a great and interested mass of people who did not wait for permission to form their opinions."

Elsewhere he gives a closer view of that early association with plain people—drovers, farmers, wood-choppers, mechanics—thru whom he learned to know the rough, uncouth but shrewdly honest common people. "I came into contact," he says, "in the familiar way which enables one to understand human nature, with a class of men then much more common than they are now. Rude in many respects, with little of book education and less opportunity for obtaining it, they had strong, vigorous and independent minds. They had a great deal more of practical knowledge than they were then credited with, and infinitely more than the studies of that period now current lead our young people to know."

This is the kind of man whom the politicians sometimes unwillingly serve, but they do not love them. A man who knew the plain rule of thumb applied, in

the country store and at the rural town meeting, to the plain cloth of human weaving, got more accurate measures than is often obtained by the diplomat accustomed to the Machiavellian tape. This is the man whose life Mr. Parker traces, in a somewhat haphazard order at times, but lucidly and with knowledge of his subject. He is no Boswell, to ride roughshod over the sensibilities of the living. Much that is evidently personal, and might have been stated in Mr. Cleveland's words, he prefers to put in the historic form. In this way much that was known of Mr. Cleveland's life is confirmed, with fresh details. For his Venezuelan message to Congress Mr. Cleveland had no apologies to make. An apparent deficiency charged against his attitude toward the rebellion is cleared up. His loyalty was unswerving—as unswerving as the loyalty of the hundreds of thousands of good Democrats who laid down their lives for the Union. If he had qualms of conscience, after having favored the election of Buchanan in 1856, he manifests no wrath because his family had to furnish three recruits to the national ranks to undo the evil Buchanan forwarded. As he had been a traveler along the levels of our democratic life, on the main roads, where the largest number traveled, and on which fronts the widest variety of business, he liked in his later years to walk there still, and sometimes to hark back to the comforts of a time when the road seemed to him better than it does now, with its less agreeable aromatic smells. Like Lincoln, he had learned there the language of the common people, and what the common people of America are doing and what they are always thinking of, tho they camp at night in different camps, one may get a very correct notion of by a comparison of the lives of Lincoln and Cleveland.

Christianity in the Orient

WHILE this year at Yokohama they are celebrating the semi-centennial of Protestant missions in Japan. Dr. Otis Cary sends forth his history¹ of the work

¹ *The History of Protestant Missions in Japan*. By Otis Cary. New York: The American Board of Christian Missions, 1890.

done by men and women of the three great branches of the Christian Church in 400 years, from 1549 to 1909. It is pleasing to meet with so scholarly a treatment of the Roman Catholic missions (1549-1620), the results and influences of which never wholly died out. One of the first sights in the far interior of Japan, seen by the reviewer in 1870, was that of a company of sixty men, women and children in the red robes of the criminal and roped together much like a coffle of slaves, being taken under guard to a prison in the crater of an extinct volcano in the far north. Thus isolated from their fellow creatures, they were fed on rice and water, until the eyes of the Japanese statesmen were opened in America and Europe, and the protests of the envoys of Christian Powers were heard. Later, when the arm of persecution was lifted, Verbeck's instant appeal to the Foreign Office stayed the oppression. Today, these same people, or their descendants, walk in their own way, peaceably following their Master, unmolested by any, while the treatment of Russian prisoners of war in Japan surprised the world.

After three centuries and a half, the haze of romance hangs over the exact facts, but Dr. Cary is a critical scholar and has cautiously made difference between the original canvas of reality and the embroidery worked upon it. In every case he seems to have examined the traditions, consulted the most recent investigators and weighed the latest evidence. Hence we have a narration which bears the stamp of finality. No one, least of all Dr. Cary, would find in this work the genius of a Macaulay or a Motley and certainly not that of a Froude, but the first necessity of history, that of trustworthiness, is here.

The first attempt to carry the gospel to Japan was made by Christopher Columbus, but later and successfully by Xavier. Seemingly extinguished in persecution and hidden, as in catacombs, for nearly 250 years, the Church rose phoenix-like, to brilliant resurrection in 1858, so that in the twentieth century it has expanded and is fulfilling a noble task in the uplifting of the Japanese. The Catholic population in 1908 num-

bered 70,000 souls, but their great work done in the training of children and the healing of the sick is hardly more than hinted at. In the transition of the nation from a status wholly agricultural to one complex, with maritime, industrial and manufacturing enterprises both at home and abroad, the Catholics suffer far worse than the Protestants. Tho in entering Japan they had the advantage of continuity of labor, they lose many of their converts in the modern movements of population to cities and foreign lands.

A vast literature in several languages has made the Roman story comparatively familiar, but that of the Greek Catholic Church mission, or, to speak more scientifically, the work of the Russian bishop, Nicolai, in Japan, is to Americans almost wholly new. Ceaselessly active in his ministrations in Tokyo in 1873, as we remember well, Nicolai is still busy presiding over a Christian community numbering 30,000. When in 1904-05 73,000 Russian prisoners in Japan needed consolation, the native Japanese ministers of the Holy Orthodox Church led their worship, wrote for them their letters home and taught the illiterate *mujiks* how to read and write their own Russian vernacular! This, besides making a brilliant chapter in the history of war, shows some results of the Hague Conferences. Shortly after the Russian Consulate was established at Hakodate, in 1859, Nicolai made the overland journey from St. Petersburg and began the mastery of that language, which he has used with such astonishing skill and power. One of his teachers was Joseph Neesima. In Tokyo he has built with funds from Russia what is regarded as the finest edifice in Japan, the white marble Cathedral of the Resurrection, where 400 male singers chant the service and show what the Japanese voice is capable of. During the war Nicolai remained in Tokyo, to his own credit and that of the Japanese Government, in perfect safety. With the historian, we believe that the lessening of foreign aid (from Russia, since the war) will prove a blessing in disguise.

More familiar is the story of Reformed Christianity in Japan, almost every phase of which comes under criti-

cal review. Even things painful are not shirked, for of much of what has been accomplished Dr. Cary has been witness and part. With excessive modesty, he underrates, rather than exaggerates, not only the good done directly to Japan, but the inexpressible debt of the Japanese nation to the American missionaries. Maps and index add their value to this standard work of reference.

*By the Great Wall*² is the story of the beautiful life of a woman missionary in interior China, from the days of sailing ships to the Boxer outbreak. The book is eminently readable, because it has in it great adventure, great psychology, wit, fire, fun, fact, fancy and pathos.

Grown to a portly volume of over 600 pages, this seventh annual issue of *The Christian Movement in Japan*³ is directory, encyclopedia, history and yearbook combined. The names of its editors, who are veterans in work, Ernest W. Clement and Galen M. Fisher, guarantee the accuracy of a book indispensable to the student of Japanese Christianity of today.

The veteran Dr. De Forest's book,⁴ "a work as delicate as it is important," comes to us in a revised edition. To praise it would be to paint the lily. It is full of grit, grace, tact and power.

Of all the books on Korea, the body of this one by Mr. Gale,⁵ despite his learning as lexicographer and translator, has the most red blood in it. It pulses on every page. It is written by a man whose heart overflows thru his pen from the well of deep experiences. Edited with skill, and ideal for purposes of study, it is the best presentation of Christian Korea in our language.



The Mother and the Father. By W. D. Howells. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$1.20.

This is a drama of three acts in blank verse, with stage directions thrown

in, treating of three great moments in the married life of two people—the birth of their child, the hour of her marriage and the hour of her death. The first act is in the "upper chamber" with the young mother, father and baby. The conversation between the parents is concerning the origin of the child's soul and is a hackneyed discussion of pre-natal memories and other topics typical of mothers' clubs, where the mothers have taken an afternoon off to explain the world-old miracle of life and its consequences. Some remarks made by the two as to this soul-source are worthy of quoting:

The Mother—

"Where did she come from? I do not mean her body or its breath.

"That came from us. But oh, her soul, her soul!

"Where did that come from?"

(The father is silent, and she pulls convulsively at his hand).

"Can't you answer me?"

The Father (in distress)—

"How can I tell you such a thing as that? You know as well as I. Somewhere in space, Somewhere in God, she was that which might be,

Amidst the unspeakable infinitude
Of those that dwell there in the mystery,
From everlasting unto everlasting."

The second act—the hour of the daughter's marriage—is commonplace and unpleasant, whereas normally it should be tender and reminiscent. The mother, anxious for the happiness of her newly married daughter, busies herself in picturing to her husband the present and future emptiness of their home, the possibility of sorrows coming to their child, and withal seeks and prods every sensitive place in the father's heart until any man save Mr. Howells's perfect gentleman would have sworn with vexation. The third act—the hour of the daughter's death—is nothing more than a spiritualist séance, in which the bereaved parents pursue and find their child in realms forbidden the minds of normal people. When we have finished the book our chief sympathy is for the daughter who had to bear with the nerves of her parents and the husband who had to be a foil for his wife's hysteria. Mr. Howells should have given the woman four or five children and then written a drama of life, but—in prose.

10. *THE GREAT WALL. BY LINDA TIGER HAYES.* 8vo., pp. 400. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.00 net.

11. *THE CHINESE MISSION IN JAPAN.* Tokyo: Methodist Publishing House, 1910.

12. *CHINA AND JAPAN. BY W. D. HOWELLS.* New York: Young People's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada, 1910.

13. *BOOKS OF THE EAST.* Tokyo: S. Co., New York. Young People's Missionary Movement of the United States and Canada. 50 cents.

New Poems. By William Watson. 16mo.
Pp. 85. New York: John Lane Co. \$1.50.

These *New Poems* are forty-four in number, of which about thirty are allowed to occupy a page each, while much the longest of them, that to "Miranda," consists of seventeen sonnets, and that to "America" has sixty lines of blank verse. In quantity the volume is not large, and in quality it would add little to Mr. Watson's just fame—for the poems are generally slight—but for one that immediately became the most famous poem of the year, that which denounces "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue." The first poem in the volume, "The Blacksmith," the third in number of lines, has twelve verses of four short lines, but ought to have been printed in two-line verses. Such a verse as this offends one:

"As a crag looking down on
The flood in their ire
He looms thru the spray of
His fountains of fire."

It is against all right laws of verse to allow a line to end so inconsequently, with such inordinate stress on the closing words of the first and third lines; but if we join the offending lines we have correct prosody at least. As poems by far the best of them is a drinking song:

"When winterly weather doth pierce to the
skin,
Then hey! for a bottle of wine from the bin;
And hey! for a tankard, and ho! for a tankard,
Sing ho! for a tankard of ale at the inn . . .

"The parson, God bless him, he says it's no sin,
When winterly weather hath made the blood
thin,
To toss off a tankard, to toss off a tankard,
To toss off a tankard of ale at the inn.

"For duns and the devil he cares not a pin
Who is rich in a bottle of wine from his bin,
And the cream of all wisdom is quaffed from
a tankard,
A heart-easing tankard of ale at the inn . . .

"The lads must have lasses and woo them and
win,
And the business of wives is to bake and to
spin,
But men love a tankard, but men love a tankard,
ard,
But men love a tankard of ale at the inn."

This has lilt, which few of Watson's poems have. We judge that Mr. Watson is no friend of the present British budget. Indeed another poem is address "To a Fair Maiden Who Bade Me Shun Wine." In what has been called satire,

but what is really savager than satire, pure denunciation, Mr. Watson excels. His previous poems denouncing Abdul Hamid may match those of Swinburne against the Czar. Of this type "The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue" is an extreme example. That a woman such as is described,

Malignant lipp'd, unkind, unsweet,
Past all example indiscreet,
Hectic and always overstrung,
The Woman with a Serpent's Tongue,"

really exists and prevails in high British society it is not easy to believe, while to point her out as close to the highest political station is "past all example indiscreet"; and so the publisher thought when he wished the poem omitted, if it does not also match the first line in the verse above. That a particular woman is meant is "told in shrugs and whisperings," and such seems to have been the purpose of this cruel liberty. One other poem or sonnet, denouncing "Leopold of Belgium," has the same bitter strength. It is in these denunciatory poems that we catch the serious heart of the writer. Otherwise it lacks the elevating sentiment which we expect to meet in verse that lives. This quatrain, which occupies a page, raises a question mark:

"Think you, demoiselle demure,
That to be cold is to be pure?
Pure is the snow—till mixed with mire—
But 'tis not half so pure as fire."

One can suspect the reason why Queen Victoria did not choose him for her Laureate in reading this poem and such as the following, entitled "The Church of Today":

"Outwardly splendid, as of old—
Inwardly sparkless, void and cold—
Her force and fire all spent and gone—
Like the dead moon, she still shines on."

Or the two verses on a churchyard, the last of which reads:

"And around me was dust no less,
And the fleeting light and the Regress,
And the infinite pathos of human trust
In a God whom no man knows."

Possibly not quite so agnostic, but bitterer against institutional religion, is this:

"When 'whelmed are altar, priest, and creed,
When all the faiths have passed,
Perhaps, from darkening incense freed,
God may emerge at last."

We thank Mr. Watson for his lines to

"America" and to Mr. Gilder, and we recognize real strength which ranks him among the chief of living British poets; and yet we do not find the high or the fine sentiment which we like to feel in poetry, nor even the sensuous beauty of form which charms the ear. He scorns, for the most part, the artful aid of well-yoked vowel and consonant sounds, and rather trusts to words that fit virile strength. Indeed, with a few exceptions, this is a padded volume of trifles. For example, this is not worth putting into rimed and unrimed lines:

"The Wye and the Severn are offspring
Of dark Plinlimmon's side;
And there they were nursed as playmates,
And then—they were sundered wide.

"In ways far parted they travel,
By city and castled shore;
And at last, after great adventures
They meet—very old—once more.

"They are kings, grown gray amid homage,
And clothed with renown and pride;
But they babble of how they were playmates
On dark Plinlimmon's side."

But the poem that stamps on a woman gives the volume distinction, and the drinking song is as jolly as Shakespeare.



Literary Notes

....It is likely that *The Wayfarer in New York* owes its publication, at least in some measure, to the recent centennial celebrations, but whatever the cause of its being, it is welcome. It draws upon a multitude of writers, native and foreign, for its contents, beginning with an extract from the log of Hudson's first mate, Robert Juet, and proceeding thence chronologically from the seventeenth century to our own day, and topographically from the Battery to the Bronx. Washington Irving, Mrs. Trollope and Charles Dickens, H. C. Bunner, Gertrude Atherton, E. C. Stedman, James Bryce, Henry James, Marion Crawford and F. Hopkinson Smith, Albert Bigelow Paine, James L. Ford and Stephen Crane, Walt Whitman, O. Henry, Jesse Williams, Rupert Hughes, Edgar Fawcett, Richard Hovey, Harry Thurston Peck, Mrs. Schuyler van Rensselaer, E. W. Townsend, G. A. Sala and G. W. Stevens are but a few of the authors laid under contribution for sketches, reminiscences, and opinions, and, of course, the New York press is represented. Mr. Edward S. Martin furnishes a readable introduction, which neatly outlines the salient characteristics of the city, its life and inhabitants—and of its visitors. (Macmillan, \$1.25 net.)

....The house of B. G. Teubner, of Leipsic, is publishing under the editorship of Prof. Paul Hunnberg, of Berlin, an exceptionally

valuable and scholarly set of works entitled *Die Kulturs der Gegenwart*, giving from the pens of the best specialists of the day an account of modern thought in every department of research. Recently a second and practically new edition has appeared of the volume entitled *Allgemeine Geschichte der Philosophie*, a work of six hundred pages, in which Wilhelm Wundt depicts the beginnings of philosophy and the philosophy of the primitive nations; Hermann Oldenberg describes the philosophy of India; Ignaz Goldziher Islam and Jewish philosophy; Wilhelm Grube the philosophy of China; Tetsujiro Inouye that of Japan; Hans von Arnim the philosophy of the older European nations, i. e., Greece and Rome; Clement Baenniker, the European philosophy in the Middle Ages; and Wilhelm Windelbrand, modern philosophy.



Pebbles

MISS SMART—Have you ever been thru algebra?

"Yes, but it was in the night and I didn't see much of the place."

TIME'S CHANGES.

"Is the story you have written a historic novel?"

"No," answered the litterateur in hard luck. "It's a modern novel now. But I guess it will be historic before I get it published."—*Washington Star*.

"IN Omaha," says a New Yorker whose business keeps him on the road quite a bit, "the general breeziness of the West is shared by the waiters in the restaurants.

"A legal light of that town recently entered an eating house and was immediately approached by a waiter, who observed cheerfully:

"I have deviled kidneys, pigs' feet, and calves' brains."

"Have you?" coolly asked the lawyer. "Well, what are your troubles to me? I came here to eat."

THAT the coming winter is going to be the hardest one for the past twenty years there is an abundance of signs to show, and among them it may be mentioned that

The corn husks are a foot and half thick, and all the stalks lean to the west.

The geese, ducks and chickens are growing a coat of fur under their feathers, and are rubbing borax on their feet to harden them up.

All the one-eyed owls are leaving the country a month earlier than usual, and the bob-tailed squirrels are laying in sweet potatoes, as well as nuts, for winter provisions.

The farmer who has taken the trouble to investigate has found that all the toad stools on the old logs have wrinkles in them. The last time that this happened we had winter weather that froze the handles of plows.

Rabbits are sitting around with a humped up look to them, and field mice have wrinkles in their tails. If this means anything, it means twenty degrees below zero from November thru to May.—*Tyrone (Pa.) Herald*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1845.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Denunciation of Zelaya

THE agreements signed at Washington in 1907 by the five Central American republics, at the suggestion of the United States and Mexico, had been made necessary by the ambition of Zelaya, who sought by war and intrigue to obtain control of the entire country between Mexico and Panama. Cabrera, President of Guatemala, was regarded as a ruler of the same kind. For some time past he has been quiet, but Zelaya, as Secretary Knox says in his letter to Rodriguez, has violated the agreements repeatedly and flagrantly. He has continually sought to renew his movement for conquest. In peaceful Costa Rica he has attempted to set up a ruler of his own choice, and at the election he sent shiploads of Nicaraguans to vote for his candidate. The deplorable condition of Honduras is due to the revolution which Zelaya promoted and by means of which his man, Davila, was made President. Salvador has been menaced by his troops and the stability of its Government endangered by his agents.

It was not to be expected that such a man would exhibit in his own country any ability or desire to govern decently.

It is undoubtedly true, as Mr. Knox says, that republican institutions have ceased to exist there except in name. He is convinced that the ideals and will of a majority of the people are represented more faithfully by the revolution than by Zelaya's Government. It should not be forgotten, however, that the revolutionist leader was formerly associated with Zelaya, whom he assisted in the latter's raid upon the Presidency, and that as a reward he was made ruler of a large province. We suspect that the commander of the rebels is not much better than Zelaya. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that a majority of Nicaragua's soldier-politicians are a bad lot.

Zelaya became a nuisance, a kind of land pirate, before he killed the two Americans, Cannon and Groce. We can see no justification for the execution of these men. The circumstances, so far as they are known in this country, made Zelaya's action a violation of the rules of warfare accepted by civilized nations. The two men had enlisted in the revolutionist army, and they held commissions. They were captured with a small outpost party, and they had been laying dynamite mines in the river. According to what appear to be trustworthy reports, protest against the execution of them was made by the commander-in-chief of Zelaya's forces, by his Minister-General, and by prominent attorneys of Nicaragua, who said, as Estrada's representative in Washington also asserts, that the laws of the country provided no such punishment for foreigners engaged in a revolutionary movement. But Zelaya, having personal grudges to satisfy and probably seeking the property which the prisoners had acquired, not only insisted that they be shot, but even, it is said, directed that they be tortured and then, when sentence had been executed, had their bodies consumed by fire.

Demand for reparation is deferred, and it is not yet clear in what way our Government would have Zelaya punished. Evidently it hopes that he will soon be deprived of power by the revolutionists, who are to have the moral support of the presence of our warships.

It seems to us that the State Department took an unwise course in failing to consult the Government of Mexico or to

respond to that Government's suggestion of a plan for a settlement of the controversy. Everybody knows that Mexico was our associate in the proceedings which led to the signing of the Washington agreements. Mexico could reasonably expect to be consulted concerning action which might be taken on account of a violation of them. Not having been consulted, she ventured to make a suggestion. The Mexican Foreign Minister, Señor Mariscal, said on the 2d:

"We are still waiting for a reply to our suggestion for an amicable settlement. We made the suggestion spontaneously, because we had not been, as on several previous occasions, approached by the United States on the subject of intervention in Central America. In view of such advances in the past, we did not consider it discourteous to offer the suggestion in the interest of humanity."

To ignore Mexico was a blunder. It is not surprising that the Mexican press, probably representing official views, now attacks Secretary Knox's letter with sarcasm or direct disapproval.

South American countries, it is reported, regard our action with uneasiness and distrust. But there is in the letter no suggestion of conquest. It is not diplomatic; it is an expression of impatience, but it is a plain statement of facts. South American countries and their representatives at Washington must know that Zelaya has been a nuisance and that his misrule has in a sense been discreditable to countries further south. They should be glad to see him deprived of power and punished for his offenses.

In a Lady's Parlor

THE following is William Watson's now famous pasquinade, published with an intimation as to whom it was to be referred, and we give it by permission of the John Lane Company, which holds the copyright:

"She is not old, she is not young,
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue,
The haggard cheek, the hungering eye,
The poisoned words that wildly fly,
The famished face, the fevered hand—
Who slights the worthiest in the land,
Sneers at the just, contemns the brave,
And blackens goodness in its grave.

"In youthful numbers be she sung,
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue,
Concerning whom Fame hints at things

Told but in shrugs and whisperings:
Ambitious from her natal hour,
And scheming all her life for power;
With little left of seemly pride;
With venomous fangs she cannot hide;
Who half makes love to you today,
Tomorrow gives her guest away.
Burnt up within by that strange soul
She cannot slake nor yet control:
Malignant lipp'd, unkind, unsweet;
Past all example indiscreet;
Hectic, and always overstrung—
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue.

"To think that such as she can mar
Names that among the noblest are!
That hands like hers can touch the springs
To move who knows what men and things!
That on *her* will their fates have hung!—
The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue."

Since our review on another page of Mr. Watson's volume was in type we have seen in Saturday's *New York Times*, the following card, with William Watson's autograph signature, which is an immense surprise, as we could not have believed that any sane man—but are poets sane?—could have been guilty of such a personal offense:

"STATEMENT BY MR. WATSON.

"'The Woman with the Serpent's Tongue' is a composite photograph of Mrs. Asquith and her stepdaughter Violet. The poem is a portrait of the physical characteristics of Mrs. Asquith and the mentality of Violet Asquith. The latter is the voice of the family and rules them all. Violet is the real official voice speaking with authority. She it is

'Who slights the worthiest in the land,
Sneers at the just, contemns the brave,
And blackens goodness in its grave.'

"WILLIAM WATSON"

'This most unpardonable blow at two women, the wife and the daughter of the Prime Minister of England, is an offense which is enhanced by the long and elaborate written statement which Mr. Watson prepared some months ago and which he has given the *Times* for publication. It shows that Mr. Asquith and Mrs. Asquith have been most courteous to Mr. Watson, and so far as can be seen the portrait is based on a private conversation with Miss Asquith, when he had called by invitation, and when the young woman spoke with frank indiscretion of two men of public position. What she said in private in disparagement of them he publishes to the world. It is she, then, whom he would describe as

"Malignant lipp'd, unkind, unsweet,
Past all example indiscreet."

Nevertheless the indiscretion which in a lady's private library told a trusted visitor that a secretary had written speeches for Prime Minister Campbell-Bannerman, and that archbishoprics were got by bringing pressure to bear, does not compare in indiscreetness with that which publishes to the world what she told him; and if she is one

"Who half makes love to you today,
Tomorrow gives her guest away,"

there is no evidence of it in his story, while he has shown that he as guest can give his hostess away.

He says that when asked by Mrs. Asquith (who was Margaret Tennant) to write his verses in the lady's album he wrote a reply couched in courteous terms but meant to be taken "as a most unforgivable insult to this family," that is, a veiled criticism of Mr. Asquith's politics, and that when they did not discover the insult he wrote the lines desired and received a very kind note in reply. Nothing in his story justifies or even explains the insult of his poem or the atrocious insult of his acknowledgment that he meant to describe the Asquith ladies, the physical appearance of one and the mentality of the other. The only explanation which his subsequent interviews gives is that he hated Mr. Asquith because the latter had favored the Boer War, and admired Mr. Campbell-Bannerman for having opposed it; but this is no explanation at all. That would make it an attack on Mr. Asquith under cover of attacking his family. It would seem as if there were some personal offense not then told to account for this public attack on the ladies of the family of the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

Mr. Watson comes to this country a visitor to see it and seek friends. We can imagine his reception, on his return, or his non-reception in English drawing rooms. We wonder how far American society will condone this unexampled desecration of the privacy and this treason to the confidence and courtesies of an honored English home.

Two satiric poems are included in his new volume, one lampooning these two ladies, and the other with less venom attacking King Leopold of Belgium. In his letter to Mrs. Asquith he told her of this forthcoming book, and that in it he

intended to introduce satire, after the manner of Pope. He did not tell her that she was to be the victim. But Pope in his "Dunciad" ridiculed the weakness of men as authors, which was decent except where it touched indecency. Lowell in his "Fable for Critics" gave more praise than blame, and his shafts were tipped with no venom, certainly not abuse; under the name "Miranda" he poked gentle fun at Margaret Fuller. But she was a public character, and it was her writings, not herself, that tempted his humor. For William Watson's offense there is no literary parallel. It is unique in its iniquitousness.

On Sunday the *New York Times* editorially condemned Mr. Watson's attack and completely exonerated the Asquith ladies on his own showing. On Monday morning the *World* published an interview with Mr. Watson who called at its office. He then confessed that he came to this country for the very purpose of publishing his satire here where he might escape the British law of libel. He cannot then claim courtesy as a nation's guest. He declares that the Asquiths had helped socially to ostracise him for his opposition to the Boer War, and that henceforth he would give his life and fortune to the overthrow of the Asquith family.

✽

The Strike of a Sex

THE publication of the article "Why Do Not Educated Women Marry?" was worth while if for nothing else than the letters it brought us, which are very inadequately represented by the quotations on another page. Some of these letters were cranky; some were funny, intentionally or unintentionally so, but most of them were obviously the expression of deep feeling and often of deep thought on a question that the world in general conspires to snigger at or ignore. The old maid is no longer an object of sympathy or ridicule; she is a problem. She is usually too well circumstanced to need pity and often too successful to be laughed at. We are not talking of congenital and incorrigible old maids, but of those who, in other periods of the world's history, would have been good wives and mothers, but

nowadays, for some reason, have evaded what we are old-fashioned enough to believe is their natural vocation and greatest field of usefulness to the world. It is not a question of whether they would be happier married or single. It is the question of the how the world can get along without them married.

The reluctance to entering into matrimony so often manifested by American women of the highest character and attainments is not due primarily to economic pressure. It does not result from a Princess Ida attitude of hostility to the opposite sex. It cannot be settled by discussions of the fine art of wooing, of the ethics of flirtation, and of the proper assignment of initiative and referendum. It is essentially a demand for equality. The American woman wants a husband who is her equal. Sometimes this is carried to an absurdity, the woman demanding that the man shall conform to her standards in all things, in opinions, manners and disposition; shall match her culture and adopt her tastes. Saepe Quaesita complained that the American man was deficient in culture and we agreed with her as to the fact, tho not as to its validity as a bar to matrimony.

But our correspondence shows that most women are not over-insistent upon such comparatively minor matters as culture, education, manners and dress. They are, however, vitally concerned and deeply in earnest over the fundamental matter of morality. The American woman demands that her husband shall be her equal in purity both before and after marriage. Such a demand is, indeed, unprecedented in the history of the world. It is only in a country where women are given an opportunity for education and a certain degree of economic independence that they have dared to require of men what men have always required of them. If the movement is successful it means a raising of the level of morality of half the race to a higher point than moralists have ventured to hope for; an ethical gain of incalculable value. If it fails—but we will not consider the possibility of failure.

To be frank about it, the intelligent American girl is afraid to get married. She has reason to be. The veil has been

taken from her eyes, or at least lifted a little, and she is appalled by what she sees. So long as the bride was led to the altar blindfolded, man was at liberty to live as he liked regardless of consequences to her, but that day is past on this continent. It is not likely that the women will ever again consent to have their eyes bandaged. This form of the white slave traffic is approaching its end. There are then two alternatives; either there must be a reformation of masculine morals, or else young men, innocent as well as guilty, will find the young women of enlightenment and principle turning from them with suspicion and aversion.

This is not a matter that can be satisfactorily discussed in a popular magazine. Yet in closing the discussion it was necessary to refer to it because of its fundamental importance. Of the many letters which call attention to this point we print one, headed "The Fault of Training," which expresses most clearly and delicately the attitude of the pure-minded, educated American girl of today. We believe the extent of the evil referred to is greatly exaggerated. The best estimates are vague and unreliable. The estimate of a physician, particularly a specialist, is as likely to be too high as that of a preacher is likely to be too low. But whatever may be the percentages, it is no wonder that women, learning a little of the awful facts, should come to regard marriage as a lottery in which they might do worse than draw a blank.

The same thing is at the bottom of the divorce question. Everybody knows that a large proportion, nobody knows how large a proportion, of the divorces are due to the discovery of a husband's immorality, often forced upon a wife's attention in the most repugnant of ways. The court records give no information on this point, for the reason given for a divorce is not usually its cause. The majority of divorces are asked for by women and 80 per cent. of them are not contested. The charge brought is generally the least serious and offensive that is allowed by the law; sometimes, indeed, a very trivial offense is alleged, but that must not be interpreted as meaning that there are no graver reasons behind it. The proportion of *divorcées* who

marry again is apparently not much greater than that of widows, so it would be as unfair to charge them as a class with getting divorces for the purpose of marrying again as it would to charge widows as a class with killing their husbands for the purpose of marrying again. Undoubtedly the liberality of our divorce laws is often taken advantage of by those whose affections have strayed, but the immorality resulting from this does not compare with that prevailing under a régime like that of England and some of our own States, where the wife is not permitted to free herself from an unfaithful husband.

It is because we realize that the divorce movement has as one of its chief motives this aspiration for an ideal of a higher morality of married life that we are unable to join with the many good people who are working for stringent laws on the subject or for prohibition. Both the increase in the number of divorces and the increase in the number of unmarried women of education and refinement are largely due to the determination of American women to abolish the dual standard of chastity. Such a cause is worthy of any effort and self-sacrifice. If a general strike and boycott to raise the standard of wages is justifiable, it is still more legitimate to raise the standard of morality.



Trust the Public

A SANE suggestion is made by "An Independent Journalist" who attempts in the *American Journal of Sociology* to answer the question: "Is an Honest and Sane Newspaper Press Possible?" He gives interesting and abundant facts to prove that the American press of today is by no means always sane, and that too often it is dishonest.

Its worst offenses are not those committed on its editorial page, which, as all competent newspaper men admit, has not grown in ability and influence since the days of Weed, Greeley, Raymond and Samuel Bowles. The exceptions, like the *Evening Post* under Godkin, and the *Sun* under Dana and Laffan, have only proven the rule. If all the editorial matter of all the daily newspapers of the American cities of the first class, as this

phrase is used by the Census, were to be assembled some morning and examined by any committee of five, chosen from among the editorial writers that produced it, their verdict upon three-fourths of it, "not for publication," would not be complimentary. For it is well known that newspaper writers themselves labor under no misapprehension as to the quality of the stuff that they are grinding out.

The real offenses of the newspaper are committed in its news columns. They rarely take the form of crude lying. We do not agree with "Independent Journalist" that to so great an extent as he assumes they may be classed as "faking." They are best described by a term drawn from the jargon of the painters. The fashion today in newspaper "story" writing—for in the modern newspaper office an assignment must be worked up, not as "news" but as a "story"—is to throw the picture "out of drawing." The supreme test of a good reporter is that he shall be able to write his column without putting into it any false statement, and yet, by omissions and rearrangements, and, above all, by a deft handling of "values," produce an effect startling or misleading. This is the treatment commonly applied to public speakers and to men of prominence who grant interviews. Usually it is impossible for them to deny that they said, perhaps word for word, the things reported. But the public knows that these men are not, as a rule, such freaks as they are made to appear by the impressionistic reporter.

But to come to the sane suggestion which "Independent Journalist" offers by way of remedy. It is simply that the conductors of newspapers should follow the working rule, "trust the public," instead of the working rule, "give the public what it wants."

This is sound psychology. Every mind, professional or non-professional, clever or dull, is more or less influenced by suggestion. The practical value of a working rule lies largely in its power to awaken a train of suggestions in the intellect of the worker. Unconsciously he follows them, and to such an extent that the journalist, writing for two or three papers without conscious effort, falls into the style—or the mannerisms—of the

sheet for which at the moment he is making copy.

The working rule, "give the public what it wants," subtly but effectively commits the writer to the assumption that his readers are a shallow lot who want sensation, flippancy, plenty of chaff, and more than a dash of reckless dealing with facts and reputations. The working rule, "trust the public," no less subtly and effectively commits him to the assumption that he is addressing intelligent and responsible people, who will appreciate thought, discrimination, taste, rugged courage, and a large grasp of real issues. It was this rule that the great journalists of the earlier days for the most part followed. It was this rule that made the London *Times* a power that the British nation respected and feared. This rule would give us again an American press of dignity and power.



The Liquor Trade

IF we can judge from the reports of the trade in beer and spirits made in the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science in its November number, by the secretary of the U. S. Brewers' Association and the president of the National Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, the liquor trade is in a most prosperous condition, but very much frightened. In the year ending June 30, 1909, there were 56,303,496 barrels of beer sold, a slight decrease on the previous year of 4.14 per cent., following a steady annual increase for ten years.

This decrease is laid but slightly to the temperance wave, but principally to panic and loss of wages. Comfort is found in the fact that the last year's report of the Department of Commerce and Labor shows that the decrease in the sale of beer in 1908 was almost nothing (1.20 per cent. per capita), while that of wheat and flour was 21.28 per cent.; of corn, 12.11; of sugar, 8.70; of coffee, 11.62. In ten years the amount of beer sold has almost doubled. Sales are mostly in cities, and bottled beer goes to the country, particularly to dry towns, and the family consumption of beer is increasing out of all proportion to saloon consumption: so that, apart

from family trade, country business is hardly worth having. The tendency of the country, it is claimed, is toward the use of spirits.

There is now \$550,000,000 invested in beer, which makes it the sixth in rank of all the businesses of the country. There are 1,600 breweries in the United States, but the business is being concentrated, and 115 companies produced nearly half of the whole product. The development of the ice machine and the perfection of refrigerating machinery have greatly promoted the brewing industry in the South. We are told that the use of lager beer has already changed the drinking habits of the masses in the cities of the South, altho in the "wild hysteria" which has marked the recent exploitation of the temperance sentiment all beverages which contain alcohol have been classed together, except cider, which contains a half more alcohol than beer, and patent medicines. But the people of the cities, it is claimed, are so thoroly dissatisfied with the imposition of prohibition that there will be a change before long, and then there will come a great expansion in the beer business in all the progressive Southern cities.

Turning from beer to distilled liquors, we find that a minimum of production, 60,635,356 gallons, was reported by the tax sales of 1896, following the panic. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, the sales were 134,931,066 gallons; but the panic reduced the sales of two years later to 114,799,465 gallons. There was a corresponding reduction of 13.4 per cent. in the use of coal in 1908, as compared with 1907.

The representative of the business argues that the "prohibition wave" of 1908 is receding, and that prohibition has very little effect on the amount of whisky sold, but does reduce the quality where the business is driven into less responsible hands. The general outlook for the business, he says, has seldom been better. Yet there is "the one menace of confiscatory and destructive legislation," conducted under the auspices of the Anti-Saloon League. As in Tennessee, it "confiscates brewery and distillery property, and without one penny of compensation." The condition, we

are told, is as if a law should forbid flour mills to grind wheat, or railroads to run trains. This is the way that the Anti-Saloon League's work is described:

"The movement appears to be an attempt at domination of civil by church authority, accomplished by seizing the power of government, thru the medium of the ballot, and exercising that power for purposes of confiscation and destruction, aimed at any and all things in the path of the 'federated churches' working as a 'skilfully organized political force.'"

Evidently the president of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association is not a little alarmed, and he concludes that the future of the industry can be anticipated only by one who can discern how long the American public will allow "Church supremacy in politics to work unchecked." In order to check the domination of the Church he calls attention to the necessity of laws which will license only reputable men as liquor sellers, and see to it that saloons are made decent and are kept out of politics.

This indicates what the brewers and distillers have to say for themselves. They put their business on a par with that of millers or other manufacturers, and refuse to consider the fact that the saloon is the chief cause of poverty and crime. The Church is the foe of the business and must be. The "temperance wave" is a wave for morality, and will move forward. Alabama does not choose to put prohibition into its constitution, but it keeps it where it belongs, in its laws, and we do not regard the late defeat of the constitutional amendment in that State as any evidence that prohibitory laws will be taken from the statute book. Meanwhile local option laws are the best means of keeping the subject before the people and enforcing prohibition.

Need of Uniform Mining Laws

THE terrible accident which has so horrified the country, by which hundreds of miners lost their lives and only a score or two were saved, directs attention to the most unsatisfactory condition of our mining laws. There are some six thousand different coal mines in this country, in more than half the States, employing some 600,000 miners and producing

yearly 300,000,000 tons of coal. Under our somewhat too much belabored constitution, amended with so great difficulty, each State makes its own laws for the protection of life, and for the management of this industry, while the Federal legislation forbids agreements to lessen the competition and avoid all possible expense which would increase the price of the product while saving the lives of the workmen. The present conditions in the coal mining industry are thoroly bad, but it is very difficult to find the remedy.

The consumption of coal has enormously increased. Thirty years ago less than one ton of coal per capita was consumed by our population; now the supply is nearly six tons per capita. The enormous extent of the business, which supplies about half the total freight traffic of the country, with its wide distribution and its control under the laws of so many States, with the fierce competition not only between mines but between sections of the country, has contributed to the bad condition of the industry, under which from 8,000 to 10,000 men are killed or seriously injured every year. Also the competition has led to hasty and wasteful methods of production, so that expert authority puts the waste at 250,000,000 tons a year. The operator will mine only the coal that can be got out cheapest, while the remainder is left underground in such shape as to preclude its subsequent recovery. We are, with our coal, repeating the process which the gold miners used at the beginning; but the rejected tailings of the gold mines are later sifted and worked and the slenderer profit is recovered, a method which will be impracticable in the deserted coal mines. The waste is very nearly irrecoverable.

But it is the loss of life that is most to be considered. In Britain, in France, in Belgium, in Germany, regulations and restrictions for the use of safety appliances and the protection of the miners can be uniformly enforced, for they are in the power of the national governments; but when our Constitution was devised the burning of stone was the last thing thought of. The most we can do now is to enact Federal laws for our Territories, where there is little population

to use the coal, and freight is almost prohibitive. We can withhold coal lands from entry, or dispose of them under regulation to prevent monopoly, but can do nothing except indirectly in the great mass of our mines, and we have been able thus far to do no more than to leave the matter to the more or less enlightened judgment of our State legislatures. Meanwhile, a cutthroat competition goes on, and the miners die, and some mines are very profitable, and other operators are driven out of the business and absorbed by the stronger competitors.

We need more careful investigation as to the causes of explosions and accidents of other kinds with a view to their prevention. This needs to be done, and is being done in some degree, by the United States Geological Survey. Then there will be needed uniform State mining laws, rules and regulations based upon accurate data and experience; and then strict enforcement of these laws. Of course, this entails additional expense, and puts such States at a disadvantage in competition with States which fail to do this. Just as we are trying to secure uniform divorce legislation, so we need uniform mining laws; for we fear centralization, and our Constitution forbids us to do what they can do in Great Britain or Germany. So we must take a roundabout way to protect the men who provide the fuel for our national industries and light and heat for our homes.

Resignation of a University Trustee

It is to be regretted that one of the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania has felt obliged to resign that office, which he has held for eighteen years, because as a Catholic he cannot approve the election of an associate professor who had expressed, last year, in a meeting of the American Sociological Society, liberal views as to divorce. The professor's language on that occasion did not go beyond what the laws of most Christian nations sanction, but he did not base the marriage contract on religion, but on civil society and civil law, and this can historically be justified. He further declared that there are greater evils than divorce, and this, too, can be justified. Yet we question

whether he has fully apprehended the moral foundations on which opposition to easy divorce rests. He says:

"A free man is not bound by any artificial standard set by community or Church, but rather in conduct consistent with the demands of a growing personality."

Not so do we understand virtue. It does not rest on "the demands of a growing personality," which is crass selfishness, nor on any personal development, but much more on the absorption of one's own personality in the social community. He proceeds to say, quite in accordance with the principle he adopts: "The moral value of marriage lies in the mutual happiness of those who enter into it." This is a partial but not a complete truth. It lies not solely in their "mutual happiness," but also in that of their prospective offspring; that is, in the duty of perpetuating the race, and in the social order of the community, so that marriage cannot morally be dissolved without consideration of its effect on the social organism. The fact that this is the teaching of Christianity is no objection to it. If Trustee Smith had remained in the board of the university and devoted himself to stamping out more serious immoralities, we think he might have done better service.



We are glad to see that a **Civil Pensions** law for giving pensions to aged and disabled employ-

ees of the Government is to be pressed for enactment at this session of Congress. We have received an argument in its favor by Chief Post Office Inspector Mayer, who favors the plan, by which no burden, except at the beginning, will be put on the public treasury, but a percentage of the employee's salary will be reserved to support the pensions. It is twenty-five years since the present civil service law was enacted, taking the place of the spoils system, and not a few employees have since been in service and are retained with diminished ability to do their work. Out of 150,000 employees, about 5,000 are old, even some over eighty years of age. Given a pension law and better candidates will apply for appointment and there will be more care to do faithful service so as not to be removed for cause. Nearly all the

civilized countries in the world, and all the leading countries, except the United States, have adopted some plan of retiring superannuated civil service employees. Several of the larger cities—New York, Chicago and Washington—have made provision for retiring their police, firemen and school teachers. The fact that a number of the leading corporations in this country have made similar provision stands for the business value of the plan, so that in seeking retirement of superannuated employees of the Government we are only following the trend of the times.



Criminal Law The marked loss of public confidence in the efficiency of our criminal courts is beginning to excite alarm. The advantage that cumbrous procedure and the worship of technicalities gives the lawbreaker of means spreads the impression that "there is one law for the rich and another for the poor." The too frequent failure to punish the big malefactor defended by a battery of the cleverest lawyers is leading many to accept the logic of the overturner when he asks, "What else can you expect under the capitalistic system?" It is, then, a hopeful sign that last week one hundred and twenty Wisconsin lawyers, judges, law teachers, heads of penal institutions, social workers, alienists, sociologists and penologists, met at Madison to study how to improve the administration of criminal justice. In eight committees every part of the punitive system was subjected to close scrutiny—indictment, trial procedure, intervention from the bench, expert testimony, the unanimous verdict, the right of appeal, the importance of error, the organization of courts, the treatment of juvenile offenders, the release on probation, the parole system, the indeterminate sentence. The ensuing discussions in full conference developed in most the conviction that the causes of the inefficiency of our courts are removable. Permanent organization was formed and several committees were set to work on the harder problems. Next fall their findings will be published and thrashed out in a future conference. What survives all these sittings will be worth urging upon the Legislature. The ambition of the con-

ference is "to make Wisconsin within five years a model State with respect to the administration of criminal justice." In view of her recognized leadership in certain other lines, as, for example, the regulation of public utility corporations, railroad taxation, the legal primary, and the scientific preparation of legislation, there is a fair prospect that the laudable ambition may be realized. It is to be hoped that Wisconsin's example will spur other States to hold similar conferences. The administration of criminal justice is a State affair, and only by numerous independent movements in the commonwealths can we cure a situation that President Taft has characterized as "a disgrace to our civilization."



The Biblical Institute at Rome

We suggest to those in charge of our theological seminaries that they carefully consider the course of instruction laid out for the Biblical Institute established by the Pope at Rome, intended to give the highest instruction on all biblical topics. It will be found in the December number of the *American Theological Review*, Philadelphia, all in Latin, of course. The course covers two years as laid out, and after consideration of the methods and difficulties of the study of Scripture, the topic of inspiration and *inerrancy* is considered, and the discussion of texts and versions of either Testament. There follow special introductions of the several books, and in the first year exegesis of the Hebrew text of First and Second Kings, with selected passages of other historical books; also selected passages from the Greek Gospels and Acts. In the second year the Books of Chronicles are read in Hebrew, with passages from the didactic and prophetic books, and other passages from the New Testament. Attention is also given to Hebrew and Christian history up to Paul's imprisonment at Rome, with a conspectus of Babylonian, Assyrian and Egyptian histories. With this comes the geography of Palestine, Syria, Arabia and Mesopotamia, also of Asia Minor, Greece and Italy, to illustrate Paul's journeys. Under Archaeology will be treated the Tabernacle, Temple, synagogues, calendar, money, measures, paleography, inscriptions, papyri, etc. There will also be

offered a higher course in Hebrew, the New Testament and Septuagint. Each year there will be a beginners' course in Oriental languages, to be continued into the second year. For the first year it is expected that there will be classes in Syriac, Coptic and Assyrian. The schedule published ends with courses on the history of exegesis, as developed by the Greek and Latin Fathers and up to our own age. It is also announced that there will be published occasional "*Acta*" relating to the Institute; also "*Commentationes*," which will cover in a learned way whatever may appear of value in the biblical field; also a series of "*Scripta*," composed of discussions of biblical questions. These may be in Latin, French, German, Spanish or English, as accepted writers may choose. Exchanges with learned societies are sought. The field is broad, but so far as we can see nothing is offered that is not offered by our best American theological seminaries and universities, but the scheme is an admirable one. Its purpose, however, seems to be apologetic rather than scientific; for we observe not only that "inerrancy" is to be taught, but that public lectures are promised, among other topics, on "the vain attempts of science, falsely so called, against the truth of the Gospels."

A line in the "Bishops' Hymn-book," the new book for the use of British Catholics, has one odd printer's error. The lines read:

"Thou art true, rest, sweet and sweet,
Refreshment in the excess of heat,
And solace in our grief."

It ought to read:

"Thou art true, rest, sweet and sweet,
Refreshment in the excess of heat."

which makes better rhyme and sense. When the "Sabbath Hymn-book," compiled by Professors Park and Phelps, appeared, nearly fifty years ago, a theological student carried one hymn to Professor Park and asked him what he thought of these lines:

"Thou art, my willing soul,
Bound thy triumph on my way."

He looked astonished and burst out, "Of course it is wrong. It is made a prayer to a man's own soul instead of to God." It should have read:

"Thou art, my willing soul,
Bound thy triumph on my way."

The Christian Science Church has a Committee on Publication whose duty it is, among other things, to correct errors that appear in print about it. The following is from Jesse Pickard, of that committee. He says:

You will, I believe, be glad to give space to this protest against the statement made in your latest issue to the effect that the use of 'mental suggestion' to affect a person is considered legitimate Christian Science practice when used with the person's consent and knowledge. This is absolutely incorrect. Christian Science teaches that such practice is absolutely wrong and foreign to Christian Science, and because the Christian Science Church determines to point out this evil and eschew it, this action should not be mistaken for an indorsement of the evil or a belief in its power.

Christian Science healing is accomplished thru prayer, not thru will power. Only by insisting upon a clear distinction between the two can justice be done in either case or the public be intellectually awake to the value of either system.

At a meeting of physicians in Lakewood, N. J., the other day one writer expressed the judgment that the extermination of flies would add two years to the average of human life, by the elimination of typhoid fever and other diseases transmitted by flies. If we would first eliminate horses and their stables we should remove the chief breeding place of the house fly.

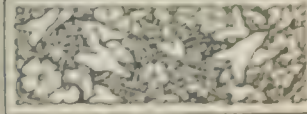
The reorganization of the Navy Department under Secretary Meyer has our hearty approval, but its defense needs more extended subsequent discussion. If we must have more battleships it is something to know that only two are asked for, and that the estimates for the navy the coming year are ten millions less than was expended last year. We trust that supplemental demands will not wipe out this curtailment.

In a book containing the letters written by Prof. John Stuart Blackie to his wife we came across the following:

"I wrote a long letter to Tyndall, in which I alluded him to study especially Ps. xxx, and the Angels' Hymn in 'Faust,' as containing more wisdom than Huxley could educe from the pretenses of his 'quodlibet'."



Insurance



What Will He Do with It?

IN 1899, when Henry B. Hyde, the organizer and builder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, died, he and his immediate associates in the management had been in uninterrupted control of its affairs for forty years. The organization of the company as a joint-stock co-operation was compulsory under the State law which, presumably in the interests of the mutuals then in existence, required new corporations to have not less than \$100,000 capital. None the less, the Equitable was made a mutual company by forever restricting its stock interests to a bare dividend of 7 per cent. per annum on the amount of its capital stock. During the four decades the society was under the management of the elder Hyde, its mutuality was never questioned, even by its most aggressive mutual competitors. Since his death the control has rested in three separate owners—his heirs, Thomas F. Ryan and J. P. Morgan, the latter a recent purchaser.

There is a warning in these frequent changes in the brief period of ten years; and the possible results from their repetition are pregnant with importance to policyholders. For the present they are secure and will so remain while the control is retained by Mr. Morgan, whose financial ability, business integrity and public spirit are beyond question. It may be safely asserted that not since Mr. Hyde's death have the government and conduct of the society fallen into hands so capable, strong and reliable.

But the Equitable has outgrown the limits of stock domination. The interests of its hundreds of thousands of members are too important to remain subject to the life or death of one or two individuals. Its concerns are too vast, too sacred, to continue longer in subordination to the control of \$51,000 worth of stock. Mr. Morgan may never hand over the control to another private purchaser, nor is it believed he will, but he is under no legal obligation not to do

so. It is his private property, for which he has paid a heavy price, and, as matters stand, he is at liberty to dispose of it when and as he pleases. This should not be so. The government and destiny of this great institution belong naturally and rightfully to its policyholders, an opinion that is concurred in by Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the trustees of the majority stock, and Hon. Wm. H. Hotchkiss, State Superintendent of Insurance.

The whole institution of life insurance is menaced when a company of world-wide reputation carrying a billion and a third of insurance on the lives of half a million people, and owning assets of half a billion dollars, can pass from proprietor to proprietor, as has the Equitable three times within the last ten years, by the mere transfer of a few thousand dollars' worth of paper representing a bare majority of its nominal, insignificant and superfluous capital. Confidence in the future of such a company must necessarily be of a quality quite inadequate to its requirements. The Equitable is one of the three largest life companies in the world; the public is not given to making nice distinctions; it is peculiarly indiscriminating, and, for a single constitutional or administrative fault in life insurance, it condemns the institution generally.

Mr. Morgan has done a splendid thing in rescuing the control of the Equitable from the domain of speculation, but as a shrewd man of business he must know his task is but half finished. He has assumed a responsibility to the policyholders which will be fully discharged only when he puts them in possession of the stock control. They can afford to pay him any reasonable sum for that service. The mutualization of the Equitable is necessary to the safety of its members; its eventual accomplishment cannot be prevented. Will Mr. Morgan add this to his other numerous public beneficences? We think he will.

The Morgan Power

THE purchase of a controlling interest in the Guaranty Trust Company by one of J. Pierpont Morgan's partners, followed by the acquisition of Thomas F. Ryan's Equitable Life shares by Mr. Morgan himself, has suggested the publication of many reports about approaching or probable mergers in the banking field. These events have also led some persons to believe that a sudden and unprecedented concentration of wealth and banking power has taken place. When one considers the existing community of interest in several of the New York trust companies, and the trust company and bank holdings of the Equitable Life, it is plain that certain mergers or consolidations can soon be made without difficulty, but we venture to predict that the most sensational of those which have been foreseen by some of the newspapers will not be made. Mr. Davison (a partner of Mr. Morgan), who, with certain associates, acquired control of the Guaranty Trust Company, says:

"There is absolutely no foundation for the rumored merging of certain banks or trust companies in consequence of the purchase by Mr. Morgan of the majority stock of the Equitable Life. About 90 per cent of the stories which have cropped out in connection with the transfer of this interest to him are pure fiction."

The death of Mr. Harriman, the gradual and voluntary retirement of Mr. Ryan, and the requirements of the new insurance laws have opened the way for possible changes affecting several banking institutions. Quite naturally, those who are largely interested in them seek to protect their interests, and incidentally to extend them.

It is true that these recent events have increased the financial power of Mr. Morgan and his associates, and that this increase has been made with the approval of another great banking group, which he and his allies now probably overshadow. His influence may be dominant in financial institutions whose resources are nearly \$2,000,000,000. He has become prominent in connection with the

transit companies of New York. But his record as a banker is admirable, and surely as a power in the traction service he should be preferred to either Mr. Mr. Ryan or the late Mr. Whitney. In the Steel Corporation his influence has been exerted for publicity and the fair treatment of competitors. We expect that his power in the Equitable Life will be used in the interest of the policyholders. Public spirited men who are familiar with his record and motives do not regard an extension of his influence with misgivings, but they do regret that the years will be few in which that influence can be directly exerted.

....The highest price on record, \$96,000, was obtained last week for a seat on the New York Stock Exchange.

....It is estimated by the Treasury Department that the new tax on corporation net earnings will yield about \$25,000,000 and that it will be paid by 122,000 corporations.

....Notice is given by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, whose legal department is represented in New York by Robert Walker, that it will, on February 1 next, redeem all its outstanding 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1913 at par and accrued interest, with a premium of 2½ per cent., at the office of the Central Trust Company.

....In the death of Charles Stewart Smith the country has lost a public-spirited citizen of the broadest type. After a long and successful career as a banker, he devoted the closing years of his life to the pursuit of artistic and literary subjects. He had been closely in touch with charitable and philanthropic movements, and during a considerable period of the seventy-seven years of his life had held a prominent position in political circles. He at one time declined the nomination for Mayor of New York, and later was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee that instigated the police investigation, which resulted in the election of Mayor Strong.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1909 No. 3185

Survey of the World

President Taft's Message

As there is no provision by statute or custom for a formal report by the Secretary of State, a record of the State Department's work makes nearly half of President Taft's first annual message to Congress. Among the subjects considered are the submission of the controversy concerning the Canadian fisheries to the Hague court, the negotiations for an international agreement for the protection of fur seals, the steps taken to determine rules of law for an International Prize Court, and the movement for reform in the Kongo State, which is now "in a more hopeful stage." With an expression of gratification because of the peaceful settlement of differences between Bolivia and Peru, the President says:

"From various quarters, directly or indirectly concerned, the intermediation of the United States was sought to assist in a solution of the controversy. Desiring at all times to abstain from any undue mingling in the affairs of sister republics and having faith in the ability of the Governments of Peru and Bolivia themselves to settle their difference in a manner satisfactory to themselves, which, viewed with magnanimity, would assuage all embitterment, this Government steadily abstained from being drawn into the controversy and was much gratified to find its confidence justified by events."

He asks that liberal appropriation be made for the coming Pan-American Conference at Buenos Ayres, his purpose being to appoint a distinguished delegation. Speaking of American capital seeking investment abroad, he says that "this Administration is lending all proper support to legitimate and beneficial American enterprises in foreign countries, the degree of such support being measured by the national advantages to be expected"; but it must consider

whether the Government of any country in question is faithful to the principles of moderation, equity and justice. He continues:

"The Pan-American policy of this Government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government, and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe Doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape from just obligations, or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States. Besides the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals, and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bank soon to be established in Latin America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future."

A part of what he says about Nicaragua is in substance a repetition of Secretary Knox's recent letter. An extract follows:

"I need not rehearse here the patient efforts of this Government to promote peace and welfare among these republics, efforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less unnecessary to rehearse here the sad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been committed by the ~~Latin~~ Government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revolution which had continued ~~more~~ weeks and was in control of almost half of the republic, and ~~at such~~ according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war."

Our Government, he adds, intends to

take such steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and civilization. Explaining why American participation in the Chinese railway loan was to be desired, he says that such participation "seems at last assured." Referring to the recent agreement of China and Japan (involved in the Crane incident), he says that Secretary Knox was convinced that no monopoly of mining privileges was intended. The two Governments have given assurance that the agreement had no purpose inconsistent with the policy of equality of opportunity. He asks for favorable action upon Secretary Knox's plan for reorganizing his department, and speaks of his own recent order providing for the selection of diplomatic secretaries by examination and for the promotion of them by merit. Turning to the Treasury report, he approves the proposed issue of Panama bonds to meet this fiscal year's deficit of \$73,000,000. To avoid a deficit in the coming year he directed that the estimates be made "as low as possible consistent with imperative governmental necessity." Therefore they are less than the current year's appropriations by \$42,818,000, and it is expected that in the coming fiscal year there will be (Panama Canal payments excluded) a surplus of \$35,931,000. He speaks of steps taken for an investigation, to consume two or more years, which will show how the cost of administration may be reduced and the average efficiency of employees increased. An attempt will be made to get rid of existing inequality and injustice in classification and pay. But there must be provision for the removal of old employees who have outlived their usefulness:

"It is impossible to make such provision unless there is adopted a plan of civil pensions. Most of the great industrial organizations, and many of the well-conducted railways of this country, are coming to the conclusion that a system of pensions for old employees, and the substitution therefor of younger and more energetic servants, promotes both economy and efficiency of administration. I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions."

Because of the advancing prices of living, he adds, we cannot save by reducing

salaries. Indeed, it may be necessary to increase them. We can economize by reducing the number of employees and obtaining greater efficiency from those retained. Taking up the Sugar Trust frauds, he says that when the Trust made restitution there was an express reservation in the settlement contract that it should not prevent criminal prosecution:

"It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by Congress at present, pending the probing by the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties."

He expresses the hope and belief that no tariff war, on account of the maximum duties of the new tariff, need be anticipated, because friendly negotiation will secure the elimination of unduly discriminatory provisions in the laws of other countries. As to the scope of his power in connection with the new board of tariff experts, he says:

"An examination of the law and an understanding of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharging the functions imposed upon the Executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comprehensive glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embraced in the tariff law, and to secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members, and have directed them to perform all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years, and I ask from Congress a continuing annual appropriation equal to that already made for its prosecution. I believe that the work of this board will be of prime utility and importance whenever Congress shall deem it wise again to readjust the customs duties. If the facts secured by the tariff board are of such a character as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present tariff law are excessive under the principles of protection as described in the platform of the successful party at the late election, I shall not hesitate to invite the attention of Congress to this fact, and to the necessity for action predicated thereon. Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened revision of the tariff, and until the facts are at hand, after careful and deliberate investigation, upon which such revision can properly be undertaken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it."

In the interest of economy the War Department estimates have been made \$45,000,000 less than those of last year. New projects have been cut out and military

progress has been suspended. There will probably be a special message on the need of army reorganization and of the elimination of the least efficient officers. There should be legislation for additional defenses at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay, where it is proposed that an artificial island shall be the foundation of a fort. Naval estimates are \$38,000,000 less than last year's. He asks for two first-class battleships and one repair vessel. Pointing out the deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law, he seeks legislation empowering him to appoint a commission of inquiry. Quoting the Republican platform's utterance concerning injunctions, he recommends that Congress forbid the issuing of an injunction by any Federal court without notice and without giving the parties a reasonable opportunity to be heard, unless the court is convinced that delay for notice would cause irreparable injury, and unless its opinion is expressed in writing, with the reasons for the same. He says the low rate of postage on second class mail matter caused a loss of \$63,000,000 last year, as the cost of transportation was nine times the postage. This shows that the Government pays "an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals":

"I commend the whole subject to Congress, not unmindful of the spread of intelligence which a low charge for carrying newspapers and periodicals assists. I very much doubt, however, the wisdom of a policy which constitutes so large a subsidy and requires additional taxation to meet it."

The passage of a ship subsidy bill like the one which nearly became a law some time ago is earnestly recommended. He is convinced that the people want postal savings banks:

"I believe them to be necessary in order to offer a proper inducement to thrift and saving to a great many people of small means who do not now have banking facilities, and to whom such a system would offer an opportunity for the accumulation of capital. They will furnish a satisfactory substitute, based on sound principle and actual successful trial in nearly all the countries of the world, for the system of government guaranty of deposits now being adopted in several Western States, which with deference to those who advocate it seems to me to have in it the seeds of demoralization to conservative banking and certain financial disaster."

To those who think that action on this

subject should await the Monetary Commission's report he says he does "not see why the one should be tied up with the other." Conservation of national resources, the anti-Trust law and new laws for interstate corporations are to be subjects of special messages. He asks for authority to appoint a commission to consider plans for the celebration in 1913 of the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. In conclusion he says:

"The country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community, but on the other hand, they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and the general prosperity. Various reasons are given for the high prices. The proportionate increase in the output of gold, which today is the chief medium of exchange and is in some respects a measure of value, furnishes a substantial explanation of at least part of the increase in prices. The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in acreage production, may furnish a further reason. It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but prevails the world over, and that those who would charge increases in prices to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and farm, in respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff or in many instances a very considerable reduction."

Ice Trust Found Guilty

At the close of a trial which has consumed eight weeks, in New York, on the 10th, the American Ice Company, commonly called the Ice Trust, was found guilty of violating the Anti-Trust law of the State. The jury was out an hour and a half. Justice Wheeler, of the Supreme Court, imposed the maximum fine of \$5,000. He expressed regret afterward that a heavier fine was not permitted by the law. A civil suit is pending in which the license of the company (a New Jersey corporation) to do business in the State is involved, and on account of this verdict the license may be revoked. This is the first conviction under the statute, which resembles the

Sherman law and was enacted in 1899. District Attorney Jerome has been criticised for failing to prosecute the company or to procure an indictment. Writing to the Attorney General, he said that a thoro investigation had failed to disclose evidence of the existence of an unlawful combination. The recent prosecution was conducted by a Special Deputy Attorney General. The company is one in which Charles W. Morse, the banker recently convicted and sentenced to be imprisoned fifteen years, was concerned. It acquired ice companies in Baltimore, Washington, Maine and other places, waged successful war upon independents, and excited popular enmity by exacting high prices.

The Controversy with Zelaya

The revolutionists' army in Nicaragua has been occupying a strong position at Rama, confronted there by President Zelaya's forces. On the 8th there were reports from Managua, the capital, that Zelaya was preparing to give up his office and was urging the revolutionists to accept in his place Señor Madriz, Nicaragua's representative in the Central American Peace Court. At Rama, the Government commander, Vasquez, sought a conference with Estrada. A truce was proclaimed, and various propositions were made to the revolutionist chief. At last, Vasquez abruptly demanded surrender, and then Estrada discovered that the conference had been merely a ruse to cause delay and give time for the main body of Vasquez's army to pass around his flank and move upon Bluefields, his undefended base of supplies. Whereupon, in great alarm, he called upon the American Consul at Bluefields for help. It was reported on the 11th that Bluefields was in much danger and that American marines had been landed, with machine guns, to protect the interests of about 150 Americans residing there.—On the 10th there was telegraphed from Managua a long interview with Zelaya, who sought in this way to answer the letter of Secretary Knox. Zelaya said

"The United States unjustly condemns my administration. I prepared to submit to the investigation of a committee of his own choosing, going to surrender my rights to the Presidency if the

charges in his letter were sustained. Secretary Knox has not replied. Defenseless against the hostility of a powerful nation, I must submit, altho I have been condemned unheard.

"This coercion of the United States will not redound to the credit of that nation, whose motives are questioned in all Latin America. The shooting of Groce and Cannon is used as a pretext. Both were amenable to the law of Nicaragua, which distinctly authorizes the shooting of individuals commanding rebels. It is different if a person is captured during the course of an international war. The attempt of Secretary Knox to establish the inviolability of the persons of Americans participating in foreign revolutions will result in constant revolutions, led by immune Americans. Initiative in the shooting of Groce and Cannon was not mine. I simply refused to extend clemency to them after a properly constituted military tribunal had passed upon the case.

"While I am ready to surrender the Presidency, I cannot do it precipitately, as it would result in uprisings by several factions, each of which is eager to secure power. I am in negotiation with the revolutionists to secure their indorsement to a successor who will be acceptable to all parties and have submitted the name of José Madriz, Judge of the Cartago Court. I hope this will obviate the necessity of American intervention, which would be intensely distasteful to the whole of Latin America. I am informed that it is the intention of the United States to prevent my leaving Nicaragua. I do not believe this to be true."

The hostility of the United States, he added, was due to the machinations of President Cabrera, of Guatemala, who had pursued him with relentless enmity since 1906. In that year he had refused to join Cabrera in an offensive and defensive alliance against Mexico, and thus had thwarted Cabrera's "efforts to establish a dictatorship in Central America." —Enrique C. Creel, formerly Mexican Ambassador at Washington, is on his way to that city, where, in behalf of President Diaz, he will submit plans for a peaceful settlement of the controversy. In Congress, Senator Rayner and Representative Sulzer, both Democrats, have introduced resolutions giving President Taft full authority to use the army and navy in dealing with Zelaya. Mr. Rayner's resolution authorizes the President to cause the apprehension of Zelaya and his punishment for murder.

Cuba and Porto Rico

The resignation of Vice President Zayas as chairman of one faction of the dominant party in Cuba, accompanied by the resignation (apparently enforced) of

one of his friends, Señor Saayerio, as Chief of Public Works, is said to indicate that all plans for a fusion of the two factions have failed.—Our Government has been assured by President Gomez that it will be consulted with respect to the pending tariff treaties with Spain and Venezuela, and that the rights of the United States under the existing treaty of reciprocity will not be affected.—Feeling that they have not received their share of the offices, the negroes of Cuba have undertaken to organize a party of their own, under the leadership of Morua Delgado, president of the Senate. A meeting recently held for this purpose at Guines was broken up by the authorities. Several of those present were arrested and sent to jail for thirty days.—The organized workmen of Porto Rico have sent to Washington a petition, and it has been given to President Taft by a committee. It asks for the sanitary inspection of factories and workshops, the abolition of convict labor, better educational advantages for workmen's children, prohibition of the employment of children under fourteen in factories, and the application of eight-hour and employers' liability laws thruout the island. The petitioners assert that legislation for the benefit of labor is opposed by the Unionist party, which controls the Legislative Assembly.—Governor Colton has accepted the excuses of the Unionists, who, on the day of his arrival, raised at half mast an American flag bound with crêpe. They explained that no insult was intended, and he has recommended that prosecution of them be discontinued.

Asquith versus Balfour The campaign in England was formally opened on December 10 by the two leaders, Premier Asquith addressing an immense and enthusiastic audience of Liberals in Albert Hall, and ex-Premier Balfour publishing a manifesto to his constituents. Mr. Asquith began by pointing out that four years ago Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then Premier, had outlined in that hall the reform program of the new Liberal Government. This program the party had labored faithfully to carry into effect, but the will of the people had

been nullified, and as a fitting climax the supplies which the House of Commons had voted had been stopped by the House of Lords. The electors might just as well have spared themselves the trouble of going to the polls in 1906.

"What has been done may be done again. It becomes our first duty to make its recurrence impossible. We shall, therefore, demand authority from the electorate to translate an ancient, unwritten usage into an act of Parliament and to place upon the statute book recognition explicit and complete of the settled doctrine of our Constitution that it is beyond the province of the House of Lords to meddle with any law to any degree or for any purpose with national finance."

The Government, he said, was confronted by three constitutional innovations: First, the claim of the House of Lords to control the levying of taxes; second, its claim to dissolve the popular chamber, altho it could not itself be dissolved; and third, its assertion of the power to make and unmake the executive Government of the Crown. Every one of these revolutionary pretensions they should question for all they were worth. Mr. Asquith reviewed the various bills which had been passed by the House of Commons and rejected by the Lords: The Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Scottish Land Bill, the Education Bill, the Licensing Bill and the Irish Bill. On the last point he declared his belief that the problem could be solved in only one way, "By a policy which will explicitly safeguard the supreme inadvisable authority, and the Imperial Parliament can set up in Ireland a system of both self-government as regards purely Irish affairs. There is not and cannot be any question of separation." Old age pensions had become, he said, a permanent and indestructible part of the constitution, but old age was only one of the hazards to which the industrial population was exposed. The time had come for the State to lend them a helping hand in sickness, invalidity and accident. It was one of the objects of the budget to provide money for a long and costly social campaign. The franchise law, he said, was still encumbered with artificial distinctions and impediments for which there was no justification. The new House of Commons should pass on the question of granting the franchise to women and the Government would not

oppose it. He had not, he said, changed his well-known views upon the question of woman suffrage, notwithstanding the deplorable suicidal policy of a small section of its advocates.—Mr. Balfour's address to his constituents, the electors of the City of London, accused the Liberal Government of engaging in a conspiracy to destroy the constitution by substituting a single chamber government. The Government's claim is simply that the House of Commons—no matter how or when elected, or what its relation to the public opinion of the moment—is to be the uncontrolled master of the fortunes of every class of the community, and no appeal is to be allowed to the community even in the extremest cases. Mr. Balfour put three questions, as follows: May there not be occasions when it is necessary to appeal to the nation on financial matters? Isn't this such an occasion? Does any other machinery exist to secure an appeal except that which the House of Lords has set in motion? He went on to show how much more strongly property in the United States is safeguarded against special taxation than in Great Britain, for no such measure as the British budget could be adopted there without a two-thirds majority of both houses, or become law without national mandate from the still stronger majority of the country, while even if the House of Representatives imposed special taxation, it could be rejected by the Senate or vetoed by the President:

"I am not so immoderate as to demand such security for the British citizens, but only that, if exceptional taxation is imposed at the caprice of a Minister, he should not be deprived of the only means known to the Constitution by which appeal to his fellow-countrymen may be secured."

✱

Dr. Cook's Records As soon as Walter Lounsdale, private secretary to Dr. Frederick A. Cook, arrived at Copenhagen and had delivered the records and report of Arctic exploration to the committee of the University of Copenhagen, the *New York Times* published a statement from two men confessing that they had fabricated the Cook observations.

According to this statement, which is supported by their affidavits, George H. Dunkle, an insurance broker, had approached Dr. Cook with the offer of assistance and had introduced to him August Wedel Loose, an experienced navigator, who at Dr. Cook's request had worked out a series of alleged observations confirming his story of the discovery of the Pole, calculating backward from the date of April 21, 1908. He had stayed at the hotel with Dr. Cook and prepared such observations on the sun and stars as might have been made from the different points along the route and at the Pole. Captain Loose had also written articles for Danish papers supporting Dr. Cook's claims. The two men, according to their affidavit, were to receive \$4,000 for the data, with a bonus of \$500 if the University of Copenhagen accepted the record, but Dr. Cook only paid them \$260, so they came out against him. Dr. Cook's whereabouts is not known. He is reported to be in a sanitarium. The Copenhagen Committee which has been appointed for the examination of Dr. Cook's records is composed of the following: President, Prof. Elis Stromgren, director of the Astronomical Observatory; Dr. C. F. Pechule, astronomer attached to the observatory; Gustav Holm, explorer; Prof. A. B. Yensen, president of the School of Navigation; Dr. Royder, director of the Meteorological Office, and Dr. F. A. Engstrom, director of the Lund Observatory.

✱

The Nobel Prizes According to the will of Alfred Nobel, the dynamite manufacturer, five prizes from the income of his estate are to be awarded every year for the most important discovery in the realms of physics, chemistry and medicine, the greatest work in literature of an idealistic tendency, and the most efficient efforts for the promotion of peace. The selection is in the hands of committees of the Swedish academies of science and art, and, for the peace prize, of the Norwegian Parliament. We give below the recipients of the prizes for this year, together with those of previous years for comparison:

THE RECIPIENTS OF THE NOBEL PRIZES.

PHYSICS: 1901, Wilhelm Konrad Röntgen (German); 1902, H. A. Lorentz (Dutch); 1902, P. Zeeman (Dutch); 1903, Henry Becquerel (French); 1903, Pierre Curie (French); 1903, Madame Skłodowska Curie (Polish); 1904, Lord Rayleigh (English); 1905, Philipp von Lenard (German); 1906, Joseph J. Thomson (English); 1907, Albert A. Michelson (American); 1908, Gabriel Lippman (French); 1909, William Marconi (Italian); 1909, Ferdinand K. Braun (German).

CHEMISTRY: 1901, Jakobus H. van't Hoff (Dutch); 1902, Emil Fischer (German); 1903, Svante Arrhenius (Swedish); 1904, Sir William Ramsay (English); 1905, Adolph von Baeyer (German); 1906, Henri Moissan (French); 1907, Edward Büchner (German); 1908, Ernest Rutherford (English); 1909, Wilhelm Ostwald (German).

MEDICINE: 1901, Emil Behring (German); 1902, Ronald Ross (English); 1903, Niels R. Finsen (Danish); 1904, Ivan Petrovitch Pavlov (Russian); 1905, Robert Koch (German); 1906, Camille Golgi (Italian); 1906, Santiago Ramon y Cajal (Spanish); 1907, Charles Alphonse Laveran (French); 1908, Paul Ehrlich (German); 1908, Elie Metchnikoff (Russian); 1909, Emil Theodor Kocher (Swiss).

LITERATURE: 1901, Armand Sully-Prudhomme (French); 1902, Theodor Mommsen (German); 1903, Björnstjerne Björnson (Norwegian); 1904, Frédéric Mistral (French); 1904, José Echegaray (Spanish); 1905, Henry Sienkiewicz (Polish); 1906, Giosué Carducci (Italian); 1907, Rudyard Kipling (English); 1908, Rudolph Eucken (German); 1909, Selma Lagerlöf (Swedish).

PEACE: 1901, Henri Dunant (Swiss); 1901, Frédéric Passy (French); 1902, Elie Ducommun (Swiss); 1902, Albert Gobat (Swiss);

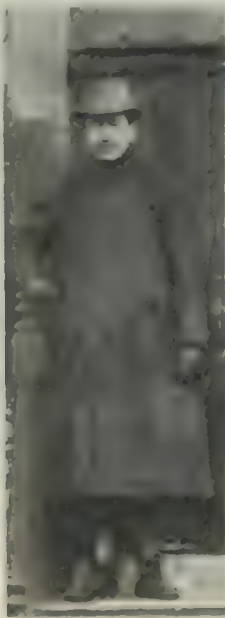


SELMA LAGERLÖF, OF SWEDEN.
Who receives the Nobel Prize in literature.

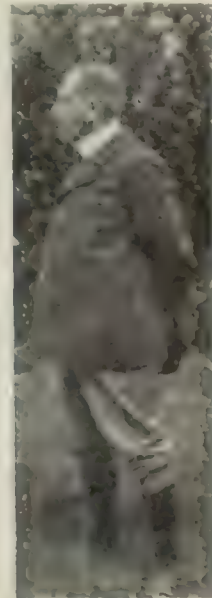
1903, William R. Cremer (English); 1904, Institute of International Law (International); 1905, Bertha von Suttner (Austrian); 1906, Theodore Roosevelt (American); 1907, Louis Renault (French); 1907, Ernesto T. Moneta (Italian); 1908, K. F. Arnoldson (Swedish); 1908, M. F. Baier (Danish); 1909, Paul Henri Benjamin d'Estournelles de Constant (French); 1909, Auguste Beernaert (Belgian).



WILHELM OSTWALD, OF GERMANY.
Who receives the Nobel Prize in chemistry.



WILLIAM MARCONI, OF ITALY.
Who receives half the Nobel Prize in physics.



BARON D'ESTOURNELLES DE CONSTANT, OF FRANCE.
Who receives half the Nobel Prize for the promotion of peace.

The Lords and the Budget

BY THE RIGHT HON. DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE, M. P.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

[The following article is compiled, by special permission, from the speeches, sent for that purpose, of the Chancellor of the British Exchequer. The House of Lords has since rejected the Budget, an unprecedented infraction of the Constitution. It was incumbent on Mr. Lloyd-George, from his office in the Cabinet, to devise the Budget, and it will now be his duty to defend it before the people against the Lords. The present article illustrates the ability and force which he brings to the task.—EDITOR.]

WHEN I first of all came to the Exchequer—when the Prime Minister did me the honor of inviting me to undertake that great office—I fully realized, from the moment I entered the Treasury, that the task in front of me was a difficult one, a delicate one, that it was one of great gravity. I foresaw that there would be a very considerable deficit in the revenue of the coming year, and I knew it would be no easy matter to raise funds in such a way as not to disturb or interfere with the delicate machinery of our national industry.

After all, a tax is a tax. It is not a thing which is desirable in itself. It is not a thing to be sought for. Our protectionist friends always talk as if they were ends in themselves, as if a tax could increase the commercial life of the country. A tax is necessarily an impost—a burden. It has got to come from some pocket, and the only question is whether it won't do more good in the national purse than in the pocket of the individual.

I should like to give a few illustrations by way of showing how the new budget taxes will work. I will take first

of all my own country, which is quite interesting. It is not so very long ago that the South Wales coal field was a very wild, unproductive country, most of it common land. Landlord Parliaments soon handed the property over to the great landlords when they discovered there was mineral value in it. At the present moment the South Wales coal field pays a million and a half per

annum in royalties to just a few landlords and hundreds of thousands in ground rents.

Let me give one or two figures which will show what is done there. First of all, the land is not very rich, it is rather poor agricultural land. They discover coal there. The landlord leases the property to somebody who has the necessary enterprise and capital for purposes of development. The landlord himself does not sink any capital in these properties, only in very rare exceptions. There are just a few. Somebody else works it,

somebody else faces the risk of a loss, and the landlord takes sixpence a ton in the way of royalties.

Then we come to the surface. Workmen must be employed for the purpose



DAVID LLOYD-GEORGE.

of carrying on mining operations, and the workmen must have homes. So they start building, and the landlord then says: "Yes, certainly; by all means you may build, but you have got to pay a ground rent."

There is land now leased in the valleys in South Wales for which, tho even within living memory (it may be only a few years ago in some cases) it produced only a shilling an acre, the landlord is getting 30 pounds and 40 pounds per acre per annum, simply for the permission to build a few cottages upon it. They are able to build on lease, and in about sixty years the whole of this land will fall into the landlords' hands.

The Rhondda Valley is one of the greatest coal fields in South Wales. In the year 1851 the total population of the valley was only a thousand. Today the population is 132,000. The landlords receive annually £200,000 in royalties. They receive £30,000 a year in ground rents.

The colliery proprietors there pay in rates £54,000 a year. The landlords do not pay a penny. They charge for the minerals, they charge for the surface; whenever land is wanted for water works they charge heavy prices for it; railways have to pay, and between all these charges industry is burdened, and all the landlords do not contribute a penny toward the heavy and growing rates of the district.

There was a case given to me from South Wales of a company which had sunk a good deal of money in mining operations. They sent me their balance sheet. This company paid £3,500 in rates, they made a profit of £3,000, and the landlords got £10,600—more than the profits and the rates together—and yet they never sunk a penny in the mine and do not pay one halfpenny toward the rates of the district.

When I come along and say, "Here, gentlemen, you have escaped long enough—it is your turn now; I want you to pay just 5 per cent. on the £10,000 odd."

"Five per cent.," they say to me. "You are a thief; you are worse, you are an attorney; worst of all, you are a Welshman."

That is always the crowning epithet.

Well, I do not apologize—I could not help it, and if I could, I would not. I am proud of the little land among the hills. But whenever they hurl my nationality at my head, I say to them: "You hypocrites! Pharisees! You are the people who in every peroration always talk about our being one kith and kin thruout the empire, from the old man of Hoy in the north down to Van Dieman's Land in the south." And yet if any one dares to aspire to any position who does not belong to the particular nationality which they have dignified by choosing their parents from they have no use for him. Well, they have got to stand the Welshman this time!

I have been inquiring into what is happening in England recently. Landlords have no nationality; their characteristics are cosmopolitan. A case was given me the other day from Yorkshire, of all places in the world, and as it illustrates practically every tax which I propose in my budget, I will tell this story. As I have it on the authority of the managing director—well, he is responsible.

It is the story of a district in Yorkshire which four or five years ago was purely agricultural—really agricultural, receiving half its rates as agricultural land from the general taxes. There was not within four miles of it an industry, not a factory, not a coal mine. And some very enterprising mining investors came along and said, "We think there's coal here." And they went to the landlord and said, "Will you allow us to dig for coal here?"

He replied, "For a consideration, of course. I will only charge you 6pence a ton on all the coal that comes up."

They said, "What about the surface?"

"Ah, certainly; I will sell you any surface land you want for the purpose, for a consideration."

"Well, what do you want?" they said. "You are receiving now 15s. 6d. an acre. What will you want from us?"

"Well," he said, "four pounds an acre."

Then they said to him, "We must bring workmen here, and as there are no cottages we shall have to build them, and we propose building a model village." And they built one of the most

beautiful model villages in the kingdom.

When they asked, "Will you allow us to build a few cottages?" he said, "Certainly, but I shall want a small return—£6 or £10 an acre—quite moderate."

This landlord is really a most moderate landlord. The land was at 15s. 6d. and he charges £10. Well, that is only eighteen times the value of the land. I can give cases where landlords have charged thirty, forty, even a hundred times the value of the land. This man has been most moderate—only eighteen times its value.

Then he said to them, "There is the fish pond, rather near your model village. I don't think it will be worth much afterwards, whatever it's worth now. So I think you had better take it." The mining speculators replied, "All right. It will be rather good sport to fish either for trout or tadpoles."

The landlord: "I am getting £1 for it now; I will let you have it for eighteen guineas a year, cheap."

They started. They spent half a million without knowing what would happen. It was a real speculation, a real risk. They took it on, spent half a million, discovered the coal, and the landowner is getting royalties now at the rate of nearly £20,000 per annum. He is getting, in addition to the £4 per annum for every acre of land out of the surface used by the colliery—he is getting £6 to £10 per annum per acre for all the cottages there. He charges £4 per annum for tipping rubbish, and £10 per annum for each workmen's cottage. And he is making a good thing out of it—a very good thing out of it.

Recently they were prospering and getting more and more coal and in a very short time they will be paying £400,000 per annum for this land for the royalties alone. The landlord has never spent a penny upon it. Recently they wrote him and said, "We want more ground to build cottages on."

He said, "Certainly, for £150 per acre"—the land now for agricultural purposes being worth about £20 per acre and the landlord getting half his rates paid out of the general taxation of the country in respect to the fact that it is agricultural land.

What happens? He said to them, "I

will let you have this land at £150 per acre," but he added, "No public house to be erected—without the consent of the landlord."

If consent is given an extra premium is required. I like a man who puts a high value on his principles. Here, at any rate, is a man who won't part with them without an extra premium.

Where does my Budget come in? It comes in rather late, I admit. It ought to have come in in one of the earlier chapters? Still, it comes in soon enough to give the story a happy ending. When the £40,000 royalty comes, 5 per cent. for the first time will come to the State. The land outside—the land which is nominally agricultural land, but which is now valuable building land, will pay a halfpenny in the pound. When it is sold we will get 20 per cent. on the increase. And when the landlord passes away to another sphere we shall then get the dead rent, say 20 per cent. on the increase.

More than that. We have had another little provision. We have considered his case thoroly. When these cottages fall in and his heir comes and walks in for the whole of this beautiful model village—this model landlord of a model village—the State will then, under this Budget, say, "Very well, if you really must take all the property I think we had better get a toll of 10 per cent. off it, at any rate. We shall be able to do something for the people who live in these cottages."

We have got another little provision. The 5 per cent. only applies to existing collieries. But we have got a special provision for future collieries. We shall then ask not 5 per cent. of the royalty, but 20 per cent.

Let me call attention to one provision in this lease, because it really casts a strange, almost weird, light upon the landlords' ideal of rural life in this country. There is a clause in the lease of this model village that no persons shall reside in any of these cottages if they have been convicted of an offense against the game laws. No person shall reside there if the landlord or his agent has any objection to him. And this is a free country!

Here is a poor miner who is guilty—of what? Of doing something which

the landlord spends his life in doing—and which I have done myself many a time—without a license—only in Wales. What happens? Not merely is he to be fined, but he is to be deprived, as far as this gentleman is concerned, of the opportunity for all time of earning a decent living for himself and his family. All I can say is that a provision of the sort in any lease is an outrage.

Well, these are the taxes. I have given illustrations of them. I defy any reasonable man anywhere to say that there is any injustice in taxing men under the conditions, when the State needs the money. We want money for the defense of the country; to provide the pensions of the old people who have been spending their lives in tilling the soil at a very poor pittance, in sinking those mines, risking their lives. And when they are old we do not want to starve them or humiliate them; and we say what better use can you make of wealth than to use it for the purpose of picking up the broken, healing the wounded, curing the sick, bringing a little more light, comfort and happiness to the aged? These men ought to feel honored that Providence has given them the chance to put a little into the poor-box, and since they won't do it themselves we have got to do it for them.

We are fighting in the House of Commons. We have had a prolonged fight—one of the longest fights in the history of the House. We are getting thru. It has got a very dangerous passage still before it is safe. If it does not get thru there, then it will come to the people, and there will be two questions to settle. One is the Budget, the next will be the House of Lords. They will both be on the same ballot paper. It will be the last time, probably, the question will be asked,

It is an old question, and it is time it should be answered. Who is to govern—the people or the peers? We must depend upon the people. We may be inviting opinion on these questions within the next few weeks—momentous weeks in the history of England. I don't know of any time which is so charged with matters of moment for the destiny of this great country as the present. You will probably soon have to settle these

problems. It may be within the course of the next few months the future of Britain will depend on not merely the intelligence, the clearness of vision, but the courage the people will display in the real hour of their trial.

What will the Lords do? Frankly it is a matter which concerns them far more than it concerns us. The more irresponsible and featherbrained among them want to throw it out. But what will the rest do? It will depend on the weather. There are some who are not fair-weather sailors, and they will go on. But poor Lord Lansdowne—with his creaking old ship and his mutinous crew—there he is; he has got to sail thru the narrows with one eye on the weather glass and the other on the forecastle.

But it does not depend on him. It will depend, in the first place, probably on the reports from the country. The most important gentleman in the business is not Lord Lansdowne, with his adroit management of the House of Lords. The real sailing master is Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, the chief whip of the Tory party; and the Ancient Mariner is engaged at the present moment in trying to decide whether it is safe to shoot the albatross. He will probably not decide until too late. But still this is the great constitutional party, and if there is one thing more than another better established about the British Constitution it is this, that the Commons, and the Commons alone, have the complete control of supply and ways and means; and what our fathers established thru centuries of struggle and of strife—even bloodshed—we are not going to be traitors to.

As long as the Constitution gave rank and possession and power to the Lords it was not to be interfered with. As long as it secured even their sports from intrusion and made interference with them a crime; as long as the Constitution enforced royalties and ground rents and fees and premiums and fines, and all the black retinue of exaction; as long as it showered writs and summonses and injunctions and distresses and warrants to enforce them, then the Constitution was inviolate. It was sacred. It was something that was put in the same category with religion, that no man should

with rude hands touch, something that the chivalry of the nation ought to range itself in defense of. But the moment the Constitution looks round; the moment the Constitution begins to discover that there are millions of people outside park gates who need attention—then the Constitution is to be torn to pieces.

Let them realize what they are doing. They are forcing a revolution. The Lords may decree a revolution, but the people will direct it. If they begin, issues will be raised that they little dream of. Questions will be asked which are now whispered in humble voices, and answers will be demanded then with authority. The question will be asked whether five hundred men—ordinary men, chosen accidentally from among the unemployed—should override the judgment, the deliberate judgment, of millions of people who are engaged in the industry which makes the wealth of the country.

That is one question. Another will be, Who ordained that a few should have the land of Britain as a perquisite? Who made ten thousand people owners of the

soil, and the rest of us transgressors in the land of our birth?

Who is it who is responsible for the scheme of things whereby one man is engaged thru life in grinding labor to win a bare and precarious subsistence for himself, and when, at the end of his days, he claims at the hands of the community he served a poor pension of eightpence a day, he can only get it thru a revolution, and another man who does not toil receives every hour of the day, every hour of the night, while he slumbers, more than his poor neighbor receives in a whole year of toil?

Where did the table of that law come from?

Whose fingers inscribed it?

These are the questions that will be asked. The answers are charged with peril for the order of things the peers represent; but they are fraught with rare and refreshing fruit for the parched lips of the multitude which have been treading the dusty road along which the people have marched thru the dark ages which are now merging into light.

LONDON, ENGLAND



On an Embroidered Binding

(King Charles the First's Copy of the Cambridge Bible)

BY FREDERIC FAIRCHILD SHERMAN

CLOTHED in the crimson of an English king,
And blazoned with rare broderies of gold,
Of silver and of colors that still hold
The glory of a Past that poets sing—
The holy book Charles read—this precious thing—
Remains to show how in the days of old
God's word was treasured by the brave and bold,
With whose renown earth's farthest corners ring.

The humblest soul to common labor bred,
Comfort can find in every precious page
Of this great book magnificently bound,
And, reading here where once a monarch read
His words who reigns forever, age to age,
The peace that passeth knowledge may be found.



KING'S HEAD TAVERN.

Illustration from "Inns and Taverns of Old London," by Henry C. Shelley.

Published by L. C. Page & Company.

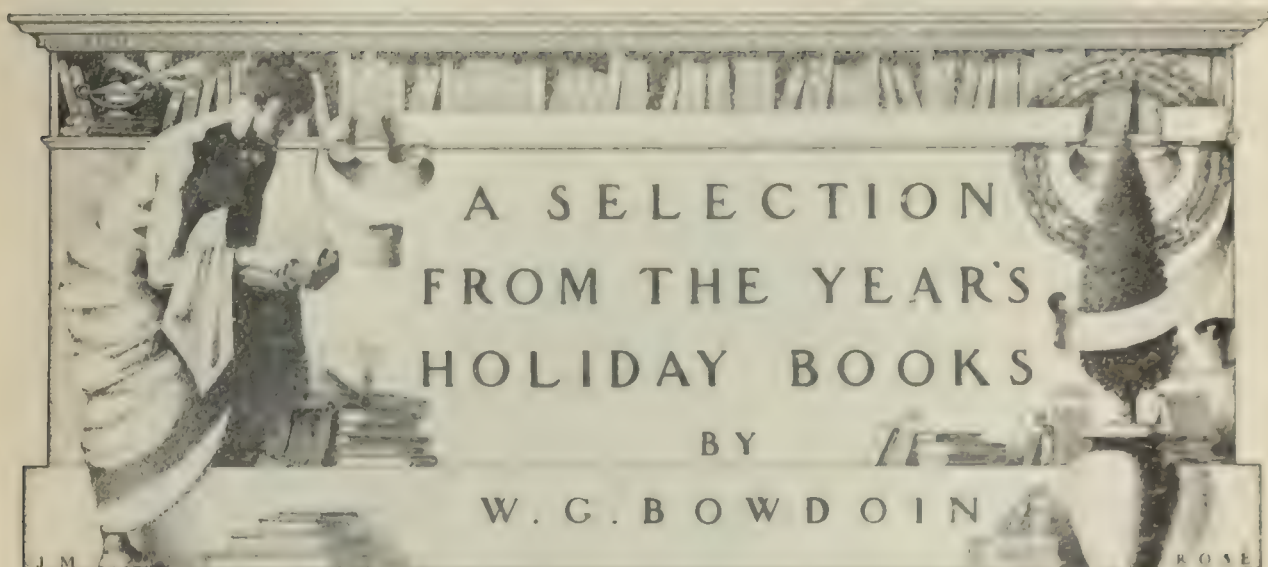
Thru the doors of the White Hart, Boar's Head, the "Devil Tavern," and many another old landmark, passes again that stream of fashionable, literary and professional folk who gambled and gossiped and vitalized the time and place without knowing that they had started the first impulse toward present day club life.



ANNE OF AVONLEA.

From "Anne of Avonlea" by L. M. Montgomery.

ANNE OF AVONLEA, by L. M. Montgomery, published by L. C. Page & Company, is a sequel to "Anne of Green Gables," of whose heroine Mr. Clemens (Mark Twain) wrote, "The most delightful child since the immortal Alice." In "Anne of Avonlea" the old, familiar characters are again seen, and some new, equally interesting ones are introduced.



A SELECTION FROM THE YEAR'S HOLIDAY BOOKS

BY

W. C. BOWDOIN

The Arabian Nights. Their Best Known Tales. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. 12 color plates. Decorated cover. Gilt top. Pictorial end papers. Scribner's. \$2.50.

Legends of the Alhambra. By Washington Irving. With illustrations and decorations by George Hood, and an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Rubricated title page. Six color plates and frontispiece, also in color. Gilt top and fancy end papers. Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$2.50.

The Peter Newell Calendar for 1910. With drawings by Peter Newell. Colored cover and various months in tint. In a box. Harper's. \$1.

The Courtin'. By James Russell Lowell. Set to pictures by Arthur I. Keller. Engraved and triple-tinted frontispiece. Tinted title page. Facsimile of the original manuscript of the poem included. Pictorial end papers. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.50.

Jane Jones and Some Others. By Ben King. Illustrations in color by John A. Williams. Title page and borders tinted in vert. Chicago: Forbes & Co. In a box. \$2.

Retrospections of an Active Life. By John Bigelow. Illustrated with 48 portraits in half-tone. Three volumes in a box. Baker & Taylor. \$12.

The American Girl. By Harrison Fisher. With a foreword by James Carrington. 12 plates in full color and a portrait of Mr. Fisher. Engraved and tinted title page. In a box. Scribner's. \$3.50.

Girls of Today. With 23 engravings in color and 72 in black and white. By Clarence F. Underwood. With poems by various authors. Tinted and decorated title page. Fancy end papers. F. A. Stokes. \$3.

City People. By James Montgomery Flagg. With numerous drawings and cartoons by the author. Scribner's. \$3.50.

Modes and Manners of the Nineteenth Century as Represented in the Pictures and Engravings of the Time. Translated by M. Edwards. With an introduction by Grace Ryan. 1900-1888. Numerous color and other plates. Tinted title page. Gilt top. 3 vols. in a box. Dutton. \$7.

Hogarth's London. Pictures of the Manners of the Eighteenth Century. By Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A. Illustrated. Frontispiece in photogravure. Rubricated title page. Gilt top. Dutton. \$4.80.

Inns and Taverns of Old London. Setting Forth the Historical and Literary Associations of Those Ancient Hostleries, Together with an Account of the Most Notable Coffee Houses, Clubs and Pleasure Gardens of the British Metropolis. By Henry C. Shelley. Rubricated title page. Colored frontispiece reproduced in this issue and other illustrations from photographs and rare old prints. Gilt top. Boston: F. C. Page. \$2.

The Prince of Egypt. A Tale of an Elizabethan Street. Set to pictures by George Crowell. Frontispiece in color by Henry B. Matthews. Gilt top and decorative end papers. B. W. Dodge. \$2.75.

Prince Henry. By Henry James. With illustrations in color by Louis Boardell. 32 color plates. Rubricated title page. Gilt top. Decorative cover. Houghton, Mifflin. \$7.50.

Dutch New York. By Esther Singleton. With numerous illustrations. Frontispiece in photogravure. Decorated and tinted title page. Decorative head pieces. Gilt top. Dodd, Mead. \$3.50.

The Maine Woods. By Henry D. Thoreau. Illustrated by Clifton Johnson. Frontispiece in photogravure. Rubricated title page introducing portrait of Thoreau. Gilt top. Crowell. \$2.

One Hundred Country Houses. Modern American Examples. By Aymar Embury II. Copiously illustrated. Decorated cover. Century. \$3.

The Garden in the Wilderness. By a Hermit. Illustrated by the author and Bentley. Title page in Malachite tint. Gilt top. Baker & Taylor Co. \$1.50.

The American Flower Garden. By Neltje Blanchan. Planting lists by Leonard Barron. Illustrated with 92 full-page photographs. Rubricated title page. Colored frontispiece. Gilt Top. Double-day, Page. \$5.

Beautiful Children, Immortalized by the Masters. By C. Haldane McFall. With 50 reproductions in color of famous paintings. Edited by T. Leman Hare. Pictorial title page in tint. Gilt top. Dodd, Mead. \$5.

The House of Happiness. Made by Eliza M. Heath and Beatrice Stevens. 20 illustrations. Engraved and colored. Decorated cover. \$1.00. Ward, 500 Broadway, New York.

The Works of James. Based on the Bible Narrative of His Life as Healed and Guided by Christ. By Charles James. Edited by the Supreme Council, Master as His Own Summary of His Own Life. Arranged by John S. Lewis. Frontispiece with illustration of Jesus. In a box. San Francisco: The Elderly & Co. \$2.00.

How to Live in the World. Translated by A. J. S. Smith, M.D. Frontispiece in color. Rubricated title page. Frontispiece in color in full-tone. F. A. Stokes. \$1.00.

Illustrations to the Bible. By J. R. Smith, D.D. The Bible of Jesus Christ illustrated by modern painters. Rubricated title page. Crowell. \$1.50.

The Book of Christmas. With an introduction by Hamilton W. Brown and an account of the Christmas of George Washington. With 24 plates after and with text in color. Decorative title page. Gilt top. Washington: \$1.25.

Christmas in Art. The Nativity as Depicted by Artists of the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. By Frederick Keppel. With numerous illustrations, chiefly reproductions of rare prints in the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale. Rubricated title page. Duffield. \$2.50.

Where the Laborers Are Few. By Margaret Deland. Illustrated by Alice Barber Stephens. Title page and Marginalia in green tint. Gilt top. Harper's. \$1.50.

Beasley's Christmas Party. By Booth Tarkington. Illustrated by Ruth Sypherd Clements. Double tinted title page. Frontispiece and other illustrations in color. Harper's. \$1.25.

Carlotta's Intended. By Ruth McEnery Stuart. Forget-me-not Edition. Frontispiece in tint. Decorative title page in 3 colors. Gilt top. Harper's. \$1.25.

The Lilac Girl. By Ralph Henry Barbour. With illustrations in color by Clarence F. Underwood. Decorations by Edward Stratton Holloway. Title page in tint. Marginalia in black and white. In a box. Philadelphia: Lippincott. \$2.

What Does Christmas Really Mean? A sermon begun by John T. McCutcheon, continued by Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. Rubricated and green tinted title page. Malachite borders. 50 cents.

You and Some Others. Being Poems for Occasions. By Agnes Greene Foster. The decorations by Will Jenkins. Frontispiece by S. Young Hunter after his painting in the Tate Gallery, London. Decorative title page. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. Boxed. \$1.25.

Anna of Avonlea. By L. M. Montgomery. With frontispiece and cover in color by George Gibbs. Frontispiece reproduced in this issue. Boston: L. C. Page. \$1.50.

Their Heart's Desire. By Frances Foster Perry. With illustrations by Harrison Fisher and decorations by Theodore B. Haggood. Six color plates. Title page and marginalia in purple and gold. In a box. Dodd, Mead. \$2.

... of the Middle Ages. Compiled by Eveline Warner Brainerd. Thumb Nail Series. Frontispiece in tint. Title page in red and blue. The Century Co. \$1.

Lead Kindly Light. Intimations from Cardinal Newman's hymn. By John Sheridan Zelic. Dodd, Mead. 75 cents.

My Country. An illustrated and illuminated version of the American national anthem. By Walter Little. Illuminated title page. The Tandy-Thomas Co. \$1.

Thanatopsis. By William Cullen Bryant. With illustrations and text etched from sketches by Walworth Stilson. Rough edges. The Tandy-Thomas Co. \$10.

The Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyam. By Edward Fitzgerald. With an introduction by Wallace Rice. Rubricated title page. Headpieces and head bands. Chicago: McClurg. 50 cents.

Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyam. By Edward Fitzgerald. (Author's final revision.) With the Literal Omar. Being a Version of Those Quotations of the Original upon which Fitzgerald's Poem was Based. Edited by Arthur Guiterman. With 8 illustrations by Gilbert James. Rubricated and decorated title page. Rubricated colophon. In a box. Paul Elder & Co. \$1.50.

Rubáiyat of Omar Khayyam. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald. Edited with introduction and notes by Reynold Alleyne Nicholson, Litt. D., Lecturer on Persian in the University of Cambridge. 16 illustrations in color by Gilbert James. Engraved title page. Persian borders and decorations. Macmillan. \$2.50.

Pewter and the Amateur Collector. By Edwards J. Gale. With 43 plates illustrating the subject. Uncut edges. Gilt top. Scribner's. \$2.50.

Any of the books reviewed or advertised in this number will be sent by THE INDEPENDENT on receipt of price.



THE chief charm of *The Arabian Nights*, as edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith, lies in the illustrations by Maxfield Parrish. As usual, Mr. Parrish sees things just a trifle differently than do other illustrators and he has worked his pictures out according to his own ideas. He seems to have been particularly happy in his illustration of "The Fisherman and the Genie." The black and white reproduction gives but a hint of the original with its delicately modulated gradation of color and its cunning contrasts. This edition of *The Arabian Nights* will not be relegated to the realm of children's books but will be treasured by their elders.

The Legends of the Alhambra abound in the marvels with which the "Arabian Nights" familiarized the Western World, but as told by Irving give us something of high ideals of chivalry, the active valor of patriotism, the poetry of a love which is Oriental in its abandon, its glowing

speech, and its luxury of setting, and strikes the note of sentiment quite as distinctly as the older stories struck the note of passion. George Hood had a noble theme for his illustrative task, which he has delightfully accomplished.

The Peter Newell Calendar for 1910 contains thirteen leaves in brilliant tints. There is one for each month and a cover showing a girl all dressed in blue feeding the New Year with a spoon. As personified the young year looks its age. The calendar lacks the uniqueness of Newell's "Hole Book" of last year, but, nevertheless, the artist's conception of the symbolism of the months differs essentially from the conventional.

Lowell's ever popular poem, *The Courtin'*, with its homely sentimental appeal, comes to us again this year with a new dressing, in which the pictures, in color, are by Arthur I. Keller. Lowell has said of this poem that it was the result almost of pure accident. A few



DRAWING BY HARRISON FISHER
From Fisher's "The American Girl" (Charles Scribner's Sons)

more accidents like the one that gave us *The Courtin'* could easily be endured for the sake of their enrichment of literature. It was a happy idea to include in the book a facsimile of the original manuscript.

In 1898 Forbes & Co., of Boston and Chicago, issued a volume of *Ben King's Verse*. This year the same firm are is-

suing *Jane Jones and Some Others*, by the same Ben King, in an *édition de luxe*. The quaint conceits of King have been illustrated by John A. Williams in such a manner as to illuminate the text and to accent their humor. Ben King was essentially a light-hearted singer of songs, appealing because of their spontaneity, but the world lost him at an age

when his work seemed to have but just begun.

The *Retrospections of an Active Life*

She appears in happy moods, in society, in sport, in a dozen ways as only Mr. Fisher could possibly present her. The



THE NATIVITY

By Albert Dürer. (ARTIST'S). Original in the collection of the University of Bonn. From the collection of the University of Bonn.

by John Bigelow is an important contribution to contemporary history that deserves more consideration than can here be given to the book, so must be reserved for review later. The portrait of Mr. Bigelow appears in this issue as an insert.

Some new and some older conceptions of femininity by Harrison Fisher are given a place in *The American Girl*

frontispiece of the volume is reproduced herewith in black and white.

Girls of Today contains a collection of the drawings of Clarence F. Underwood, some of which are in full color. The book is still further embellished with appropriate bits of verse, one of which is herewith reproduced. The book includes some of the best of Mr. Underwood's recent work.

The charm of the country finds many eulogists, but James Montgomery Flagg has recognized something of the charm that belongs to the dwellers in the cities and he has filled a portfolio with drawings of *City People*. Every picture in

this book, from the girl who holds out her hands to you on the first page to the very end, has a story to tell that is worth the telling. The artist has his own ideas about the things he pictures and he expresses those ideas in his own way. The



Copyright, 1910, by The Century Company

CARPENTER HOUSE, LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN
Howard Slaw, architect. From "One Hundred Houses."



A WATER GARDEN

A brook, falling down the sward between trees and bushes and among growths, may be turned back to overflow a bit of low lying meadow and become the principal factor in a water garden. From Blanchan's "The American Flower Garden." (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

hinges upon the substitution of a girl for her brother, who was fever-stricken, and what happened in consequence.

The combination of Henry James and Joseph Pennell in *Italian Hours* was exceedingly happy. The two masters working in their own fields have produced a charming holiday book. The notes by Henry James on various visits to Italy are, in this volume, collected for the first time. They refer in the main to visits made some years ago. The various papers, however, have dates affixed so that it is easily possible to identify the period of Mr. James's visit. The illustrations are in low tones but are well executed, as Pennell always executes.

Dutch New York, to which we made some reference in our issue of September 30, is perhaps the most important book thus far issued that bears the name of Esther Singleton as author. Her earlier work consisted for the most part of compilations, but in *Dutch New York* she attempts to draw a picture of the daily life of the worthy burghers, their wives and children, their orchards and gardens, their dwelling places, furniture, silver, glass, curios, and ornaments, their housekeeping, servants and slaves, their provisions for the education of their children, their business, recreations, and, in point of fact, to give a comprehensive view of *Dutch New York*, in which she has done a very conscientious and painstaking piece of work.

The Maine Woods, by Henry D. Thoreau, in new edition, is one of the

holiday books of the present year. The first of the included papers, entitled "Ktaadn," was originally published in the *Union Magazine* (New York) in 1848; the second, "Chesuncook," came

out in the *Atlantic Monthly* in 1858; while the third paper, on "The Allegash and East Branch," was included in a volume published by Ticknor and Fields in 1864. *The Maine Woods* is a companion to *Cape Cod*, to which we made reference last year. Clifton Johnson has, in the cases of both books, followed in Thoreau's footsteps, seeing, as far as may be, with the great naturalist's eyes and confirming the sight with a camera. In the case of *The Maine Woods* few if any changes have taken place since Thoreau wrote of them half a century or more ago.

One Hundred Country Houses contains a collection of modern American examples of country homes gathered from here and there all over the United States. Out of the array of New England Colonial, Southern Colonial, Classic Revival, Dutch Colonial, Spanish or Mission, American Farm-house, Elizabethan, Modern English, Italian, Art Nouveau, and Japanese that the author has included in his book, he is, indeed, fastidious who cannot find something that suits him as a design for a country house. The reproduction here given shows one of the included houses in the Italian style

as designed by Howard Shaw.

The Garden in the Wilderness is a sympathetic account of the experience of



DUTCH CLOCK IN THE VAN
CORTLANDT MANOR HOUSE
(From Singleton's "Dutch New
York," (Doubt, Macmillan & Co.)



JOHN BIGELOW AT NINETY-TWO

This portrait gives a suggestion of the energy and intellectual acumen which mark every page of the author's "Retrospections of an Active Life," one of the classic biographies, three volumes full of letters, anecdotes, personalia and glimpses of great persons and great events

(Reproduced by permission of The Baker & Taylor Co.)

an artist and his wife in garden-making. The pages of the book teem with bright, sparkling descriptive matter. The garden of its pages is a real garden, filled not only with flowers but with the problems that must of necessity go with the successful growing of both vegetables and flowers. Garden-making, it seems, is full of sentiment and a process adapted for drawing people together. The book gives a new and vital significance to the old lines:

"When tired of life and all its busy scenes,
Go out into the garden and hide behind the
beans."

The book is really a most delightful one, and a garden hater who started to read it could not escape conversion into a garden lover. *The American Flower Garden*, while it does not touch upon the sentimental side at all, is notwithstanding full of practical hints as to the making of a flower garden. It is a pity that the limitations of space of necessity curtail the notice this book deserves. The cultivation of flowers is so fascinating that a good book about gardens always has a market. One of the illustrations from this book, a fair sample of the rest, is herewith reproduced.

The author of *Beautiful Children* has drawn upon the Continental galleries for the numerous illustrations of the book which are derived from some of the greatest masters. A decided contrast exists between the children as pictured by the several masters. In some cases the adult overshadows the juvenile, but the pictures are exceedingly interesting. The colored plates delightfully carry out the color schemes in the originals from which they were derived.

In our annual contests for vacation and children pictures, we have sometimes found, on turning over the photographs to look at the names on the back, that we had picked out several photographs by Miss Ella M. Boulton. We have then, in order to avoid the appearance of partiality, been obliged to be really partial and to throw out arbitrarily some of her photographs that others might have a chance. But our readers, who, to judge from their letters, love the Boulton children as well as we, will be glad to know that she has published a volume entitled *The Book of Happy Days*. Among the

illustrations "The Bath" and "Supper-Time," which we published in our Vacation Number, June 3, 1909, appear here in larger half-tones. Appropriate verses selected or written by Miss Boulton and Miss Stevens are printed opposite the pictures in typewritten text.

A collation from Scriptural narrative has been made by Edna S. Little under the title of *The Works of Jesus*. In this volume the author has included as nearly as possible a chronological record of the deeds of Christ, and has appended The Sermon on the Mount as the accepted summary of the doctrines of the Great Teacher.

With Christ in Palestine is made up of four addresses by A. T. Schofield, M. D. These four addresses were given in the autumn of 1905 by request of a London Club, and were based upon a visit to the Holy Land during the preceding year. The subjects of the addresses were: Bethlehem, or the Birth of Christ; Nazareth, or the Life of Christ; Capernaum, or the Work of Christ, and Jerusalem, or the Death of Christ. The frontispiece of this book is reproduced herewith in color.

The distinctive feature in *Bethlehem to Olivet* is the inclusion of exclusively modern paintings to illustrate the life of Jesus Christ. Thirty full-page plates have been included in the book derived largely from the English, French and German schools. A brief chapter has been supplied by Dr. Miller to accompany each of the plates. These have been arranged chronologically, and the most important points in Christ's life are thus both pictured and described.

It was an excellent idea to gather together old and new thoughts upon Christmas and mass them together in a book called *The Book of Christmas*. At the end of nearly two thousand years Christmas shows no signs of decrepitude or weariness else there would be lacking inspiration to write about it so constantly. As Mr. Mabie happily says in his introduction, *The Book of Christmas* is "a book of joy in the sadness of the world, a book of play in the work of the world, a book of consolation in the sorrow of the world."

It is most interesting to understand what conceptions artists have of the first Christmas. For the purpose of enlight-

ening us on this point Frederick Keppel has collected much data regarding the Nativity as depicted by artists of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries under the general title of *Christmas in Art*. The illustrative features of the book include the reproduction of rare prints in the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale as executed by Giotto, Albert Dürer, Peter Paul Rubens, Murillo and some others. One of Dürer's line engravings has been reproduced in connection with this text.

Margaret Deland preaches a powerful Christmas sermon in her little story called *Where the Laborers are Few*. A one-legged acrobat, by means of a bad fall that wrenches his knee and lays him up for several days, does a clergyman's work, and in the story is shown the way to do the missionary work he was anxious to do. The illustrations are by Alice Barber Stephens and the text pages are rendered attractive by means of green marginalia.

Booth Tarkington has written a very pleasing little Christmas story under the title of *Beasley's Christmas Party*. It has a dash of journalism in it as well as of politics, business, gossip and other incidentals, but the best feature of the book is the romance it contains. The silent figure of the lawyer sacrificing himself for the crippled

child stands out as a background against which is thrown as a spotlight the love of a man for a woman, or, perhaps, it would be more in accordance with the realism of the story, to say the love of a woman for a man.

Ruth McEnery Stuart has also written a Christmas story entitled *Carlotta's Intended*. It is full of pathos in its commingling of Irish and Italian types. A mother's and a father's ambition for their daughter, the unfolding of the love of a young Italian girl, and the self-sacrifice of a poor, crippled Irishman are the incidents that Mrs. Stuart has skillfully combined into a story that makes a strong appeal to any one with the least sentiment in his makeup.

Ralph Henry Barbour's contribution to this year's fiction is under the title of *The Lilac Girl*. It is not so good as *My Lady of the Fog* of last year. The mystery of love has again inspired Mr. Barbour and he brings the man and the woman together at last in spite of blundering on the part of the man and uncertainty on the part of the woman. So long as romance is brought to fruition

the reader ought to be satisfied with it. *The Lilac Girl* ends as did all the old time fairy tales with "and so they were married and lived happy ever afterward."

ADVICE TO A GIRL.

Never love unless you can
Bear with all the faults of man!
Men sometimes will jealous be
Though but little cause they see,
And hang the head as discontent,
And speak what straight they will repent.



From Clarence F. Underwood's "Girls of Today." (F. A. Stokes Co.)

Men, that but one saint adore,
Make a show of love to more;
Beauty must be scorned in none,
Though but truly served in one:
For what is courtship but disguise?
True hearts may have dissembling eyes.

Men, when their affairs require,
Must awhile themselves retire;
Sometimes hunt, and sometimes hawk,
And not ever sit and talk:—
If these and such-like you can bear,
Then like, and love, and never fear!

— Thomas Campion.

John T. McCutcheon, the cartoonist, drew a picture that was published in the *Chicago Tribune* that forms the basis of the book *What Does Christmas Really Mean?* Mr. McCutcheon left his own query unanswered but Jenkin Lloyd Jones has taken up the unfinished thread of the picture story, and in the conversation given between the boy and his mother, the true story of the significance of Christmas as taught in the Scriptures is set forth in narrative form. The simple but eloquent story of Christ is retold, together with some of his parables applied to present-day problems. The lesson of the book cannot fail of being useful in this day and generation when Christmas loses so much of its true significance in the worldly side of the festival that is so much accented.

Some Christmas thoughts are included in *You and Some Others* as written by Agnes Greene Foster. One of the quartrains reads as follows:

A Christmas might be Christmas
Without a thing to cook;
But, oh, the joyless Christmas
Without, at least, one book.

In *Anne of Avonlea* we have a contribution to the holiday fiction. It is by no means a great work but is rather a somewhat commonplace story of a school teacher of some imagination, a type of thousands of other teachers all over the land who are doing conscientious work in and out of school and who draw old and young to them by means of pleasing personality. The character drawing is sketchy and in no instance does it rise into the realm of a masterpiece. Anne of Avonlea is the same as "Anne of Green Gables." "She's not like other girls," as the author says, and those who found her popular in the earlier book will be glad to hear more of her in the present story into which the author has introduced several new char-

acters. Anne of Avonlea has the remarkable distinction of figuring among the best selling books of both the adult and juvenile class at the same time. The cover decoration by George Gibbs appears in this issue in color.

A very charming little romance is that which makes up *Their Heart's Desire*. A boy of seven is cleverly used as the moving cause but the real romance is between



BLASHFIELD'S "THE BELLS"

From Edwards's "The Book of Christmas" (Macmillan)

a man and a woman. They are drawn together and marry on very short notice so that the bride may become the Christmas mother about whom the boy wrote to Santa Claus. The book is elaborately decorated in purple and gold but the important feature of it lies in the Harrison

with childlike simplicity of imagination which is repeatedly exemplified in this interesting collection. *Lead, Kindly Light* is concerned with Cardinal Newman's famous hymn and gives certain intimations of its significance which will be helpful to those who love it, and find more meanings in it, perhaps, than the good cardinal himself suspected, but every commentator has that right. *My Country*, the national anthem, has furnished Walter Little with a noble theme for illumination and decoration. In this book he has given us some gorgeous color work and America has been decked out befittingly. The full text and musical score appears on one of the fly-leaves. A portrait of Samuel Francis Smith is included together with a stanza of the hymn in the author's manuscript. Another very beautiful volume is that reproducing Bryant's *Thanatopsis* without the use of type. It is all printed from sketches made for the purpose by Walworth Stilson. The text of the poem is etched, and appropriate illustrative etchings are placed facing the text. This is a beautiful and unusual holiday book and will make a delightful gift volume.

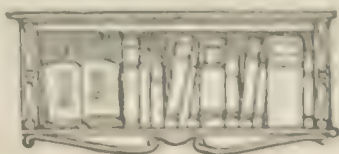
Vice Chancellor Howell, of New Jersey, who recently exhibited some five hundred different editions of Omar at the Newark Public Library will have to buy at least three new ones as issued this year if his present collection is to be complete. The first of these is issued thru McClurg, of Chicago. It is a neat edition containing the Fitzgerald text of the great Persian poem to which Wallace Rice has written an introduction. The second copy, issued by Paul Elder, of San Francisco, is far more ambitious. It is edited by Arthur Guiterman, the versatile author of fugitive verse and rimed book reviews. Mr. Guiterman has written a new preface for the book. He has done the Qita into English verse for the first time and he has written new notes to accompany his text which is based upon the fourth or final Fitzgerald version. The volume is illustrated with sepia reproductions of the work of Gil-

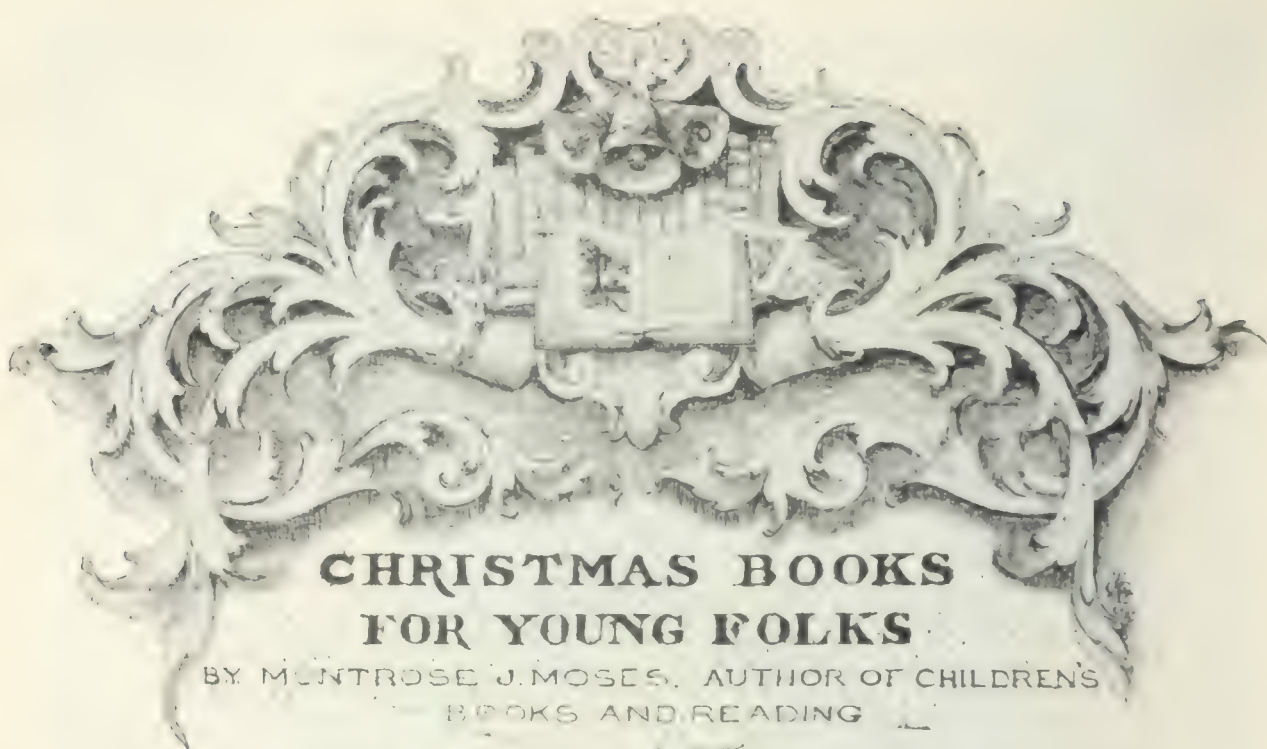
bert James. Selected quatrains of the original "Rubaiyat" upon which the great version of Edward Fitzgerald was mainly based and termed "The Literal Omar," is likewise included in the book for purposes of comparison with the verses. The third volume is one of the Adam and Charles Black publications, as published in this country thru the Macmillan Company. It is edited by Reynold Alleyne Nicholson, Lecturer in Persian in the University of Cambridge, who has also written a very elaborate introduction and copious notes. The volume contains sixteen illustrations in full color by Gilbert James, of London. This edition of Omar is the largest of these three, and is edited with a greater scholarship than the others, but every one must choose between them according to his own taste and needs.

There was a time when pewter was held in about the same estimation that silver now is. Even churches used pewter for their communion services. It still has a high place as a collecting object. Many persons having pewter in their possession as an heirloom will welcome the book *Pewter and the Amateur Collector*, containing as it does chapters on both English and American ware. The chapter on polishing will be found interesting by the amateur.

Hodder & Stoughton are issuing a very attractive series of booklets bound in white paper with colored illustrations and rubrications thruout the books. Some of the titles are: *My Hope Is in Thee*, *Stand Fast in the Faith*, *O Love Divine*, *Tidings of Great Joy*, *As Thy Days so Shall Thy Strength Be*, and *O Rest in the Lord*. These were printed at The Edinburgh Press, London. Duffield & Company also issue a series of booklets with board covers but without illustrations. Among the titles in the Duffield series are *Sonnets from the Portuguese*, by Elizabeth Barrett Browning; *Nature*, by Ralph Waldo Emerson; *Pippa Passes*, by Robert Browning, and *A Christmas Carol in Prose*, by Charles Dickens.

NEW YORK 1900





[Books of special interest or importance are marked *.]

EACH year the output of children's literature becomes greater, and the problem of classification, while it is no different, demands some more exacting method of exclusion. Juvenile books germinate quickly because the "series" class is given to self-reproduction. In addition, styles run in "ruts," and by the numerous prefatory promises, one is safe in predicting the character of next season's book-shelf.

Reprints

- Robinson Crusoe*. By Daniel DeFoe. Illustrations by E. Boyd Smith. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.75 net.
- The Swiss Family Robinson*. By David Wyss. Illustrations by Louis Rhead. Introduction by W. D. Howells. Harper & Bros. \$1.50 net.
- **Tales from Shakespeare*. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Illustrations by Arthur Rackham. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.
- **Gulliver's Travels*. By Jonathan Swift. Illustrations by Arthur Rackham. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50 net.
- **The Water-Babies*. By Charles Kingsley. Illustrated in color by Warwick Goble. Macmillan & Co. \$5 net.
- **The Arabian Nights*. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora A. Smith. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.
- The Arabian Nights*. Illustrations by W. Heath Robinson and others. Dodge Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- At the Back of the North Wind*. By George MacDonald. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- A Dog of Flanders, The Nürnberg Store and Other Stories*. By Louis de Ge. Random House. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.50.
- **The Rose and the Wreath*. By W. M. Thackeray. Illustrated by Gordon Brown. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.50.
- A Hat Trick for a Footstep*. By Julia Herrell Ewing. (Queen's Treasure Series). Macmillan Co. \$1 net.

- The Little Lame Prince*. By Miss Mulock. Illustrations by Hope Dunlap. Rand, McNally Co. \$1.25.
- Old Christmas*. By Washington Irving. Pictured by Cecil Aldin. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$2 net.
- **Fairy Tales*. By Edouard Laboulaye. Illustrated by Arthur A. Dixon. (Nister edition.) E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.50. Age, 5-10.
- Through the Looking Glass and What Alice Found There*. By Lewis Carroll. Illustrated by Bessie Pease Gutmann. Dodge Publishing Co. \$1.50.
- Pinocchio: The Adventures of a Little Wooden Boy*. By C. Collodi. Translated by Joseph Walker. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1. Age, 5-10.
- Pinocchio: The Adventures of a Marionette*. By C. Collodi. Translated by Walter S. Cramp. Ginn & Co. \$1.

Robinson Crusoe and *Swiss Family Robinson* are companion volumes in the minds of most readers. Mr. Smith's illustrations for the former are a little too pale to suit the full-blooded adventures by DeFoe, while Mr. Rhead's line work for the latter is too decorative in detail to be wholly satisfactory. But time cannot stale the stories; the editor of *Robinson Crusoe* finds the same boyish thrill in his fingers' ends. And Mr. Howells, reading *The Swiss Family Robinson* for the first time, is enchanted by the variety of its incidents.

Arthur Rackham has illustrated many volumes for this Yule-tide. He has done some excellent drawing for the Lambs' *Tales from Shakespeare*, and in his edition of *Gulliver's Travels* his imagination has run riot in giant lines rather than in delicate fairy tracteries. These are the types of books every library should have. They may be over-

gorgeous in color, like Mrs. Wiggin's *The Arabian Nights*, and not for general circulation, but the very glimpse of such plates as Rackham and Maxfield Parrish conceive is an art education and a healthy tonic for taste.

George Macdonald's *At the Back of the North Wind* contains much that only older folks will appreciate, but, as a whole, the tale is full of the poetry that children feel without having to understand; the main plot is easily followed, however. The same is true of "Ouida's" *A Dog of Flanders*, whose pathos, while wofully sad, is not mawkishly sentimental.

The new edition of Thackeray's *Rose and the Ring* is delightfully pictured by Gordon Browne, and the "feel" of the book is dainty. In the same vein, it might be claimed that the "look" of the blue and white cover for Mrs. Ewing's *A Flat Iron for a Farthing* would tempt any one who did not already know how charming the tone of this "old-time" juvenile has proven itself to be. The pale tints of these two books are in direct contrast with the deep color running thru a new issue of Miss Mulock's *The Little Lane Prince*, which, tho gaudy in one respect, attracts attention and satisfies the imagination.

In our memory, the colored illustrations for the Christmas English annuals are always satisfying. In accord with that style, Mr. Aldin's drawings, which grace Irving's essays, contain the rich flavor of plum pudding and the manners of portly squires.

Despite the formal brilliancy of glazed paper, we welcome the Nister volume of Laboulaye's *Fairy Tales*, which is too worthy to be supplanted by folklore more suited to grey- than to golden-haired readers. The French scholar showed discrimination in his polyglot selection.

These few titles are indicative of a tendency to let commendable feeling decorate the reprints for children. We are tempted to say that this enthusiasm may be easily overdone, and while, at first glance, Warwick Goble's sumptuous designs for the immortal *Water Babies* are distinctive, on second examination they are over-delicate, over-fantastic, and often over-nude.

Educational

Boy's Own Book of Things for Children. By George W. Arnold. N. C. Aldine & Co. N. Y. 1900. 128 pp. Illustrated by Charles White. Dutton, Philadelphia, Pa. \$1.00.

Boy's Own Book of Things for Children. By George W. Arnold. N. C. Aldine & Co. N. Y. 1900. 128 pp. Illustrated by Charles White. Dutton, Philadelphia, Pa. \$1.00.

Boy Life: Stories and Readings from the Works of Famous Authors for Elementary Schools. By Percival Chubb. Harper & Bros. N. Y. 1900.

The Romance of Modern Chemistry. By James C. Watson. J. B. Lippincott Co. Phila. 1900.

With the extension of children's work in the public libraries, guidance in the selection of juvenile literature is accessible to the public at large. Miss Arnold, in her *Mother's List*, has accomplished a task which will commend itself to all those interested in the subject. It cannot be expected that her book will be infallible, but her advice is essentially safe, and that is much to say. Mr. Charles Welsh is also an expert in children's literature, and his volume has been compiled after seeking advice from many quarters. The one mistake lay in over-ambition to include the simplest with the more complex style; any effort to grade material conscientiously within the limits of one volume will inevitably result in an inequality, which is mystifying to the youngest reader and incongruous to the oldest. What would a five-year-old youngster, intent on "A Apple Pie," think of Hawthorne's "The Great Stone Face"?

This is the constitutional fault which mars the whole of the Kipling book; here the two editors have trampled on worthy material and have pieced it together in most artificial fashion. Not only is some of the fine type absurdly small, but the attempt to grade Kipling in this fashion should be resented. The descriptions of the sketches of the *Just-So Stories* are most amusing from their child-like style.

An entirely different spirit actuates Mr. Percival Chubb in his desire to awaken teachers of English in elementary schools to the value of contemporaneous literature. As a rule, children do not instinctively turn to books aiming to be supplementary readers, but the editor and the publishers have done much to soften the educational character of the volume and *Boy Life* in truth contains some of the best of Mr. Howells's writing for young people.



BETHLEHEM

Illustration from "With Christ in Palestine" by A. T. Schofield, M.D.
Reproduced by permission of R. F. Fenno & Company for the
Holiday Book Number of The Independent.

volumes, not strictly juvenile, deal poetically with child-life. Millicent Sowerby's *Yesterday's Children* are fancy-dress masquerades, beneath the bright color of which glows eternal youth. Miss Smith's pictures are progressive in their subjects, and are well described by Miss Wells, who strikes a most appealing note in verses which must have been written after the drawings were made. On the whole, the picture books are refined in tone. Maybe the publishers think twice before sending us the "Foxy Grandpa" monstrosities, tho we regret to say they continue to sell them despite the reviewers' cry against them.

Stories for Tiny Tots

Little Tots' Library. Containing Six Books: Jack and the Bean Stalk, Puss in Boots, etc. (Nister Edition). E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1. (See also under "Large Books.")

When Reggie and Reggie Were Five. By Gertrude Smith. Harper & Bros. \$1.30 net.

Can You Believe Me Stories. By Alicia Aspinwall. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

In the previous group are to be found many publications suitable for tiny tots; we do not believe in over-simplification; all one desires is to find the detail sufficiently evident to keep the child from confusion; it is not necessary to be slavishly literal, for the mind should be made to stretch. While Gertrude Smith's books are within the easy comprehension of the youngest, they are inclined to be a little too wooden and stereotyped for more than casual interest. Because of the fact that *When Reggie and Reggie Were Five* they went to Washington this new volume, in a series, is sent forth dedicated to ex-President Roosevelt!

Different in tone and charming in execution is Alicia Aspinwall's *Can You Believe Me Stories*; these tales are told in a serious vein of reality, which makes the nonsense all the more effective; they offer splendid opportunities for bedtime story-telling. We would welcome more books of this character, for good easy reading to suit tiny tots is very difficult to procure.

Classic Legend

Stories of Norse Heroes. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
Stories from the Iliad. By E. V. Rieu. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
Stories from the Odyssey. By E. V. Rieu. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Stories of Greek and Roman Heroes. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Stories of Celtic Heroes. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Stories of the Arthur Cycle. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Stories from the Arabian Nights. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Stories of the Bible. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Stories of the Middle Ages. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

Stories of Royal Children. (Retold from St. Nicholas.) Century Co. 65 cents net.

**Stories from the Faerie Queene.* By Lawrence H. Dawson. Illustrated by Gertrude D. Hammond. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

The Faery Queen and Her Knights. By Rev. Alfred J. Church. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.

**The Story of Rustem and Other Persian Hero Tales.* By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. Illustrated by E. V. Rieu. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

The Story of Herod. By E. M. Wilmot-Buxton. Illustrated by Gertrude D. Hammond. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50 net.

The Story of King Arthur. By Mary Macleod. Dodge Publishing Co. 60 cents.

An excellent edition of *Stories of Norse Heroes*, by E. M. Wilmot-Buxton, deserves some attention because of the saga spirit which is successfully retained; the foreward also is adequate in describing something of the skald attitude. The same earnest intention prompted Havell's *Stories from the Iliad*, which has an introduction with a critical vein running thru. The text is compact and its literalness deprives it of an epic swing; the illustrations are from famous statues and paintings and lend value to the book.

Six volumes from the series known as "Retold from St. Nicholas" deal largely with the heroic and the legendary. The selections are well grouped and well illustrated, while the variety affords opportunity for all tastes. The editors, by their choice, indicate clearly that they realize the attractive power of the frontispiece.

Care and thought mark Kate Stephens's work in *Stories from the Old Chronicles*, compiled with good intentions and each selection introduced by an explanatory note containing sufficient



VIMAR'S SKETCH OF HOUSE MAIDS ON BOARD THE ARK.
 From "The Animals in the Ark"
 (Duffield & Co.)

historical data. As an incentive to further reading of books which constitute the source for historical romance, this volume will serve as a commendable preparatory guide.

It is a question how far the numberless products of the "retold" class serve to drive readers to the original; it is also to be doubted whether many of our high school graduates, who know some of the stories culled from the "Faerie Queene," have ever read so much as a stanza from Spenser. Rev. A. J. Church has retold some of these efflorescent tales, but not nearly as successfully as Lawrence H. Dawson, who, in a spirit distinguishing a large number of English writers for children, goes about transforming his material with some realization of its intrinsic worth, and with some intention of retaining part of the essential atmosphere, without which it is as so much dead matter.

We are interested in noticing the attempt to be scholarly in the preparation of books based on national epics. Elizabeth D. Renninger is an example of this tendency, and in addition she is prompted by zeal born of actual experience in library work. Her *The Story of Rustem and Other Persian Tales*, taken from Firdusi, is an excellent book effectively told and illustrated; the material is handled with dignity and feeling.

Douglas C. Stedman's *The Story of Hereward* is an importation; tho partly suggested by many points in Kingsley's famous story, the author bases his narrative on original research and personal conclusions; hence his book is, in a way, a contribution as well as an entertainment.



Fairy Tales

- Tales of the Brothers Grimm.* By Jacob Grimm. Translated by Kate D. Wilson. New York: Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.
- The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood.* By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.

The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood. By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.

The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood. By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.

The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood. By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.

The Tale of the Little Red Riding Hood. By J. Walker. New York: D. Appleton, 1908. 12mo. Pp. 300. \$1.00.

The Child's Hänsel and Gretel. From the Opera Libretto. Illustrated by Maria L. Kirk. Fred. ...

In her preface to *Tales of Wonder* Mrs. Wiggin informs her readers that this is to be the last volume in her fairy series. During the course of her editorship she has practised the art of writing very charming introductory remarks; we relish her ideas in "The Arabian Nights," and here, in a most narrative fashion, she establishes the right to call her new book *Tales of Wonder*. The former policy of including folklore from all nations is adhered to.

A little more prescribed in its territory is Mr. McSpadden's *The Land of Nod*, and in style it is essentially of the English school of "Lewis Carroll." The format of the book is striking, and Mr. Chase, a comparatively unknown artist, has ably seconded the author. Of all the characters, the Welsh Rabbit is the most original, while many of the situations are entertainingly spectacular. No writer for a long while has so successfully pointed a moral and adorned a tale as Miss Brown in *John of the Woods*, which is genially told in a very excellent text; this author understands the art of writing for children; she has not yet forsaken good, plain English for new-fangled amenities, and there is in her nature a large streak of Peter Pan. If Miss Brown would only aim for more characterization her originality and excellencies would become more fully developed.

Barty Censor is a young hero who, knowing much about DeFoe, gets lost "in his mind's eye" with Mrs. Burnett's "Good Wolf" of last year; together they experience numberless surprising adventures, during the course of which they have an interesting time with a band of Perfectly Polite Pirates. The author makes it very evident, much to the intense relief of the reader, that Barty is finally restored to his mother.

Mrs. Andrews's inventiveness was very much overstretched in *The Enchanted Forest*; she has approached

her subject in holiday humor, and has breathed into her text the joy which should go in the telling of stories to children, but there is an artificial imitation in her incidents that betokens effort rather than freedom.

Miss Brown, Mr. Roberts, and Dr. Eastman have all three made available some Indian folklore, the first two authors having confined themselves to the red men of the Far North. Dr. Eastman is to the manner born, and his coloring is therefore apt to be more effective, especially as it is reinforced by the Indian artist, E. W. Deming. Mr. Roberts, a Canadian by birth and a poet by nature, has been inspired largely by the atmosphere which has become a part of his imagination. Miss Brown, with her co-worker, Mr. Bell, has enjoyed her task merely as a story-teller, and wisely she has insisted on the simple narrative.

M. L. Kirk's paintings for *The Child's Hänsel and Gretel* will attract many young readers to their first hearing of this fairy opera; the publishers announce that the rendering is the only one thus far made from the libretto to Humperdinck's score.

Verse

**The Magic Casement: An Anthology of Fairy Poetry.* Edited with an Introduction by Alfred Noyes. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2 net.

The Golden Staircase. Poems for Children Chosen by Louey Chisholm. Pictures by M. Dibdin Spooner. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75 net. Popular edition.

A Child's Garden of Verses. By Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by Florence E. Storer. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50. Age, 8 and for grown-ups.

Except for the jingles in the picture books, there are very few volumes of poems this season. What there are appeal generally to older understanding, tho it is of interest to note that children find pleasure in much more difficult verse, relatively speaking, than prose. For this reason Mr. Noyes's excellent anthology, *The Magic Casement*, will be a splendid addition to the bookshelves of any children's room. It is full of imaginative doings, of delicate fancy, and of the very best English poetry. Do we believe in fairies? As long as life contains mystery, we do; and Mr. Noyes's introduction confirms us in our belief.

So successfully has Louey Chisholm guided children along the paths of po-

etry in *The Golden Staircase* that a popular edition has been prepared for this Yuletide. Looking casually thru its pages there is a strange assortment of selections, hardly based on rigorous standards, and mixing indiscriminately the historical with the artistic. There is only one definite group arrangement, that toward the end of the volume, entitled "Carols, Hymns and Sacred Verse." The compilation is an earnest effort.

Biography

The Boys' Life of Ulysses S. Grant. By Helen Nicolay. Century Co. \$1.00.

Sir Walter Raleigh. By Frederick A. Ober. Harper & Bros. \$1 net.

Fortunate Nightingale. By Laura E. Richards. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.

The Red Book of Heroes. By Mrs. Farr. Edited by Andrew Lang. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.00 net.

Louisa May Alcott. By Belle Moses. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25 net.

The Boys' Edition: My Life Among the Indians. Edited with Biographical Sketch by Mary Gay Humphreys. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50 net.

The Boys and Girls of the White House. By Agnes Carr Sage. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.00 net.

Story-Lives of Great Authors. By Francis James Rowbotham. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.50 net.

The publishers are now largely concerned with the problem of supplying biography suitable for young readers. Librarians are repeatedly calling attention to the fact that in this special department they are woefully lacking, but in the effort to counteract this want, both authors and publishers are endeavoring to make a division between biography for girls and biography for boys. This is a false grouping, for the aim should be purely to keep the life-story within the comprehension of children, and to let the subject draw its own audience. We know of some biographers who would oversentimentalize their style because they were writing particularly for girls.

Helen Nicolay's *The Boys' Life of U. S. Grant* has the same scope as her volume on Lincoln; it is very appreciative and is told in direct manner, from the usual sources. Miss Nicolay adequately supplements history.

Mr. Ober has prepared so many volumes in the Harper series known as "Heroes of American History" that it is difficult to differentiate them, one from the other, by any special brilliancy; in all his biographical work, and *Sir Walter Raleigh* is no exception, he is graphic,

and there is every effort to be accurate. Mrs. Laura E. Richards has expanded the story of *Florence Nightingale* into a fair-sized book, in which she has set forth attractively the career of this marvelous nurse, whose deeds are not easy to describe for children. Except for a few blemishes which are the result of a patronizing juvenile tone, Mrs. Richards has written an interesting record.

Mrs. Andrew Lang has included Florence Nightingale in her *Red Book of Heroes*, but she has compressed the material within the limits of a few pages. Readers will be surprised (some even may be disappointed) to find the rainbow idea of the Langs applied to other than fairy lore. The editor is now prompted to exploit the heroic in actual

Life Among the Indians. This is such a human document as one cannot often lay hands on; the editor has shown unerring judgment in her selections, and the right appreciation and emphasis in her biographical note.

The title of *The Boys and Girls of the White House* is self-explanatory; Miss Sage has garnered between covers a most attractive series of anecdotes descriptive of the family life of most of our Presidents—at least of those Executive households in which the child influence is as important as diplomatic entanglement. We are given many satisfactory personal touches.

Rowbotham's *Story-Lives of Great Authors* adopts a narrative manner of detailing the facts of literature. The



AN END PAPER.

"Every Child Should Know." (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

history, and this first attempt is very inviting. The cover design and general format of the book are of the familiar richness of former years.

Very wisely, Miss Belle Moses has allowed her subject, *Louisa May Alcott*, to guide her in the telling of this biographical narrative. Naturally, there would be much in such a life to appeal directly to girls, but Miss Alcott was part of a movement, and achievement is not limited by sex interest. Miss Moses has made a well-balanced biography, which should attract all readers of Miss Alcott, too young to turn to the larger "Life, Letters and Journals."

Miss Mary Gay Humphreys should be thanked for her excellent endeavors to make Catlin accessible to boys and girls—I insist on both, even tho' the book bears the title *The Boy's Catlin: My*

text is as picturesque as the line illustrations. The volume is an importation.



History

When America Won Liberty: Patriots and Revolution. By Tudor Jenks. F. A. Green & Co. \$1.75.
Washington, George, My Friend. Edited by Alice Hitchcock. Harper & Bros. \$1.00.
England's Story: A Simple History of England for Children. By E. B. Williams. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$1.00.
John: A Romance of History Series. Edited by John Lang. By Marie Guérin. Illustrated by A. D. McCann. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2.00.
Mary: A Romance of History Series. Edited by John Lang. By Margaret Cavendish. Illustrated by T. H. Robinson. Frederick A. Stokes Co. \$2 net.

Once more in entering the field of history we are reminded of that half-true description: it is very largely tho' not wholly made up of the lives of great men. But Mr. Tudor Jenks is interpreting the other side of history study in a series of which *When America Won*

Liberty is the second volume; he is presenting to young readers those currents of life which went toward making the American nation; he is picturing the general existence of those who colonized this country, of those who fought for independence, of those who framed the laws of a nation. He is presenting the motive for action. This is a worthy departure from the stereotyped school history.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock has accomplished a worthy task in his *Decisive Battles of America*. Each chapter, prepared by some historical expert, is accompanied by a serviceable synopsis of events. In his introduction the editor clearly indicates his intention of making this a companion volume to Creasy's "Decisive Battles of the World," and his method of selecting battles has been that of the English historian, who chose conflicts of significant effect, rather than of large numbers. Lovers of history will find much of interest in the plan here followed.

England's Story is pleasantly told by E. Baumer Williams, in an intimate manner which some children like. There is one advantage in such informality of style; it allows constant departure from fact to romance.

This latter quality predominates throughout the series of quasi-histories edited by John Lang, and increased this year by two sumptuous volumes on *India* and *Mexico*, both of them full of action and of melodramatic incident. It were best to describe them as historical romances rather than as straight histories.



Historical Fiction

Boys and Girls of Seventy-seven. By Mary P. Wells Smith. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25. (The Old Deerfield Series.)

The Minute Boys of New York. By James Otis. Dana Estes & Co. \$1.25. (The Minute Boys Series.)

The Musketeer Boys of Old Boston. By George A. Warren. Cupples & Leon Co. \$1. (Revolutionary Series.)

American Patty: A Story of 1865. By Adele E. Thompson. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (Brave Heart Series.)

For the Stars and Stripes. By Everett T. Tomlinson. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50. (War for the Union Series.)

With Kit Carson in the Rockies: A Tale of the Beaver Country. By Everett McNeil. E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

On the Old Kearsarge: A Story of the Civil War. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.35 net. (Boys of the Service Series.)

The transition is thus easily made to

the realm of fiction. Here we have grouped some stories which, apart from being members of the "series" class, fulfil a certain mechanical formula; they resort to fiction simply as a vehicle for fact. Three periods in American history, marked by the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Civil War, are represented, and the remarkable characteristic about them all is the graphic detail made use of. A story like Tomlinson's *For the Stars and Stripes* stretches a single incident thru many pages, and finally, in a concluding chapter, gives a condensed account of the termination of the war. Mary P. Wells Smith, in her *Boys and Girls of Seventy-seven*, not only vouches for the truth of her story in a preface, but continues to furnish evidence in her appendices. Writers like James Otis, skilled in the narrative which holds interest, attempt at the same time to instruct. In fact, it is the desire to be historically true that tones these romances down, tempering the melodrama of outward action. Dr. Brady, for example, brings reading and wide experience to bear on his narrative, *On the Old Kearsarge*; but the unfortunate conventionality of his story will not accentuate the good merits of its detail. The whole weakness is found in the utter disregard for character portrayal; the persons in the average "fiction" are mere puppets. Adele E. Thompson's *American Patty* in this respect is somewhat distinctive. Everett McNeil, in his pioneer tales, has always been more or less rough in style and full-blooded in adventure; not quite as violent as a "penny dreadful," but, in a sense, just as exciting. The very title of his latest, *With Kit Carson in the Rockies*, sounds daring.



Fiction for the Betwixt and Between Age

Forty-four Cousins. By Winifred Mitchell. Illustrated by H. R. Smith. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.25.

From Sea to Sea: A Story from Captain Jack. By Marion K. Hurd and Jean B. Wilson. Houghton, Mifflin. \$1.15 net.

The Secret of the Island. By N. C. Brown. Illustrated by E. J. Flanagan. Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

It is a pleasure to meet with three stories of such excellent caliber as these we now approach. Librarians and mothers should welcome such a charming,

straightforward romance as Winifred Kirkland's *Introducing Corinna*. For several years we have met with no story so fresh, so frank, so picturesque, and so holding in its sympathetic, distinctive portrayal. The heroine is the twenty-three-year-old head of a girl's school. Readers should not judge Corinna by the pictures in the book; she deserved better treatment.

College stories may not always be described as sensible, and in a way *When She Came Home from College* is an "after-effect" record. Those who follow the tribulations of the heroine of this book will have some fundamental philosophy to think about, and the cleverness of Marian K. Hurd and Jean B. Wilson in handling their "moral" is altogether commendable.

We are glad Norman Duncan has taken such a story as *The Suitable Child* in which to urge his plea for the rehabilitation of the Christmas season. Apart from the incident centering around an orphan boy who finds happiness aboard an express train, his "Stop Thief!" is a good sermon for the Yuletide: "They who, being able in any proper way to provide those pleasures of Christmas which are meet and due according to the established custom, but still withhold them from children, do thief jewels from the helpless. . . ." We join in Mr. Duncan's special pleading.

Distinctive Fiction

- Robbery-Monster*. By Arthur F. McFarlane. (A Story of the Big Show and the Cheerful Spirit.) Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.
A Boy's Ride. By Gulielma Zollinger. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
Six Girls and the Seventh One. By Marion Ames Taggart. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.50.
Captain Chubb. By Ralph Henry Barbour. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. Century Co. \$1.50.
We Four and Two More. By Imogen Clark. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.
The Girls of Fairmount. By Etta Anthony Baker. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50.
A Son of the Desert. By Bradley Gilman. Illustrations by Thornton Oakley. Century Co. \$1.50. (A story of love, devoted to Thomas Russell.)

"Chet." By Katherine M. Yates. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50. (There is a Christian Science tone to the book which in many respects is entertaining, but which overemphasizes the "moral.")
A Pair of Madcaps. By J. T. Trowbridge. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50. (Many readers of this veteran story-teller will welcome his latest.)

As a character sketch *Redney McGaw* is a most fascinating street product, whose adventures with a circus are frankly entertaining, and whose philosophy under trying circumstances is healthy for young readers.

The quiet tone of Gulielma Zollinger's *A Boy's Ride* might not attract if it were not emphasized that this story of 1209, in the time of King John, is vigorously written, in a style exceptional among juveniles. The story is not over-stirring, but it is not commonplace.

Six Girls and the Seventh One is another of Miss Taggart's wholesome books dealing with home life and "homey" characters. Here one is given a galaxy of roses in the bud, and some manly "shoots" waiting until the roses bloom. This atmosphere of romance will be welcomed by those readers who, in previous volumes, have followed the

heroes and heroines thru varied trials and enjoyments.

Ralph Henry Barbour is a constant surprise to us, so facile his pen and so even his narrative; he has an easy-going way of inventing mild incident, and tho, during the course of his stories, his characters do not seem to develop, yet while you are with them they are very cheerful companions.

Of Imogen Clark's *We Four and Two More* we are able to say that there is much fun and originality in store for the reader. In fact, the general motive of the book is the prevention of dullness, and a society is formed for that purpose.

Among the many writers aiming to follow in the footsteps of Miss Alcott there are a few who, while not supplanting her, at least approach her in her unaffected manner of telling a story. Etta



ILLUS. BY F. BOYD SMITH
 From "Robinson Crusoe."
 (Houghton, Mifflin.)

Anthony Baker enjoyed preparing *The Girls of Fairmount*; her text thruout bears evidence of this fact. The story is not artificial and the girls have real live manners; they are not made to order.

It was to be expected that Mr. Matthews would follow his excellent volume of last year, "With the Battle Fleet," by a book of similar character, tracing the fleet *Back to Hampton Roads*. The new



AT EVENING THEY CAME UNTO A VAST WOOD, REACHING MANY LEAGUES.
From "The Story of Rustem and Other Persian Hero Tales" (Scribner)

Nautical Notions

- *Back to Hampton Roads—Course of the Atlantic Fleet, July 7, 1908 February 22, 1909.* By Franklin Matthews. B. W. Hubsch. \$1.50.
Around the World with the Battleships. By Roman J. Miller. Introductory Note by James B. Connolly. A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.25.
Ralph Osborn—Midshipman at Annapolis. By Lieut. Com. Edward L. Beach. W. A. Wilde Co. \$1.50.
An Annapolis Second Classman. By Lieut. Com. Edward L. Beach. Penn Publishing Co. \$1.25.

account has much more of the guide-book tone, and for that reason is not so vivid in its navy coloring, but Mr. Matthews is a newspaper reporter of exceptional merit, and his descriptions are well written. Roman J. Miller's *Around the World with the Battleships* contains many good qualities, and its author was

chief turret captain of the "Vermont." The publishers were unwise in reproducing the pictures in such inartistic manner.

The general tendency seems to be for lieutenant-commanders to enter the tempting field of authorship, and among them none is so prolific as Edward L. Beach, who is endeavoring to reproduce the atmosphere of Annapolis. Only when there is an attempt to go outside of the Academy routine does he show a complete lack of understanding as to the ways and manners of real heroes and heroines.

Books in Series

FOR BOYS

- The New School Boy.* By James St. John. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50. (Second in a series.) A typical college story founded upon real incidents of a real institution.
- For the Norton Name.* By Hollis Godfrey. Illustrated by Thomas Fogarty. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25. (First in a series: "Young Captains of Industry.") The hero is a successful business man in the making.
- The Young Trainmaster.* By Burton E. Stevenson. L. C. Page & Co. \$1.50. (Third in a Railroad Series.) A mixture of melodrama and a great deal of railroad information. (Author of "Child's Guide to American Biography." Baker.)
- The Football Boys of Lakeport.* By Edward Stratemeyer. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (Fourth in the Lakeport Series.) The story follows closely the limitations of its title.
- A U. S. Midshipman in China.* By Lieut.-Com. Yates Stirling. Penn Publishing Co. \$1.25. (Second in a series of which more are promised.) Crafty yellow men and American swords and pistols lend atmosphere to a naval story.
- The School Four.* By A. T. Dudley. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (First in "Stories of the Triangular League.") This is a typical all-round athletic story. Physical competition predominates.
- Five Chums in the Saddle.* By Norman Baker. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (First of "Five Chums Series.") With a military school as the background, the hero wins honor thru difficulties.
- With Pikepole and Peavey.* By C. B. Burleigh. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50. (Second of "Norman Carver Series.") A lumber tale, illustrated with real photographs.
- The Boy with the U. S. Survey.* By Francis Roll-Wheeler. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.50. (First of "U. S. Service Series.") This book, so it is claimed, was submitted to the chiefs of the various bureaus in Washington before publication.
- Ward Hill—Teacher.* By Everett T. Tomlinson. Griffith & Rowland Press. \$1.25. (Fourth in "Ward Hill Series.") The trials of a young man, not as distinctively portrayed as the tribulations of Corinna, noticed elsewhere.
- The Cave of the Bottomless Pool.* By Henry Gardner Hunting. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50. (Sequel to "Witter Whitehead's Own Story.") A mystery story of camp life, told in the first person singular.
- Dave Porter and His Classmates.* By Edward Stratemeyer. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (Fifth volume of the "Dave Porter Series.") Athletics and the reformation of a bully—the usual moral outlet—are the chief elements in this narrative.

FOR GIRLS

- A Little Girl in Old Pittsburg.* By Amanda M. Douglas. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50. (Fourteenth volume in the "Little Girl Series.") Young Pittsburgers will be able to follow the topographical features of this story.
- Marjorie's New Friend.* By Carolyn Wells. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25. (Second in a series by the author of the "Patty" books.) Miss Wells in her stories strives to give the heroines a good time. The adventures are usually commonplace.
- Patty's Pleasure Trip.* Carolyn Wells. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25. (Seventh in the "Patty Series.") The title is sufficiently descriptive.
- Dick and Dolly.* By Carolyn Wells. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25. (First in a new series.) A modern imitation of "Helen's Babies," tho Dick and Dolly are old enough to know better.
- Janet at Odds.* By Anna Chapin Ray. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50. (Fifth volume in the "Sidney Series.") Miss Ray is one of the popular writers who just escapes being excellent. There is some good spirit in this story.
- Helen Grant—Teacher.* By Amanda M. Douglas. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (Seventh volume in the "Helen Grant Series.") The story is doubtful. We would like to know why Amy Brooks continues to illustrate; she should strive with all her energy to make her own stories better!
- Betty Baird's Golden Year.* By Anna Hamlin Weikel. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50. (Third in the "Betty Baird Series.") A mixture of individual struggle and romance. Miss Richards is improving as an illustrator.
- Cock-a-Doodle Hill.* By Alice C. Haines. Henry Holt & Co. \$1.50. (Sequel to "The Luck of the Dudley Grahams.") A story of country life in which the heroine finally is bequeathed a legacy.
- Betty Wales & Co.* By Margaret Warde. Penn Publishing Co. \$1.25. (Sixth in a series.) A tea-room helps Betty earn a living.
- The Wide-awake Girls in Winstead.* By Katharine Ruth Ellis. Little, Brown & Co. \$1.50. (Second in a series.)
- The Little Heroine at School.* By Alice Turner Curtis. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (Second in a series.)
- The Coming of Hester.* By Jean K. Baird. Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. \$1.25. (First in a series.)

A paragraph will suffice to express our general opinion concerning "series," where the author usually follows the line of least resistance, and makes use of a realism devoid of much positive worth. It is very rarely that the freshness of a story may be carried over to a sequel, but the fashion nowadays is to stretch incident thru many years and thereby establish a commercial "trademark."

Practical Books

- Happy's Grammar Book for Boys.* By Joseph H. Harper. Harper & Row. \$1.00.
- A Child's Guide to Music.* Daniel Gregory Mason. G. Schirmer & Co. \$1.00.
- How to Read a Book.* By Agnes F. Conway and S. W. Moore. Curran. Macmillan Co. \$2.00 net.
- The Children's Book of Goodness.* By Mrs. A. Schuch and Mrs. P. Schuch. Macmillan Co. \$2.00 net.
- How to Read a Book.* By Frances Duncan. Moffat, Yard & Co. \$1.00.
- How to Read a Book.* By Elsie Duncan. Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents net.
- How to Read a Book.* By D. C. Beard. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00 net.

The Kindergarten in the Home. By Emma S. Newman. L. C. Page & Co. (The "gifts" discussed narratively.)
Science at Home. By T. Bacon Russell. R. F. Tennyson & Co. 75 cents. (Easy suggestions with home-made implements.)

Each year practical books seem to repeat themselves, to cover the same ground in a different manner. By its very nature a "guide" cannot be permanent, but it lasts just as long as its contents is useful to the owner. Joseph H. Adams's *Machinery Book for Boys* is

full of information regarding the appliances of modern mechanics, and it contains a complete discussion of power and its various applications.

A Child's Guide to Music is a welcome volume, in which Dr. Mason discusses the theory of music, and resorts to a method of analysis both simple and entertaining. The book is strongly recommended.

Young readers interested in pictures



GULLIVER'S CONFEAT WITH THE WASPS.
 From the Rackham Edition of "Gulliver's Travels." (Continued.)

will find A. E. and W. Martin Conway's *The Children's Book of Art* a suggestive handbook. The color plates are very satisfactory. Mrs. A. Sidgwick's and Mrs. Paynter's *The Children's Book of Gardening* will bring much satisfaction to English young people, while Frances

Boone and other American backwoodsmen. In his generous volume Mr. Beard gives full accounts how one may be turned into a Knight of the Buckskin, even in ultra-modern times.

Perhaps the reader of this article who has had the patience to go thus far will



Duncan's *When Mother Lets Us Garden* is a sound little guide for American would-be planters.

The latter book belongs to a series in which is to be found Elsie Duncan Yale's *When Mother Lets Us Give a Party*; here one may read easy and practical suggestions for many occasions.

Finally we recommend Mr. Beard's *The Boy Pioneers* to all admirers of Daniel

Boone and other American backwoodsmen. In his generous volume Mr. Beard gives full accounts how one may be turned into a Knight of the Buckskin, even in ultra-modern times. Perhaps the reader of this article who has had the patience to go thus far will smile when I confess that I have just begun; that on the shelves in the office of THE INDEPENDENT stands an equal number of juvenile books which would require individual treatment were they not in character much the same as some of those we have selected for mention. Nowadays, with the excellent manufacture to disguise the average quality, it is not an easy matter to buy books for children!

NEW YORK: COE

All of the books reviewed
in this number
will be sent by THE INDE-
PENDENT on receipt of price

The Charm of the Print

BY FRANK WEITENKAMPF

[The illustrations accompanying this article are derived from Mr. Weitenkamp's book "How to Appreciate Prints," thru the courtesy of the publisher. They were copyrighted in 1908 by Moffat, Yard & Co.—Editor.]

"PRINTS" covers a wide range of products of reproductive art, from the cheapest chromo to the most expensive etching. And within these extended limits the charm of the print is manifested in many ways. Primarily this appears from the esthetic

standpoint. But that is not the only basis of enjoyment, for the interest of subject plays a prominent part. In fact, one can hardly get away from it altogether. Views, for instance, answer the interest in locality, historical scenes that in nationality, portraits that in personality.



THE ENGRAVER

Dry-point by Whistler. The print shows Rioult, a wood engraver, at work. The wood block on which he is engraving rests on a pad before him, on the table he stands upon.
(Courtesy of the New York Public Library Print Dept.)

And there are numerous other possibilities of the illustration of human activity in various forms which offer so many reasons for appreciating and collecting prints in the broadest sense of the term.

Considered as an art product, the print comes into question mainly in its finer manifestations. Because, whatever other considerations may play their part in influencing taste, it is primarily certain fundamental laws of art—often, no doubt, instinctively felt rather than definitely formulated in the mind—which determine judgment of the print. The majority of prints which exemplify the best types of etching, engraving and lithography are in black-and-white. They lack the appeal of color in the painting, as well as its completer effect, powerful

aids to the imagination. They respond to a specialized taste.

Whistler's etchings form characteristic illustrations of this. The line, a convention used in drawing and engraving to depict what has no lines but only form and color, is employed by Whistler and other etchers in a most summary manner, for succinct statement of essential fact. The unsaid, as well as the said, plays its part in this art of elimination of unnecessary detail. The tact of omission, as Pater calls it, comes into play. Of course, the products are not sketches or studies any more than the short story in literature. They are statements of essential facts to produce a certain artistic result. Often a labor of love, perhaps the spontaneous outcome of a passing

mood, they form direct personal impressions, in absolute fac-simile of the artist's own lines, and very often printed by him. (The last is a very important point in the production of etchings.) At their best, then, they are intimate expressions of individuality, things to live with as with an old friend. They form an art of the small cabinet rather than of the large gallery—one might perhaps say, analogous to chamber music. This intimacy the beholder may share to the extent to which he responds to the personality behind the picture. The pleasure of this mental contact is his if he will meet the artist with responsive sympathy. If he will feel the big humanity that pulsates in the portraits and other etchings by Rembrandt, the strong expression of German mind and life which is felt in the engravings of Durer, the sensitive receptiveness of a Whistler. The field



ST. JEROME IN HIS STUDY

The Albrecht Dürer. This is a beautiful example of the treatment of the study subject, with its suggestive details.

is very large, for many lesser personalities have their say and are worth hearing. And there are prophets in our own country!

The readiness to appreciate the individual should be paired with the will to understand racial and national characteristics and the impulse of the period to which a work of art belongs. For the formative influences affecting the artist and his work are many and include those of his time and surroundings as well as those of preceding generation and other lands. But in art that is worth while, these influences are assimilated by the dominating personality of the producer.

And yet this personality must find its expression in technique, in the manner in which the medium is handled, the resources and the limits of each tool or process must be understood and respected by the artist, making the result a visible outcome of the means employed. A review of the records of the graphic arts shows that this is entirely compatible with the unfolding of the individuality. It is, in fact, an absolute necessity. It is only in the decadence of an art that the joy of craftsmanship is directed to the mere exercise of technical ability *per se*. Technique, then, is an essential element in the fascination of the print. So each medium has its own strong and characteristic attraction and even a hasty glance at what has been accomplished in each will recall many notable individual examples of this quality.



JOHN PHILIPOT CURRAN

Mezzotint by John Raphael Smith. After Sir Thomas Lawrence.

The painter etching is the most familiar example of an autographic art, one, that is, which gives the exact facsimile of the artist's own work. Painter-lithography, less in vogue, offers plentiful possibilities of pleasure. With its potentialities, its responsive resources, it fairly meets the artist half way. In numerous individual cases, difference in temperament and resultant difference in style, in handling of the medium, emphasize the adaptability of the stone to most diverse purposes and moods. The record of achievement ranges from the earliest efforts, pale, somber, and but halting and amateurish, to the most modern instances of its application to artistic needs and idiosyncrasies. The rich black tones of the younger Isabe, the big vigor of

Daubier, the *carte* of Gavarni, the virtuosity of Menzel, Whistler's light impressions in joyous utilization of the pale gray line, the silver-point delicacy of Legros, Pennell's ready grasp of architectural characteristics, the vapory imaginings of Fantin-Latour, the color work of contemporary Frenchmen, unctuously

painting by another—nor from the high degree of ability and adaptativeness by which such artists as Unger, Waltner, Flaneng, Rajon, Chauvel, and others have distinguished themselves in this specialty.

In engraving on copper and later on steel there was some original work in earlier days, in the time of Dürer, Leyden, the Little Masters and Mantegna. But line engraving inevitably became a reproductive art. The brilliant performances of the French school (Nanteuil, Edelinck, the Drevets), and the translations into black-and-white, by Morghen, Longhi and other Italians, of paintings by Raphael and others of their countrymen, come to mind. Here, too, the variety in subjects, treatment, and the manner of interpreting the original, is very great. Such striking differences may be noted as Marc Antonio's plates after Raphael executed in lines of a classic serenity, with attention to form primarily, and the delicate engravings in which certain Englishmen of the middle of the nineteenth century copied the paintings and drawings of Turner, with lines of a fineness lost in tones. Nearly

five centuries of rich and varied productiveness have left their treasures for our enjoyment.

Mezzotint, an art not of lines but of tones, has also been employed almost entirely as a reproductive art, particularly identified with English painting of the eighteenth century. The canvases of Reynolds and other painters of the day, and the life which they portrayed with distinction and grace, are reflected with suavity and force in this art of rich and velvety blacks by Macardell, the Wat-



THE HONORABLE MISS BINGHAM

Supr. engraving by F. Bartolozzi (1781). After a painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

rich in the case of Lunois, somewhat shrill in that of Ibels; these are but a few instances of the rich variety of effect to be drawn from the stone.

In etching and lithography, it is the original work, the painter—etching or lithograph, the direct expression of the artist without intervention of another, that on the whole takes the highest rank. That fact does not detract from the great usefulness and value of the reproductive etching or lithograph—in which the etcher or lithographer reproduces a

sons, James and William Ward, Valentine Green and J. R. Smith among others.

The delicate art of stipple engravings, practiced by such artists as Bartolozzi and Caroline Watson, and the entirely different aquatint with its simulation of wash drawings, again have each its peculiar attraction.

Engraving on wood has been intimately connected with the development of the plain people. For about four centuries the history of wood engraving was al-

earliest crude block-book printing to the modern American triumphs, by French, Kingsley, Cole, Wolf and others, in the rendering of tones and color values, or the yet more recent interesting efforts, in various countries, to use the wood-block as a medium of original expression. Artists such as Orlik, William Nicholson and Rivière, or Dow, Nordfeldt and Hyde in our own land, have used wood engraving in its simpler form, with few lines, and with flat tints of color. In much of this work there is



PORTRAIT OF TENNYSON

Lithograph by Alphonse Legros. This print approaches a soft, even, pleasing, delicacy. It shows the possibilities derivable from the lithographic stone.

most synonymous with the history of book-illustration. It takes us from the

evident, more or less, the influence of the Japanese color print, which latter, again,

forms a study in itself. These Oriental products lose some of their exotic appearance to the uninitiated if he tries to forget peculiarities of style and regards them simply as records of the every-day life of the Japanese. They will then disclose human traits familiar the world over, and the beholder will at the same time come to see more of their particular charm, their sensitive summariness, their decorative color harmony.

Color printing is about as old as the art of printing itself, and has been applied to every form of printing pictures—engraving on wood and copper, mezzotint, stipple, aquatint, etching, lithography, and the modern photomechanical processes. This application of color has varied from the completeness of effect in the aquatints of Debucourt to the slight suggestions of color which Whistler has thrown into some of his lithographs.

But beside all these varied esthetic attractions that have been barely hinted at, there is also the subject interest, which plays a large part in the valuation of prints. Those who collect prints for other than purely esthetic reasons are many. Some aim at as complete a collection as possible of portraits of Washington or Franklin or Napoleon; theatrical portraits are the quest of another; this one is after New York City views; methods of transportation is the subject chosen by yet another, or specialized in the search for illustrations of steam navigation or carriages. The purposes of such collectors may be served by prints of high artistic excellence as well as by such as are far from deserving that characterization. The interest of this branch

of collecting has been accentuated in exhibitions such as the one of New York City views in the New York Public Library some years ago, or that of Milton portraits at the Groller Club last year. The one specialty of bookplates alone covers a wide ground, appeals to various interests thru subject, exemplifies the possibilities of various graphic processes and illustrates many individual manners in art.

This characterization of the bookplate can equally well be applied to prints as a whole. To show this is the object



A CUT FROM HOLBEIN'S "DANCE OF DEATH"

of the foregoing summary notes, which are not to be regarded as a tabloid of compressed information, but simply as an attempt to give a slight impression of the varied possibilities of pleasure inherent in prints. And they may point the way to the voluminous literature of the subject, which can answer in detail questions as to process, or general history, of the special art, or individual artist.

But, at the best, no writing can produce taste fullfledged, any more than the preacher can absolutely save souls. The guide post can be set up, but those who follow its directions must themselves travel the road. Which, in this case, means to take advantage of the many opportunities offered in museums and print-rooms and print-shops, and see all that is displayed there so freely. To see with eye and mind and heart, for thought and sympathy are necessary to insure full appreciation; and, finally, to see with the good will to learn to understand and to retain an unprejudiced mind—only on such a basis can intelligent selection be made and taste formed.

Books and Booksellers of Russia

BY IVAN NARODNY

[Mr. Narodny is a prominent Russian bookseller, who has written many of his works, which are well known in Russia.]

THE difference between the Russian and American books and the methods of their distribution are so pronounced that they deserve careful attention, for bookselling is one of the most important of present day trades. Having been engaged in business as a bookseller and publisher in Russia for more than three years I feel quite competent to express my views in this respect, more especially as I have also observed the methods of bookselling in this country.

A bookseller in Russia is not an ordinary merchant, like a dealer in dry goods, a grocer or a department store clerk, but he is a highly respected personage in the

town where his place of business is located. Doctors, clergymen, lawyers, teachers or various officials as a rule stand below the social level of a bookseller. The word of a bookseller on any art or literary question is law and gospel and he is considered the final intellectual authority to whom all others appeal such questions. Not only the success of a book, but also that of a composition, art production, song recital, concert, lecture or theatrical entertainment, to a great extent, lies in the hands of a bookseller. He practically dominates not only his customers, but a large number of the intellectual people of his district. He is the man who leads in the spiritual life of



Copyright, 1909, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

A STREET SCENE IN KIEL, SHOWING TYPICAL RUSSIAN SHOPS

his place. The reason of this lies in the fact that a Russian bookseller is not merely a commercial man, whose only aim is to make money out of bookselling, but he likewise performs certain collateral social functions in his process of making a decent living. He is, generally speaking, an expert, not only in Russian literature and art, but his knowledge of the literature, art and music of the world is above the average. He speaks at least two and sometimes three languages and is a man of high education.

In a Russian bookshop music and various products of art are sold besides books. The shop generally contains the leading works of the best native and foreign authors, composers and painters. Sometimes stationery and objects of handicraft are also sold, even if books are the chief concern. It is rare that one could not find in a provincial bookshop something by Goethe, Shakespeare, Schopenhauer, Hugo, Ibsen, Poe or Emerson. The reproductions of Rembrandt, Millet, Whistler, Boecklin, Repin, Vereshchagin and others are also commonly kept on sale. One always finds the best Russian authors and various editions of the classics.

The reason for such respectable social standing of a Russian bookseller is to be looked for in a certain tradition. Most of the works of the first Russian writers were published in the beginning of the nineteenth century by their wealthy admirers, who, having paid a good honorarium for the authors, did not contemplate the making of any money from selling the books. The object sought after was rather to spread abroad knowledge of their works. They as dealers often sold the books from their own houses, or they hired young students or literary men to sell them for the mere cost of paper and printing. The bookselling trade has gradually developed until it reached its present high social standing. The Russian bookseller is usually a man who has been in the university or college and who halted before he became a professional as he may have at first intended. Many of the theological students, on completing their courses, dislike to become priests. They often become booksellers and for the time continue the study of literature, art and music.

My personal experience will illustrate this. I became a bookseller in a small town of five thousand inhabitants after I had been a writer of short stories, literary critic and essayist. My bookshop contained over five thousand books of various sorts, some six hundred piano pieces and songs, and about two hundred reproductions of the work of great Russian and European painters, many etchings and small drawings by local artists. My annual sales were from ten to twelve thousand rubles, two-thirds of which came from the books. I also managed all the song recitals, concerts and other public entertainments of the town, which I considered as honorable perquisites, but for which I made no charge. This is customary in towns of this size. It is not so, however, in the larger cities like Kieff, Warsaw, Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Tho the greatest number of my customers were peasants, petty officials and teachers, yet I disposed of books of high literary merit only. I sold most short stories, biographies, dramas, essays and high class novels, but I doubt if I disposed of as many as twenty sensational love stories or other boulevard fiction in the course of a year. None of my customers bought a sensational book merely as such or because of its decorative external appearance. The best liked Russian books during the time I was in trade were the short stories by Tchekhoff, the novels by Dostoyevsky and Korolenko, the essays by Tolstoi, the stories by Turgeneff and Shtchedrin, the poems by Lermontoff and Pushkin, the dramas by Gogol, Tchekhoff and some others. The most appreciated foreign playwrights I sold were Ibsen, Lessing, Hauptman, and Maeterlinck. The biographies of Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln were the best sellers among the American books. Other very popular American authors among my customers were Cooper, Poe, Longfellow, Mark Twain and Emerson. Some of the living American authors well known in Russia are Jack London, Mark Twain, Upton Sinclair and Edwin Markham.

Certain of the Russian publishers have tried the publication of the most popular American novels, but they have entirely failed, because the Russian readers feel

the lack of such psychological profoundness or ethical tendency as they have been educated to expect from their own novelists. One publisher brought out some of Edgar Allan Poe's best stories and his "Raven" in an *edition de luxe*, and soon after wrote me that he did not

On such occasions I was accustomed to recommend an *edition de luxe*. I was compelled to judge of the taste and to approximate the mind of the one for whom it was meant, and I rarely made a mistake.

Russian books look somehow different



BOOK AGENT READING A BOOK LIST IN A SIBERIAN VILLAGE

think he would ever get his money back. He was surprised in course of that winter when three editions of these books were sold.

The English classics that sold best among my customers were Shakespeare, Milton, Emerson, Darwin, Dickens, Spencer and Byron. The Russian readers like English poetry and admire the English philosophy, but they dislike the English fiction. The French, Hungarian or Italian fiction appeals to a Russian reader far more than the English. As a rule, before anybody bought a new book by an unknown writer he asked me to give him a short scenario and my personal opinion of it. Often a customer entering my shop asked:

"I want a good fiction, drama or book or poetry for a present for my friend. Which is the best? He already has such and such books."

from the American, particularly as regards their binding. Most of the Russian books, as is the case in English, German and other Continental cities, are issued in paper covers and look like some big American magazines or catalogs. The Russian readers dislike conventionally bound books, because they think these are meant for young people, students, or for undeveloped minds. Everybody in Russia likes to bind his books according to his individual taste. To my customers I could sell classics or works of famous authors in edition bindings, but never a new book by an unknown author. One publisher who issued Mark Twain's works desired to make them more attractive by imitating the original American edition. He sold three editions of the regular paper covers, whereas the bound edition found no buyers.

Russian fiction has not a standard

price corresponding to \$1.50 in this country. The price there varies according to the edition or size from five kopeks to fifteen rubles. Another distinctive feature in Russian books lies in the matter of illustrations. It is a tradition in the Russian Empire that illustrations for any piece of fiction tend to belittle the work in the eyes of Russian readers, who think a book carrying illustrations is intended for a mind void of imagination. Occasionally, it is true, the photograph of an author is printed as a frontispiece, but even this is generally limited to reference books or books of poetry by authors of great reputation. Juvenile books, books of travel and technical works, of course, have the necessary illustrations and drawings. Illustrations in the *edition de luxe* are drawn by the best artists of the country and are usually reproduced in photogravure. The regular size of such editions is the quarto.

Rarely does a Russian publisher advertise his books in periodicals or sell them from dummies as is customarily done in American cities. Not long ago a book agent called upon me in my apartment in New York and attempted to interest me in a long list of books which he said he was selling. When I asked him to show me copies of them he said he had only their backs, and tried to convince me how nicely they would furnish my apartment. I pitied the poor agent and therefore explained to him that I was not interested in furniture but in books. A Russian publisher would never be able to use such methods. After he has published a new book he immediately mails copies to all the retailers and the success of it rests thereafter with them.

The retailer issues a catalog of all his books each year and distributes it in his district, which is his only method of direct advertising. Indirectly, of course, the reviews in the periodicals and discus-

sions in society give the first hints of the literary merits and the profundity of the newly published book, and stimulate interest in it. As a prime requisite a Russian fiction or drama must have a strong element of ethical nature and certain psychologic depths, otherwise it is considered as trash. A Russian never pays so much attention to the beauty of style as to the ethical tendency and to psychological truth. For that reason the works of Turgeneff are not so impressive and fascinating as those by Dostoyevsky, Gogol and others.

It does not make so much difference, however, in Russia, if a book is an original or translation as it does in this country. I suppose I have sold as many copies of Ibsen's dramas as I have sold of those by Tchekhoff. I have sold more essays by Emerson than those by any Russian author. I recently happened to ask in a first class New York department store for some books by Dostoyevsky and Gogol in English, but the salesman in the book department replied that he never had even heard the names of such authors. Further conversation with him showed him to be as little acquainted with general literature as a clerk in any other department of that store. He knew even less about English literature than I, a foreigner.

As I have already pointed out, a Russian bookseller is a highly educated literary man and it rests with him whether he sells a book or ignores it. Advertisements, hostile criticism and other commercial tricks current in this country would fail to make a book succeed if the retailer should think it had no literary merit. Russian booksellers are often the invisible fingers of the Russian underground movements, and their shops are the spiritual windows thru which the oppressed Russians get a glimpse of that freedom and civilization which has so far remained a dream for them.

NEW YORK CITY





MARCHESA ELENA GRIMALDI, WIFE OF MARCHESI NICOLA CATTANEO, OF GENOVA.

This is a full length portrait, showing the lady standing on a terrace with face turned toward the landscape. This portrait was painted about 1623, and is from the Cattaneo Palace, Genoa. It is in the collection of P. A. B. Widener.



MARCHESI FILIPPO CATTANEO, SON OF MARCHESA ELENA GRIMALDI.

He was wearing a tunic with interwoven with gold. In his right hand he holds the leash of the young dog beside him. He is shown at about six years of age. The picture was painted in 1623, and is in the collection of P. A. B. Widener.



MARCHESA CLELIA CATTANEO, DAUGHTER OF MARCHESA ELENA GRIMALDI

The girl is dressed in white and holds an apple in her hand. A red cushion is shown behind her. The picture was painted in 1623, and is in the collection of P. A. B. W.

The Reorganization of the Navy Department

BY PARK BENJAMIN

THE Navy is the fleet. The fleet never relaxes and never sleeps. It is always on a war footing, always ready to act instantly and wherever there is water enough to float it. The Navy Department exists for the sole purpose of keeping the fleet at every moment, day and night, keyed to the top limit of war efficiency.

It has not fulfilled that purpose for many years. Its inadequacy has steadily been growing more apparent. It is senseless to pay a hundred and thirty million dollars yearly for the Navy if we cannot get what we pay for. This is why the Navy Department has at last been reorganized.

The Navy Department's work is very complex. It involves the designing, building, repair, and up-keep of the ships, their machinery and their guns, and therefore all the varied conditions of a great industrial establishment. It includes the education of officers and men and the maintenance of a college of the first rank, besides many training schools. It provides for rigid discipline, and the supply, organization and distribution of the enlisted force. It purchases enormous quantities of supplies, keeps many accounts, prevents and cures disease and injuries and directs the operations of the fleet when the crisis arrives for which all else is preparation.

Twenty-six years ago, when we started the present steel navy with the once famous, but now inconsiderable, "white squadron," we were expending fifteen million dollars per year—to disburse wisely nearly nine times that amount is a much more intricate and difficult task—but the public safety requires it to be done with undiminished skill.

The work of the Department is divided by law between eight bureaus, and is distributed among them as the Secretary of the Navy may direct. No initial authority exists anywhere but in the Secretary, as the authorized agent of the President. Five of the bureaus came into existence in 1842, and in 1862 the remaining three were added. Under the stress of the

Civil War it was quickly shown that while the bureaus could attend sufficiently well to supplying the material, they could not manage the fleet, nor did Mr. Gideon Welles, with all his remarkable ability, possess the requisite military knowledge to do so. Good fortune raised up Mr. Gustavus V. Fox—a former midshipman—who, as Assistant Secretary, strained laws to fit emergencies, rode down commodores and captains "like the main tack," settled perilous questions after his own fashion, almost under fire, and rendered the country such distinguished service that among the statues of the people whom he kept straight and bullied and cajoled and ordered, and so made reputations for them, not a single effigy of him can be found.

The years went on, and the more complicated the ships and guns and machinery became, the less the old mariners knew about them—having mainly been trained to sails and smooth bores—and the more embarrassing the position of the necessarily civilian Secretary, who had neither adequate military knowledge himself nor could get it from them. But the holding of a commission, the wearing of a uniform, always implies *ex-officio* knowledge, whether one has it or not. So a "General Board" was established of elderly and well-meaning officers, which was supposed to concern itself with the general preparation of war plans—(portfolios *à la* Von Moltke—take down No. 2 and crush the invader by plans all cut and dried and neatly printed in typewriter)—and the everyday employment of the fleet. It has been about as useful as one might expect of a body composed of three uncoördinated parts—War College, Naval Intelligence Office and Bureau of Navigation—and what it has not done is best exemplified by the fact that battle tactics still remain unpractised by the fleet. It has no authority over the bureaus, and successive secretaries have heeded or ignored its advice, or acted without its advice at all, each as he individually saw fit.

When the Spanish War broke out the need for military help to the amiable poet who then headed the Navy Department admitted of no delay. Then evolved the wondrous "Strategy Board," with its "anxieties" and muddled memoranda, and conflicting orders, which made us marvel why an inscrutable Providence permitted such things to be. But in the end it was justified. It left behind it memories which acted as spurs toward a keener appreciation of the risks we were running.

Then some genius contrived a plan for making the bureaus, which were in a constant state of wrangle and of mutual incursions into one another's preserves, settle their own quarrels among themselves. That resulted in the "Construction Board"—a debating society which wrangled violently and in lots of cases left the decision to the unfortunate Secretary—who now found himself, by the flat contradictions of his official exports, driven still deeper into the mire than even his own ignorance could lead him.

Finally, about five years ago, that brilliant and able officer, the late Rear-Admiral Henry C. Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, began a vigorous crusade for a "Naval General Staff"—a body of experienced officers to be organized by law—not by a scratch of the Secretary's pen, and hence easily obliterated at any moment by another scratch—which should be the responsible military adviser of the Secretary and also co-ordinate the work of the bureaus—something corresponding to the architect who designs the house and stands between the owner and the builders. It was all fully discussed in these columns at the time.

The movement was useful, for it cleared minds and established a trend for the general advance, but otherwise its only results were long and fruitless hearings by Congressional committees, the bitter opposition of the staff—paymasters, surgeons, naval constructors, etc.—who saw in the scheme possible limitations upon their careers, and the argument, not wholly without color, that the plan essentially involved the placing of the military above the civil power.

Whereupon Congress did nothing. The agitation reduced itself to the devising of schemes which could be

brought into effect solely by executive order and without recourse to the law-makers. The last of them copied everything down to a single individual, in whom was concentrated all the real—altho nominally only the advisory—military power, and that, a year or so ago, seemed quite likely to become effective.

Meanwhile the bureaus pursued the far from noiseless tenor of their way. Each having the power to issue its own orders (representing the Secretary), the consequent and oft-recurring muddles would have been funny had they not been exasperating, expensive and ominous for the future. If one bureau ordered a ship to sea, another might, at the same time, direct the removal of her boilers; and the much bedeviled captains, confronted with contradictory commands, wrote endless remonstrances and explanations, and grimly awaited whatever the fates might bring forth in the way of courts-martial.

In the navy yards chaos reigned supreme, except in so far as young naval constructors occasionally projected dazzling thought-rays thru the murk, and set to rights ancient officers who had sailed many seas and even fought and bled before they were born. Every bureau reveled in the possession in every yard of its own carpenter shop, paint shop, plumbers' shop, and every other kind of shop, and the shops all worked each after its own fashion, and the expense, and especially the red tape expense, was appalling.

"Six hundred times a day"—this is the voice of an admiral, commandant of a great yard, feebly filtering thru many thicknesses of returns and reports—"Six hundred times a day, sir, do I have to sign my name to papers concerning doings I don't know anything about and couldn't know anything about unless I had the united capacities of fifty men. Have I served this country for forty odd years, sir, now to become a blank blank telephone?"

That was the state of affairs as the Roosevelt Administration neared its end. Then, at the eleventh hour, great discoveries were made in Washington, and things started in to be fixed "right here and now." But somehow the effort proved difficult. A fine array of ancient mariners, who could tell you to a nicety

how to "haul of all" or "reef tops'ls in stays," and other old and far-off nautical things, arrived at the capital, came to anchor, thought, unmoored, cleared out and went home—nor left "a rack behind." After them came another board, which evolved the strikingly original idea of a selected super-admiral, to be chosen from anywhere on the navy list, who should not only be an adviser, but, in time of peace, an organizer of victory, which victory, immediately on the outbreak of war, he personally and at once was to go forth and get. Beyond being enthusiastically approved by the "highest strategic authority," this intelligent scheme remains "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

But Secretary Newberry did improve matters in the navy yards, for any lifting of them out of the antiquated ruts was a betterment, no matter how much possible improvement any particular scheme might need. The commandant's daily signatures came down from six hundred to forty-five. The numerous shops of the same sort were consolidated, and the yards took on the aspect of manufacturing establishments. But consolidations ran rather to extremes. The Construction Bureau tried to swallow the Bureau of Engineering and actually did disburse the appropriations of its victim for a time. And other appropriations were jauntily lifted from one bureau to another, and some six million dollars was thus irregularly disbursed, until the Attorney-General brought the exercises to a sudden stop.

The foregoing, tho somewhat roughly, shows about how matters stood when President Taft took office.

Two boards were promptly directed to discover how what had been done by Secretary Newberry could best be undone by Secretary Meyer. That took about four months, and then another board was told to consider all the reports and opinions issued by anybody, investigate how other nations run their navies, and, in brief, solve the problem of how to reorganize the Navy Department, not only without the aid of legislation, but in such a fashion that Congress would permit the scheme, once started, to work itself out without let or hindrance. That is the traditional Navy way of getting

reforms. Do the thing, let it show itself good, then talk Congress into keeping it going! That was the only way in which the Naval Academy could be got—fifty years after West Point.

The plan went into effect on December first last. It divides the Navy Department duties into four groups: Material, Personnel, Operation and Management of the Fleet, and Inspection.

"Material" brings together the manufacturing and supply bureaus and navy yards, and concerns itself with the construction, equipment and maintenance of the fleet.

"Personnel" looks to officers and men, their education, supply, transfer and discipline.

"Inspection" watches and tests the condition of the fleet, independently examines the work of the bureaus, and, in general, keeps the Secretary posted as to the preparedness and efficiency of the whole Navy.

"Operations" co-ordinates the War College, General Board and the Office of Naval Intelligence, and is the real military adviser, for in this division are formulated plans for the employment and organization of the fleet in both peace and war, the movements of vessels, and all strategical and tactical maneuvers. Here are prescribed the military features of new ships, the location of coal depots and naval stations, and the number, type, etc., of dry docks.

Each of these groups is headed by an aid; a rear admiral selected for his special ability and knowledge of the matters entrusted to him, and he is given sufficient assistants. The four aids, in brief, are supposed to know everything, digest everything, pertaining to the fleet, and be able to place before the civilian Secretary, in assimilable form, the matters which he ultimately must decide.

The grouping of the bureaus into two divisions of Material and Personnel, according to the nature of their duties, is in accordance with the systems of other navies. The comprehensive and independent Inspection division is the only logical way of securing impartial tests and strict accountability. The change effected in the navy yards, which makes of them repair shops, which they are—and not manufacturing establishments,

and the separation of their work into the two natural divisions of naval construction and engineering, hull and machinery, is a logical betterment. And so is the modern system of cost accounting which supplants the former complicated methods, and enables work done at the yards to be fairly compared with that done by outside firms.

Nobody claims the present plan to be otherwise than tentative. It would be foolish to do so, for the problems are too many and too varied, and the necessity of building on the old foundation, with all its defects, imposes limits. The resulting situations can be dealt with only as they arise. Hence the whole scheme is kept on broad lines and establishes a general policy more than it does particular methods for carrying the same into effect.

The officers upon whom the responsible duties of aids have been imposed are all well known. Two of the selections—Rear-Admiral Potter as Aid for Personnel and Captain Aaron Ward as Aid for Inspection—are unexceptionable. Admiral Swift retires from active service for age in March next, so that his appointment is little more than an official acknowledgment of his excellent work as president of the board which devised the scheme. That Rear-Admiral Wainwright, who has been assigned to the most important of all the divisions—Operations—is the best possible selection is not clear. His age—he retires in two years—prevents his holding it long enough to develop it, nor has he the service record which entitles him to it in preference to some of the younger officers. The position is not one for an admiral at the end of a career which he himself appears to have been willing at one time to specialize into a law office, and whose chief administrative effort—the superintendency of the Naval Academy—did not advance his professional reputation; but for a bright, energetic, up-to-date captain in the early fifties, whom we know, on the coming of a war, would be kept in the place and not immediately relieved from it. Admiral Wainwright, as every one knows, won well-merited distinction at the battle of Santiago, in command of the converted yacht "Gloucester"; but courage in action is far from being the only qualifica-

tion for a post of such grave and extensive responsibility.

The line officers of the Navy are mainly in favor of the new order. What the staff officers will do—especially the Construction Corps, which hitherto has been in the saddle riding roughshod over the entire service—remains to be seen. Within the Department, the worst menace is the doubtful relation of the aids to the bureaus. There is no trouble about the aids acting as advisers upward—that is, to the Secretary—but if in effect they are to do so downward—that is, to the bureaus—or, in other words, are to become practically super-bureau chiefs, then there are rocks ahead. The bureau chiefs are creations of law and they deal with the 130 millions. They estimate for it, disburse it, and are made responsible by law for it. You cannot make them accept any control, advisory or otherwise, from irresponsible super-chiefs; and just to the extent they think that is attempted difficulties will follow.

Outside the Department Congress is, of course, to be reckoned with. If it sees that the personnel of the Navy is mainly favorable to the plan, and not only that, but is heartily working to make it successful, there is probably little danger of a fair field for trial not being accorded. But if there is to be a revamping of the old line and staff dissensions, if the Naval Construction Corps or any other respectable body of officers fill the air with complaints and criticisms—President Taft's order stops all lobbying—then anything is possible.

This much is certain. No Secretary has ever shown so much courage and discernment in grappling with these ancient troubles, nor has dealt with them so quickly, as has Mr. Secretary Meyer. No scheme not involving a complete uprooting of the existing organization, or at least pretty far-reaching legislation, has ever combined so many good and so few objectionable features as this one.

It deserves full, complete and patient trial. It is to the interest of the public that this be done; and the best way in which the public can help to this end is by inviting individual Senators and Congressmen for the time being at least, to let the thing alone.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Mr. Taft's Message

SEVERAL questions of much importance, involving the Roosevelt policies, are not considered in President Taft's first annual message. These are the conservation of national resources, public interest in which has been freshly excited by what is called the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy; the proposed grant of additional power to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with supervision of railway stock and bond issues, and other restrictions affecting corporations engaged in interstate business; and the suggested changes in the Sherman Anti-Trust law. There are to be special messages on these topics. If Mr. Taft's views and recommendations concerning them had been added to the message of last week it would have been very much longer; also less peaceful and conciliatory.

This message is partly a kind of annual record, quite properly including mention of a considerable number of things of which the general public knows little and cares less. A majority of those who read the long report of the State Department's work will not give much thought to the important evidence

of progress in international arbitration, but will turn to what is said of South America, Central America and China. An interesting sequel to the Crane incident is that the Manchurian agreement, against which it was predicted that our Government would protest, was found by the State Department to be unobjectionable. Mr. Taft's remarks about Nicaragua are virtually those which were read in Secretary Knox's letter. In the references to South American countries and affairs there is an evident desire to remove any unfavorable impression due to the denunciation of Zelaya. It appears that there was no foundation in fact for the repeatedly published assertion that our diplomatic influence was exerted to procure a settlement of the quarrel between Bolivia and Peru. Mr. Taft's remark that the Monroe Doctrine should not be "permitted to operate for the escape of just obligations" may indicate that he is not wholly in sympathy with some of his predecessors as to the proper application of the Doctrine.

Economy is the keynote of that part of the message which relates to the Treasury, and it is repeatedly suggested in what is said of the departments whose expenditures are large. Under the President's direction the estimates have been rigidly pared down. But the reductions are regarded as temporary, unless the investigations which experts are now making shall yield plans for a permanent lower cost of administration. The inference is suggested that the old rate of expenditure should be restored, under wise supervision, whenever the revenues will permit.

There will be in Congress a movement for an investigation of the Sugar Trust frauds, but it is now reported that the President's objections will prevent any inquiry at present. Of course, investigation should not be allowed to give immunity to guilty men, be they importers or Government officers, or to embarrass the Department of Justice, but it seems to us that Congress could serve the public interest by making an investigation that would avoid such danger. There are men under suspicion whom neither Collector Loeb nor the Department of Justice can reach. Neither detective work in the New York Custom House

nor prosecutions in the courts at New York will show whether responsible officers of the Government at Washington were involved in the network of fraud. Nor can prosecutions affect those whom the statute of limitations protects. But there is no such statute to restrict a Congressional committee's inquiry.

Mr. Taft not only rejects the advice of Senator Aldrich that action for the establishment of postal banks be deferred until the Monetary Commission shall have reported, a year hence, but he also insists, despite Senator Hale's assertion to the contrary, that the law authorizing the appointment of his tariff board permits him to procure, by means of that board, all needed information about the cost of production at home and abroad. It is an important part of the message, this announcement of his purpose and determination to obtain this information and to ask Congress to consider it if it shall show that the duties of the new tariff, when measured by the rule of the Republican national platform, are excessive. He may find it necessary, before the end of his term, to suggest another revision. His message indicates that he approaches the work of the board with an open mind. If the board shall ascertain that tariff rates in many instances not only exceed the difference in production costs, but are more than the entire cost of production in competing countries, further revision cannot be prevented.



The Short Ballot

HERBERT SPENCER'S aphorism that mankind goes right after trying all the possible ways of going wrong has been confirmed by the political experience of each generation of Americans since the Mayflower compact. It is again being demonstrated by the latest aspects of "reform."

After theorizing and experimenting upon unnumbered suggestions for breaking the grip of the party boss, and thereby relieving the citizens from fighting corrupt political influences when he should concentrate his activity upon real issues of public policy, we may now discern here and there cheering evidences that the one practicable way to achieve

substantial results is beginning to receive attention.

There is no phrase that the average American more dearly loves to roll under his tongue than the words: "All right in theory, but impracticable"; and there is no man in the civilized parts of the world who so inveterately bases his conduct upon some abstract theory hardened into dogma, in behalf of which no concrete supporting evidence can be alleged, and which all experience controverts.

Among theoretical dogmas of this kind none is more devoutly cherished, and none has worked more waste and mischief than the proposition that the only way to secure democratic government is to fill all offices from the presidency to the smallest clerkship by popular election. Appointment by the Executive is held to savor of monarchy. Public officers must feel that they are responsible to the people, and, acting upon these purely academic notions, we have multiplied the names upon our ballots, and multiplied elections until now every voter in each of our large centers of population is supposed to pass judgment annually upon three hundred to five hundred of his fellow citizens as candidates for district, municipal, State and national officers.

How completely the plan has broken down, any reader who cares to know the facts may learn by turning the pages of Professor Charles A. Beard's illuminating article on "The Burden of the Ballot," in the December number of *The Political Science Quarterly*. Not only have we arrived at the absurdity of ballots, two feet by three, with intimations that we shall soon be trying to handle sheets five feet by ten, but we have also defeated the purpose which popular elections were intended to subserve.

By making the voter's task impossible, we have thrown practically all of the work of choosing our officials into the hands of those self-constituted experts, the professional politicians whose organization, as a well-knit hierarchy from district leader to State boss, constitutes a political machine which is the *de facto* government in every city and commonwealth of the United States today. This machine makes up the slate, and, of course, bargains with every candidate whose name is written on it. Direct

nominations, whatever merit they might have, if we were voting for not more than half a dozen candidates at one time, could have no other certain effect under existing conditions than to make the present confusion doubly and trebly confounded.

The only remedy that by any possibility can work lies thru the abandonment of this whole absurd plan of popular election of minor administrative officials. The people must vote for a few executive officers and for legislators. The executive officers must be made to assume the duty and the responsibility of appointing freely all their subordinates. The people then will know what they are voting for and why. They can know their candidates, keep track of the relation between promise and performance, and hold men to account when performance disappoints.

It is a curious revelation of "the mind of the many" that this happy euphemism, "the short ballot," has taken the fancy of the public. In all probability the thing which is aimed at can, by means of this shibboleth, be achieved; whereas, if the proposed change were described only in more strictly accurate language, as a substitution of appointment for election, it would undoubtedly be met by storms of protest, and might be defeated altogether.



The Nobel Prize Winners

THE five committees at Stockholm and Christiania upon whom devolves the duty of deciding every year who have contributed most to the progress of the world have an easier task in the sciences than in literature. Scientific achievements are usually objective and indisputable, and receive tolerably just appraisal even from rivals and foreigners. But the valuation of a literary work is dependent upon personal taste and so intimately connected with the language and environment in which it is produced that few critics are able to appreciate and compare the contemporary productions of different nations. Science has become international. Literature is still provincial. Any senior in science called upon to give the foremost authorities in his field would have named, without hesi-

tation, about four-fifths of the Nobel prize men, but a senior in literature would be very unlikely to hit upon so large a proportion of the authors. Even the average educated reader, altho he takes little interest in science, knows more about Marconi and Ostwald and d'Estournelles de Constant than about Selma Lagerlöf.

The committee has given a liberal construction to the phraseology of the Nobel will, that the awards shall be made for literature of an idealistic tendency. Their range extends from Mommsen, the German antiquarian, to Kipling, the British writer of up-to-date short stories; from Echegaray, the Spanish playwright, to Eucken, the German metaphysician; from Carducci, the Italian author of the "Hymn to Satan," to Lagerlöf, the Swedish author of "The Miracles of Anti-Christ."

Selma Lagerlöf belongs in the class of idealistic writers, whatever may be said of some of the rest. She is the literary descendant of Hans Christian Andersen, who need not have been ashamed to own "The Wonderful Adventures of Nils." This is the story of a little boy who was carried away on the back of a wild goose and learned a great deal about geography and the ways and thoughts of animals and birds in his travels. It was written at the request of the National Teachers' Association and has become as popular in the Swedish schools as our own writers of stories of humanized animal life, Kipling, Long, London and Seton. But in her adult diction she belongs to the school of mystics and symbolists, which is today a dominant influence in almost all literatures except American. Selma Lagerlöf is the third woman to receive a Nobel prize, the others being Madame Curie, for the discovery of radium, and Baroness von Suttner, for her peace novel, "Lay Down Your Arms." Three out of the fifty-five names on this world's roll of honor, tho not a large number, is a greater proportion than the anti-feminists would like to see.

The chemistry prize goes worthily to Wilhelm Ostwald, of Leipzig University. As a delegate to the International Congress of Arts and Science at St. Louis and as exchange professor at Harvard

and Columbia in 1905, his broad shoulders, his bushy red beard and his genial smile have become well known in this country, and his "General Chemistry," in four fat volumes, with more to follow, is in every chemical library. He has been a leader in the most important field of recent research, the borderland between physics and chemistry. He not only adopted and developed the electrolytic theory of solutions, but, having the courage of his convictions, he wrote laboratory manuals applying the new principles to analytical work. In developing his chemical philosophy he has taken the extreme pragmatic position. Matter is to him simply one of the factors of energy, like velocity. Formerly he tried to dispense with the atomic theory, but now that anybody with a fifty-cent spinthariscopes can watch and count the individual atoms, he has come to admit their objective reality, as well as their undeniable convenience.

The prize in physics was divided, because it was awarded not so much to an individual as to a discovery, the discovery of wireless telegraphy. In the same way the physics prize in 1902, being given for the investigations of the internal structure of the atom, had to be divided between Lorentz and Zeeman, and in 1903, being given for researches in radio-activity, was awarded half to M. Becquerel and half to M. and Madame Curie. Wireless telegraphy has been the work of many, and because of its commercial and military importance, personal rivalry and international jealousy are more conspicuous here than in pure science. It was the mathematical theories of an Englishman, Clerk Maxwell, which directed attention to the aerial electric waves, and a German, Hertz, who demonstrated them. Lodge, in England, invented an instrument for detecting the waves, and Righi, in Italy, invented an instrument for producing them. Then came young Marconi, son of an Italian father and an Irish mother, and put together the Lodge coherer and the Righi exciter, and at once the laboratory toy became a revolutionizing factor in the commercial and political world.

But to have given the prize to Marconi alone would have been an insult to Germany, which claims superiority for the

system devised by Professor Braun, of Strassburg, and boasts that their stations on the North Sea coast can easily intercept all the marconigrams of the British navy on the Atlantic, but overpower them at will by interference waves. The Braun system has the further advantage of portability. A cylinder takes the place of the ground contact, and the whole apparatus can be carried on a light military wagon. The commander of the army corps can send simultaneous messages to his officers wherever they may be, three or four days' march ahead, on moving trains or in airships, and the messages are recorded at all these points.

We do not know that our own army officers have yet become as proficient in the use of wireless telegraphy on such a scale in field maneuvers as the German officers have been for the last ten years. And we fear that an Italian twenty-two years old appearing in the Post Office Department at Washington with an incredible invention would not meet with as kind a reception as Marconi did at London in 1896. Sir William Preece, of the engineering branch of the British post office, gave him freely all the assistance he needed for laboratory and field tests, and stood by him in the failures and discouragements of the early experiments. But in spite of the indifference of the Government and the public service corporations, individuals in America have taken a creditable part in the development of wireless telegraphy and telephony. We might put forward as claimants Dr. Lee de Forest and Professor Fessenden, of Allegheny College, as well as Professor Pupin, of Columbia, and Nikola Tesla.

The prize given for those who have done most for the promotion of peace is also divided, and apparently for similar reasons. Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, of France, and M. Beernaert, Premier of Belgium and president of the Chamber of Deputies, were both members of The Hague Conferences of 1890 and 1907, but they generally stand on opposite sides, the former favoring the extension of the powers of The Hague and a general disarmament, and the latter taking a conservative attitude and opposing ambitious projects. But the readers of THE INDEPENDENT are familiar

with the peace movement and need no introduction to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who is one of our contributors.

[See THE INDEPENDENT, July 27, 1905; February 22, 1906; November 21, 1907.]

In selecting Prof. Emil Theodor Kocher, of Berne, for the Nobel Prize in medicine and surgery for the present year, the Committee are honoring a very modest, extremely practical surgeon who has devoted himself for many years to the development of modern surgery with marvelous success, and to whose clinic at the University of Berne nearly every surgeon from abroad who visits the Continent has made it a point to go because of the precious lessons that can be learned there in every-day surgery. His most interesting work for the world has been accomplished in connection with the surgery of the thyroid gland. He owes his opportunity to do that to the environment in which he lives. There are certain portions of Switzerland in which for some as yet quite unexplained reason the thyroid gland, that is, the glandular structure occupying the anterior portion of the neck in front of and on both sides of the larynx, becomes very much enlarged. This affection, known familiarly as goitre, is indeed so common in some of the villages of Switzerland that it is said that the children run after and mock people who have not some swelling in this portion of the neck. Professor Kocher has operated on these in a great many cases and has taught us much of the surgery and also of the physiology of the thyroid. This used to be classed as one of the useless organs in the days when all useless organs were supposed to be vestigial remains of previous stages of evolution. Kocher's work dispelled that illusion and made it very clear that it is one of the most important organs in the body.

In recent years Professor Kocher has been engaged with the problems of prophylactic surgery. His studies in the growth of various micro-organisms that recur constantly in our crowded cities and which are the causes of many of the forms of suppuration, external and internal, have attracted wide attention. Sepsis and antisepsis have been under his consideration constantly, and his own operating work has been a model of what can be accomplished for patients without

permitting septic conditions to develop as the result of surgical intervention. He has come to occupy the place in European surgery that his great teacher Billroth held twenty-five years ago. Though nearly seventy years of age, he was born in 1841, he is still active and thoro in practice and teaching. The selection then of the committee is excellent, though of course it comes as a reward for work done and can scarcely be looked upon as a stimulus for work to be accomplished, since Professor Kocher is at the end of a great career.



The Civil Service

STEP by step, stage by stage, the spoils system inaugurated by President Jackson, for this one thing of evil memory, has been driven back, and we have in no little measure returned to the better way of the fathers, or advanced to an even better way than theirs, and yet there are still a hundred thousand of the civil servants of the country who are not embraced in the civil service reform—one hundred thousand appointed by favoritism and not by free and democratic competitive examination; one hundred thousand whose position is not secure, but who can be dropped at any time on the whim of a Congressman or other official.

And yet almost every year shows an extension of the reform. The last is one of great importance. It is that made by order of President Taft, who has extended civil reform methods in the diplomatic service, all secretaries to be appointed on strict examination, and promoted even to the grade of Minister for efficient and distinguished service. Already that plan had been adopted for consular agents, and is working finely. Our consular service had been a disgrace to the nation, and often our diplomatic service. Already, as the published daily of consular reports shows, our foreign service is greatly improved and is doing much to aid our commercial interests.

A very curious fact is dwelt upon by President Eliot in his address as president of the Civil Service Reform League, that the executive department of our Government, that department of which the framers of the Constitution had the most fear, has done much more than the

legislative to raise the standard of the civil service. He tells us that the wishes of the American people in regard to the introduction of the merit system thruout the national civil service has been of late years better understood and more effectively furthered by the national Executive than by Congress. It is the Presidents and the members of their Cabinets that have made the extensions, and in several cases it has been the urgency of the Executive which has brought about additional good legislation. Thus the President, elected by the whole people, turns out to be a better interpreter of the wishes of the people, of their purposes in what is an ethical and economic reform than are the members of the two Houses of Congress elected by more limited constituencies.

President Eliot also would have quite a number of officers now elected appointed under civil service rules. He was disgusted at the last Massachusetts election at having to select the names out of a list of candidates for various offices running over several feet of a ballot, when he, supposably an intelligent man, did not know more than five of the men to be voted for, and he had to follow the party designations. He favors the "short ballot," a sort of government by commission, and he sees no use in asking ten thousand men to vote on the qualifications of an engineer to build a bridge or officers to be in charge of charitable institutions.

We also notice that as president of the Civil Service Reform League Mr. Eliot favors strongly a civil service pension, also recommended by President Taft. It really looks as if the time were near when this reform also will be secured.



Social and Political Fusion

BEFORE the Canadian Club in New York a speaker said, with applause, that there is but one man in Canada who desires annexation to the United States. He evidently meant Prof. Goldwin Smith. Now Goldwin Smith replies that he does not wish annexation, and has studiously avoided the word. That word implies subordination and humiliation. What he thinks and speaks of is union,

not annexation, and union he thinks wise and inevitable. Already, he says, social fusion seems to be pretty nearly complete.

Goldwin Smith is right. Social fusion is pretty nearly complete. We meet as if we were one people. We do not feel separated. On both sides we move across the border, and still feel at home. Just one thing separates us, not forts, nor soldiers, nor vessels of war on the lakes ready to spring one on the other—there is nothing of all that, nothing but the unfortunate tariff wall, which ought to be shaved down as low as possible. Fortunately, as President Taft tells us in his message, every diplomatic question which has arisen between the two nations is in process of settlement by arbitration or other agreement.

Annexation we never ought to think or speak of; and it is not of any present use to talk of union, for just now there is a drift of feeling in Canada toward emphasizing the sentimental bonds that unite the Dominion with the mother country. To be sure Canadians do not care to do too much for Great Britain. They may build a battleship or two, but they desire to keep them in their own waters, and under their own orders, ready to give what defensive help they can in case of war. They want to be allowed to run their own tariff—even against the mother country, but giving it some preferential advantage, treating it a little better than the United States, but yet making imposts on British goods help fill the Canadian exchequer. In return Canada is willing to build a little fleet to protect itself with, instead of asking the two tight little islands to protect them in case of war. We wonder what it would not be well for the United States to stretch its Monroe Doctrine so far as to agree to guard Canada against assault in case Great Britain should be engaged in war.

But we ought to keep it in mind that political fusion as well as social fusion, that is, the union of the two English-speaking nations on this continent, is greatly to be desired. When that shall come—for come it will—it should be by a process very different from annexation of one nation to the other. Annexation would mean that Canada should give up

her political institutions and take ours; or, if we were to be annexed to Canada, that we should give up ours and take hers. Neither of these things is to be thought of. It is by no means clear that our method of government is better than Canada's. Ours is probably not perfect. When Australia and South Africa lately formed new constitutions they did not copy ours. They did not regard ours as perfect. Our Constitution was wonderfully fine for its day, but it needs loosening, and just now we have an amendment presented to the States. Amendments are almost impossible to secure, and we have had to depend not on formal amendments, but on interpretations by the Supreme Court which would have surprised the fathers.

When Canada and the United States are ready to consider union the means to accomplish it will have to be by a Constitutional Convention, like that which formulated our present Constitution, a convention representing both countries, and in which the delegates of the two countries shall be required to present for approval a new Constitution, or an organic law, Canadians and Americans meeting on equal terms, neither subordinate, neither humiliated, both seeking by equal authority the same end. That would be equally honorable to both, and we are by no means convinced that the conclusion would be more like our present plan than theirs.

What a nation that would be! From the Arctic to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific one nation, speaking one language, a social and a political fusion, the mightiest nation on the face of the globe, until Northern Eurasia, Russia and Siberia shall fill its wastes with a mighty population! May our children see the day!



Margaret Versus Bridget

MRS. MARGARET DELAND, in an address last week before the National League for the Civic Education of Women, is reported as saying:

"We have suffered many things at the hands of Patrick; the new woman would add Bridget also, and graver dangers—to the vote of that fierce, silly, amiable creature, the irresponsible, uneducated negro she would add the vote of his sillier, baser female."

In the same address the speaker assumed that "happiness instead of duty as the ideal in marriage feeds the divorce mill." The fear of democracy seems to be gaining ground among those who shrink from all things as they are, and we hear from other fearful souls the same cry that what we need most is restriction rather than extension of the power of the people. We do not think the contention just. No doubt it has been the conservative argument from the days of the tyrant Dionysius down to Margaret Deland; but we have more faith in our citizenry, and still believe that the cure for the errors of liberty is more liberty.

The assumption of the anti-suffragist is, as always, that Bridget will invariably vote as Patrick does, and that she will copy whatever civic vices he has been evolving without her help! She will not. But if she does? Are there not enough honest, conscientious women in any American city, even the worst, to turn the scale in favor of righteousness? Are there not high-minded men enough to do it if they will?

But let us show a little more faith in Bridget as well as Patrick, and honor ourselves in honoring her. It has been her mission to clean up most of the dirt in our houses, and if we should put the streets under her supervision we fancy she might take a housewifely pride in keeping them clean. Surely there is more of good in the world than there is of evil; there are more true women than false ones; more women who would look upon political life as Mrs. Deland bids us look upon married life, as "a sphere for duty rather than happiness," and even counting out the Anti-Suffrage League, who decline the duty, there would be left in New York, and assuredly in the country at large, enough incorruptible women to save us from direr straits. And let us not fear Bridget! Trust her to be eager for the interests of her children, to know more intimately than most the results of the saloon, and to respond to moral enthusiasm rather than to corruption. It has proved so in many Western communities where the experiment has been tried. Colorado City used to be governed by saloonkeepers; not one is on the council now, and we are assured by more than

one resident that the change was effected largely thru the votes of working women. There is a political pessimism that is more dangerous than democracy. That nation is in evil case that distrusts its own people. There are two plays running in our city that are deservedly popular. One is "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," by Jerome K. Jerome, and the other "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie," by Margaret Deland. The noble lesson of them both is the regenerating power of a generous faith in the higher nature of faulty men and women. We recommend these plays to Mrs. Deland.



The Message and the Negro

THE INDEPENDENT has never ceased, during the sixty-one years of its history, to feel and always express a sympathy for the most suffering and most ill-treated body of our people, the negroes. We observe that the negro journals which have come to our notice since the President's message appeared show a willingness to see in it a good sign of his consideration of them. He gives a fair share to the Liberian Commission, among other foreign relations, tells us that its report is under consideration, and thinks it likely that it may call for a further communication to Congress in some plan to aid the lone African republic. There is a reference to the prevalence of lynching, under the discussion of the evil of the delay of justice, which is one provoking cause of this prevalent infamy. No mention is made of the overwhelming number of negroes who thus suffer, nor is any section of the country specified as particularly discredited, where so many sections are more or less guilty. On two points the negroes of our own country are particularly considered. One is that which asks for the appointment of an unpaid commission to consider and provide a plan for a celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation; the other is the recommendation that an appropriation be made to pay the unassigned claims of depositors who lost by the failure of the Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company, organized by the Freedmen's Bureau. The Government was in a real measure responsible for this company, and it is

only delayed justice that the claims be settled. The message shows sympathy, and we are not of those who would make us believe that President Taft means to neglect those who are peculiarly the wards of the nation.



The New Republican Policy

We are not surprised that there are those whose rock-ribbed stand-patism is offended by Secretary MacVeagh's speech, in which he told his Boston hearers that the reductions of the Payne tariff law have not reached the final limit, and that while we now rest a while we have not gone to sleep. He thus puts the case:

"There is one great fact that makes a new tariff epoch. That fact is that the Republican party has changed its front. Whereas it has been marching toward higher and higher tariff, it has now faced about and is marching, no matter how slow any one may think its present pace is, toward lower tariffs. It has recognized changed conditions. This is a wonderful, radical and fundamental change, the importance of which has not been sufficiently recognized.

"It is true that the Payne bill does not contain as much downward revision as the great majority of members of the Republican party had wished. It is perfectly well known that it did not contain as much of that revision as the President wished. But the Payne bill as it passed the House was an intentional and avowed revision downward, and, though it was modified before it was finally enacted, it would be impossible to deny successfully that as it stands it is a practical confirmation of the new policy of the Republican party."

It may be said that Mr. MacVeagh has been a Democrat, and that his statement is personal, but there is this change in the Republican drift, and many will be glad to see the party, which was compelled after the Civil War to turn to protection, ready to consider the consumers as well as the manufacturers.



American Immortals

The French Academy has forty Immortals, but exactly how many of them will achieve more than the current immortality of a generation we do not know. The United States is a much bigger country than is France, and it seemed ungenerous in organizing an American Academy of Arts and Letters to limit the number of our Immortals so narrowly, and so they have allowed themselves fifty mem-

bers. Why not make it one or two hundred? A hundred would not be a bad proportion as compared with France, for we are growing. They meet this month in Washington and will fill the vacancies in their members, for they have organized with only thirty-one members at present, among whom are William D. Howells as president, Robert Underwood Johnson as secretary, and of other members Prof. William M. Sloane, S. L. Clemens, T. W. Higginson, Prof. T. R. Lounsbury, Prof. Brander Matthews, Theodore Roosevelt, Andrew D. White, John Burroughs and G. W. Cable. That such men as these have consented to be charter members is some evidence that it is a good thing, even if the advantage to letters is not quite transparent. We shall need to see what they can do, besides setting themselves up, or being set up, as the *crème de la crème* of American representatives of literature. There will be departments of poetry, drama, fiction, history and criticism. We suppose they can meet and read poems, plays, short stories, bits of history, and present criticisms, not of each other, but of their deceased predecessors. The French Academy has a gala day when a newly admitted member reads a very fine eulogy on the deceased member whose place he takes; that practice can be imported here. There is no dictionary to be made; other societies cover all the branches of learning, and there does not seem to be much left to do except to meet and praise the dead. We do not want them to attempt to standardize literature, for language wants liberty, and the new better is always a rebel against the tyranny of the good old. Possibly they may, when they get recognition and courage, sanction reform, for example in spelling, as the French Academy has done. We observe that a number of the most prominent members are prominent supporters of more simplified spelling.

Under the Andes We fear our people do not apprehend what is the progress of some of the Southern republics. Do they know that Argentina now exports more wheat than does the United States? In every form of enterprise Argentina equals our own country, and it is not Anglo-Saxon; it is Latin.

The other day Portugal refused to consent to a certain commercial request from our Government, because Argentina's commerce was more valuable to her than that of the United States. Nearly as many Italians now go to Argentina as come to this country, and the proportion is increasing. Just now Argentina and Chile have pierced a tunnel thru, or under, the Andes Mountains, and next March passengers will be carried direct across the continent from one ocean to the other. This is made possible not only by enterprise, but by the ideal treaty of peace and arbitration between the two most forward nations in South America, which together hold the entire Southern temperate zone to Cape Horn. Politically as well as commercially and as a feat of engineering, this is a great event; and it is an example to Great Britain and France. They are afraid to make a tunnel between their coasts, because they do not sufficiently trust each other in case of war; but Argentina and Chile, not many years ago at war, prefer to be drawn nearer, no longer separated by impassable mountains, but connecting their two lands by iron bands.

Kissing the Book is no longer any part of the legal oath in Great Britain. It has been abolished by law as the usual form, and ought to be abolished here. What many people most object to in appearing as witness in a court is the requirement to put their lips to the dirty, germ-infected cover of a book. In place of it the formula now to be repeated in England is made more full, and calls attention to the penalty for perjury. That it will put an end to perjury, or much diminish the evil practice, we cannot believe, but it may do something, particularly if the courts will be a little more careful to call attention to cases in which perjury is punished. We are told that in English courts the offense is very common, and occurs in almost every defended case for divorce, and there are moralists who approve it, and who quote the saying, "He perjured himself like a gentleman." In other cases things are not much better, and a witness in his own defense is always under suspicion here as well as there. Since people have

ceased to fear an immediate stroke from Heaven when taking the name of God in vain, a multitude of people are no more concerned about perjury than about any other falsehood, and even policemen are not infrequently guilty of it. We need more punishment by the courts instead of mere reprimand.



A Search for Celery Plants

A notable comment on the negro question comes from one of the most prominent of the Southern papers, *The Southern Ruralist*. The writer tells us that he desired a few hundred plants of celery, for August planting:

"Greatly to our surprise not a commercial trucker, gardener or seedsman had a plant for sale; and the only place where we could find them was at the horticultural department of Spellman Seminary,"

an industrial school for colored people, in Atlanta. The editor adds that the plants were of the "very best quality," and very manfully acknowledges his indebtedness to the negro race. The only party "who had the skill or the business instinct" to meet a general demand was a negro, at a school teaching negroes practical industries. He adds that the best farmers' institutes he had ever seen anywhere in the South were held for and by negroes. The only summer school for farmers held during 1909, in Georgia, was at Clark University, another negro school for negro farmers. He says:

"Several agricultural and technical institutions for negroes are better equipped for their work than the corresponding institutions for white boys in the same States. We begrudge the negro none of these advantages; his industrial progress; his development into a citizen able to do things, and to create values is a public advantage."

This generous acknowledgment closes as follows:

"Meanwhile, however, what of the superior race? What of your children and mine?"

This is all good, as it is honest and just. We have not the least desire to add a comment.



The papers have made considerable to-do about Professor Jonnesco's method of anesthesia by the injection of stovaine into the spinal canal. Some ten years ago there was a wave of similar sensational interest over the use of cocaine

solution for the same purpose administered in the same way. That method was given up not because cocaine was not effective as an anesthetic, but because injections into the spinal canal may be justified for very serious reasons when there is no other way of treating a dangerous disease, but they are too dangerous as a routine mode of employing anesthetics. It is obvious then that Professor Jonnesco's work will have to be tested very carefully before it can be welcomed as a serious addition to medicine. It is not novel and it seems probably destined to go the way of cocaine spinal anesthesia which attracted a similar sensational interest a decade ago.



When *THE INDEPENDENT* went to press on Tuesday morning of last week we had on our desk the confidential copy of the President's message, but we did not think it was right to make use of it for the reason that we could not then be sure that it would be presented to Congress on that day. It is to the great credit of the newspaper press of the country that confidential documents are so seldom published before they are released. Hundreds of copies of the message were distributed, but not one journal broke faith. There is honor among journals. Of course, we could have put off printing for a day, but that would have made the magazine late for our more distant subscribers, and we owe a duty to them.



Once more in this State, thru a case of complaint in Freeport, the question arises of reading the Bible, or other religious service, in the public schools. When will our people learn that religion is the business of the Church, and that the Church, not the State, is responsible for religious instruction? If the Church fails, so much the worse for the Church.



Everybody knows, or says, that the yellow race is inferior, and yet it is a strange fact that last week a Chinese student at Yale took the Ten Eyck prize at the Junior exhibition, one of the most valued honors in college. Why cannot we at least keep the scholastic honors for home consumption?



THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE.

The New York Customs Service

It was fitting that the transfer of the headquarters of the customs service of the great port of New York to an imposing and beautiful new building, a picture of which we publish today, should be followed by a notable effort to purify that service and make it worthy of its new home. Much credit is due to Collector Loeb for the house-cleaning work in which he has been engaged. Before his appointment to the office, and while he was Secretary to President Roosevelt, he acquired some knowledge of the great frauds as to which he has since obtained evidence for use in court, and on account of which he has dismissed more than 100 of the custom house employees. Richard Parr, whose investigations in the weighing department have been so fruitful in indictments and in the recovery of dues

withheld by fraud, was a man whom Secretary Loeb knew and trusted, and he was employed at the Secretary's suggestion. Knowing how much was to be done in the New York custom house, Mr. Loeb desired to take up the task. Results thus far show that the office was given to the right man.

In his annual report, published last week, the Secretary of the Treasury, after speaking of the "diseased condition" disclosed by the Sugar Trust frauds, said:

"Difficult as it always is to sufficiently bring to light the facts of such a condition to afford a basis for rehabilitation, this has been already largely accomplished. Much has been discovered to afford an understanding of the situation, with the result of numerous seizures, of numerous prosecutions made or projected, and of important and successful beginnings of a complete rehabilitation. While the recovery of evaded duties and the prosecution of individuals have been of large significance, the greatest

asset to the Government is the knowledge and the light which guarantee in time a wholesome reorganization.

"The study of the causes of the demoralization which has been revealed is still incomplete, but the main causes are evident. It is clear, for instance, that the influence of local politics and politicians upon the customs service has been most deleterious, and has promoted that laxity and low tone which prepare and furnish an inviting soil for dishonesty and fraud. Unless the customs service can be released from the payment of political debts and exactions, and from meeting the supposed exigencies of political organizations, big and little, it will be impossible to have an honest service for any length of time.

"Any considerable share of the present cost of this demoralization to the public revenues, to the efficiency of the service, and to the public and private morality is a tremendous amount to pay in mere liquidation of the small debts of political leaders."

The work of detection, prosecution and reorganization, he adds, has occupied but a few months and, of course, is not complete. But it will lead in the end, he predicts, "to the establishment of an administration of the customs service that will be fit for the government of a great nation."

....On the 10th, the Government published its estimate of the cotton crop, which was unexpectedly low, being only 10,088,000 bales, against 12,920,000 last year, 11,628,000 in 1907, and 12,546,000 in 1906. Prices rose at once on the Cotton Exchanges, and in only one year during the last three decades have they been higher. A further curtailment of production at the mills in this country and in England is expected.

....J. P. Morgan & Co. have announced that after January 1, 1910, the London house of J. S. Morgan & Co. will become Morgan, Grenfell & Co. The partners of the New York firm and of the Philadelphia house of Drexel & Co. will participate in the same manner as in the Paris house of Morgan, Harjes & Co. This makes the partnership in the four financial houses in New York, London, Paris and Philadelphia identical. Heretofore the only partners representing the New York firm in the London house were J. P. Morgan and J. P. Morgan, Jr.



THE NEW CUSTOM HOUSE

INSURANCE

The Phenix Insurance Company and the American Credit Indemnity Company

THE recent revelations in the insurance world were indirectly a tribute to Governor Hughes in that his appointee is doing things and finding out things that ought to have been known long ago, but which remained dormant under former insurance superintendents, including the immediate predecessor of Superintendent Hotchkiss. Because of the activity and ability of William H. Hotchkiss it became known last week that certain irregularities had been permitted to creep into the affairs of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. As a result of a partial examination of the Phenix, Superintendent Hotchkiss charges that George P. Sheldon, the company's president for the past twenty-two years, has been speculating with its funds, one result of which has been a considerable loss to Mr. Sheldon's company. The president's speculation has not, it appears from information given out by the Insurance Department, impaired the company's capital of \$1,500,000, and there remains a surplus of not less than \$500,000. The company is consequently entirely solvent and its ability to meet all its obligations is admitted. Mr. Sheldon has, however, been retired by the board of directors, at the instance of Superintendent Hotchkiss, and E. W. T. Gray, auditor of the Continental Insurance Company, has been elected to the vacancy thus caused. Other changes in the board of officers of the Phenix are as follows: Henry E. Hess, manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, succeeds George H. Ingraham as vice-president; David Rumsey succeeds Secretary Charles F. Koster and has also been made a vice-president. Henry Evans, president of the Continental Insurance Company, has also been elected chairman of the board of directors of the Phenix and has assumed the direction of the company's affairs in the interim. Mr. Sheldon, the deposed president, has been very ill for some weeks at Greenwich, Conn., where he resides. But little hope of his recov-

ery remains. In addition to the charges of converting to his own use funds belonging to the Phenix Insurance Company, Mr. Sheldon is also charged with authorizing loans to various officials connected with the Insurance Department, and that by this and other means the Phenix Insurance Company escaped examination for the full term of twenty-two years during which Mr. Sheldon held office as president. It is charged by Superintendent Hotchkiss that loans were made to James F. Pierce, then Superintendent of Insurance, \$39,500; to Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel, of the Department, \$100,000; to Deputy Superintendent Robert H. Hunter, \$60,000, and Third Deputy Superintendent William H. Buckley, \$61,000. The reports made during the past ten years to the Department by the Phenix Company are alleged to have been false in more than one particular. The company is charged with having made "wash sales," whereby assets of more desirable character were substituted for those of lesser value on December 31, and the substitution withdrawn on January 1st following. It is also charged that President Sheldon maintained for the company a speculative account with at least one brokerage house; that drafts on this account drawn by him as president were converted to his personal use without color of authority; that the insurance law of 1906 was violated, in that loans were made not only to President Sheldon, but likewise to Secretary Koster; that President Sheldon had persistently overdrawn his salary account, which is now paid to October 1, 1910.

The Insurance Department of this State, in connection with the Insurance Department of the State of Massachusetts, made a joint examination of the American Credit Indemnity Company—the first since 1904—and in which it was found that improper methods were used by the company. The capital is shown to have been impaired. The annual reports have been misleading, if not deceptive. The dividends have been excessive. In view of which the company is required to bring about a change in management as one condition of continuing in business.

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1909 No. 3186

Survey of the World

Zelaya's Resignation The important news of the week is that of the resignation of President Zelaya, of Nicaragua. There had been considerable disturbance in Managua, the capital, the previous day by way of a demonstration against Zelaya, with cheers for American intervention. In his letter of resignation Zelaya represents that it was forced by the unfriendly attitude of the United States. He says:

"The painful circumstances in which the country is plunged call for abnegation and patriotism on the part of all good citizens who have witnessed the oppression of the republic by the hand of fate. The country staggers under a shameless revolution which threatens the sovereignty of the nation, and a foreign nation has unjustly intervened in our affairs, providing the rebels with arms, which, however, has only resulted in their being defeated by the heroism of the loyal troops.

"To avoid further bloodshed, and as the rebels have declared that they would lay down their arms in the event of my abandoning executive power, I hereby place in the hands of the National Assembly my resignation for the remainder of my term of office, which is to be filled by a successor of their choosing, with the hope that my retirement will result in good to the country, the re-establishment of peace and the suspension of the hostility of the United States, to which I do not desire to give any pretext for intervention."

At the last accounts Dr. Madriz, as representing the Zelayists, and General Estrada, head of the revolution, were each seeking to succeed Zelaya as President, with no evidence as to which would succeed. As head of a revolution Estrada would claim the office, while Dr. Madriz, who has reached Managua amid acclamations, will have the support of the Zelayist legislature. It does not appear that the American Government will interfere actively, altho its sympathy will

be with Estrada. It is pleasant to hear an official statement from Señor Creel, who is representing the Mexican Government at Washington, that the reports of friction between the United States and Mexico over the Nicaraguan affairs are without any truth. He says that Mexico has not asked this country to support Zelaya, and that the relations of the two republics were never more cordial.—The American Acting Consul at Managua has sent to Washington an alarming message as to the danger to Americans owing to Zelaya's criticism of the American Government in announcing his resignation, and our Government has ordered the "Buffalo," now in Panama, with 700 marines on board, to proceed at once to Corinto. That will give us a thousand men, who could easily march the 40 miles to the capital. The State Department received December 17 the following cable message from President Zelaya:

"December 4 I sent the following cablegram to Gonzales, Washington: 'Inform Secretary Knox I believe his sources of information are prejudiced. I request that United States send a disinterested commission to investigate, and if findings show that my administration is detrimental to Central America I will resign. Have received no reply. In order to avoid harm to my country and desiring to place it in position to renew friendly relations with United States I have today sent my resignation to Congress. As my opponents might consider my presence a disturbing factor I propose to show my good faith by leaving Nicaragua and stand ready to account for my acts.'"

The State Department says that no such message was received from Zelaya. Exactly what is meant by the use of the words "no such" in diplomatic parlance is problematical, but reports have been common in Washington that Zelaya had

made such a tender, like in exactly what terms he had offered his resignation was not known.—The *Lokal-Anzeiger*, the leading daily of Berlin, and one which often is inspired by the Foreign Office, has published a savage attack on President Taft and Secretary Knox for having engineered the revolution in Nicaragua, as President Roosevelt and Secretary Root engineered that in Panama, and with a similar purpose, namely, to reduce Nicaragua to the position of a vassal of the United States. It declares that Mexico's offer of mediation between the United States and Nicaragua was due to an ardent desire on the part of Mexico to prevent the United States from setting foot on Nicaraguan soil, and thus penning Mexico up between United States territory both north and south. The Berlin journal intimates that the result of the policy of the United States would be to endanger Mexican independence. It says that President Diaz has always advocated the union of the five Central American republics under Mexican hegemony, and is thus the opponent of a corresponding desire in Washington for a hegemony under the United States.—Mexico has sent a gunboat to Corinto to look out for her interests. The American Consuls at Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, and Corinto, the seaport, have established a courier service between the two cities, to keep the officers of the American warships in touch with the situation. Dr. Barrett, director of the Bureau of American Republics, said in a late interview:

"Mexico's part in the present situation is due, I believe, to a wish to see the Central Americans work out their own governmental problems, without interference from the United States. Mexico's relations with Central America are as close as ours with Canada.

"The present difficulties in Nicaragua have started afresh the discussion in favor of the eventual organization of the five Central American republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, into one government. When the Central American Peace Conference convened at Washington in December, 1907, Elihu Root, then Secretary of State, spoke hopefully of such a realization. He held that the formation of the Central American Court of Justice was a long step in that direction.

"One nation formed from these five republics would have an area of 170,000 square miles, or more than the combined area of the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, with New York, New Jersey,

and Pennsylvania added; an eastern, or Atlantic, coast line of 900 miles, equal to the reach from Boston to Savannah, and a western, or Pacific, shore of 1,100 miles, equal to the distance from San Diego to Seattle; an annual foreign trade valued at \$50,000,000, of which nearly half would be with the United States, and a population exceeding 3,000,000."

✻

More Sugar Frauds

The trial of six employees of the American Sugar Refining Company for frauds on the customs was concluded last Friday by the conviction of four checkers and of the dock superintendent; but the jury did not agree as to the guilt of James F. Bendoragel, who was cashier of the Williamsburg refinery. The jury were out ten hours, discussing the case of Bendoragel, who offered a surprising number of witnesses to his good character. In the trial the Government's special counsel, Mr. Stimson, defended his policy in first seeking to convict the actual physical participants in the crime, thus laying a foundation for bringing charges against those higher up; for if these were not first proved to have been guilty it would be impossible to show that any crime was committed by those higher up. We now begin to have information how those guilty of the actual frauds were paid by those higher up. It is said that Henry O. Havemeyer had the system of offering bonuses of \$35,000 to the superintendents of the refineries, whereby those whose refineries showed substantial profits in competition with other plants would be liberally rewarded. It was thus to the interest of the superintendent to bring down cost as low as possible, and among the items of cost was the tariff dues. The big Williamsburg refinery regularly got the bonuses, as Mr. Havemeyer would not allow other superintendents to examine the accounts to see how it made such profits. It was there that the frauds took place. The superintendent for many years was Ernest W. Gerbracht, who has been indicted and is on bail of \$10,000. Sentence on the five men convicted of the sugar frauds will not be passed until January 8, so as to give them time to decide whether they will give evidence as to the men higher up under whose orders they were guilty of these frauds. Meanwhile it has become known that two other independent sugar companies, rivals of the

Havemeyer trust, have made settlements with the Government for undervaluations. One of these is the Arbuckle Brothers Company, which has paid \$995,573, which was found due by comparing the weights of sugar paid for in the Arbuckle books with the weights given by the Government weighers. The Arbuckles claim that they had no knowledge of the frauds, or discrepancies, and that they voluntarily offered their books for examination by the counsel for the Government. Also the National Sugar Refining Company has been overhauled and about \$700,000 is the amount of loss it will have to pay to the Government. It is once more claimed that the company had no knowledge of any frauds in weighing. It is suggested by way of defense that the Government weighers were in the habit of reckoning by "a rising beam," instead of "a falling beam," to the slight advantage of the importer. Much interest is expressed in the matter of the claims to be made by those who made the discoveries. If Mr. Parr, who discovered the device by which the Havemeyer Company defrauded the Government, should succeed in his claim as now seems likely, he would receive over a million dollars.

Congress During the period between the opening of the session of Congress on the first Monday in December and the holidays, no special business is concluded, but many bills are introduced and referred to committees for consideration. A very severe attack was made last week by Representative Hitchcock, of Nebraska, on Secretary Ballinger. He charged a multitude of land frauds. He declared that Glavis was removed because he had tried to protect the Government against fraud, and he demanded an investigation.—The President has nominated Judge Lurton for the Supreme Court, and he is likely to be confirmed this week. He has also nominated Robert Bacon to be Ambassador to France, succeeding Henry White, who retires; R. C. Kerens, of St. Louis, to be Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, succeeding Charles S. Francis, of Troy, N. Y., who retires; Henry Lane Wilson, of Washington, now Minister to Belgium, to be Ambassador to Mexico, succeeding

David E. Thompson, of Nebraska, who retires; William J. Calhoun, of Chicago, to be Minister to China, the post being now vacant; Charles Page Bryan, of Chicago, now Minister to Portugal, to be Minister to Belgium, succeeding Mr. Wilson; and John B. Jackson, of New-ark. N. J., now Minister to Persia, to be Minister to Cuba, succeeding Edwin V. Morgan, of New York, who retires. It is understood that Whitelaw Reid will remain for a year or two at the London Legation, and it is intimated that about the same time Ambassador Hill, at Berlin; Straus, at Constantinople, and Rockhill, at St. Petersburg, will desire to retire.—Major-General Leonard Wood has been gazetted to succeed Major-General J. Franklin Bell on April 6 next, as chief of staff, and head of the Army. He entered the service not thru West Point, but as an assistant surgeon, in 1886, was made Colonel of Volunteer Cavalry in May, 1898, and in December of the same year was a Major General. In 1901 he was made Brigadier General in the Regular Army, and Major General in 1903. He has suffered much opposition as outside of the regular line of succession, but has always filled his position with credit and has had the favor of successive Presidents.

Labor Troubles There is as yet no settlement of the shirt-waist girls' strike. There has been some throwing of bad eggs, and several of the strikers have been sent to jail for such assaults. Over two hundred of the manufacturers have settled with the union since the strike, and one considerable firm has been obliged to go into bankruptcy, but most of the employers are still fighting the union and declare that they cannot carry on business except with an open shop. In Philadelphia 8,000 girls in shirtwaist factories have struck for shorter hours, better conditions and recognition of their union.—The traction war in Cleveland begun eight years ago by Mayor Tom L. Johnson, has come to an end by the decision as arbitrator of Federal Judge R. W. Taylor, to whom the case was referred by the city and the traction company. He fixes the fare at 3 cents, with a cent extra for transfers, until it can

be found if this will produce 6 per cent. profit on the stock at a valuation of nearly \$23,000,000. If this will not earn the 6 per cent., the fare will be increased 1 cent.—The railroad engineers thru the country have a strong union, but have been very conservative as to strikes. Some time ago the engineers of the Pennsylvania Railroad made a request for relief as to fifty-one points covered in a communication to the general manager. Of these twenty-nine have been settled and the others are in the process of settlement. The questions involve but slight advances in wages, but have to do more with adjustments in various directions to equalize conditions as to which they complained. It is believed that this settlement will have a quieting effect on other roads.



Hearst and Cook The New York *American* is publishing almost daily a batch of private letters sent to Mr. Murphy, the head of Tammany, by Tammany men in New York, and all about patronage. They throw much light on the sordid way in which Tammany has ruled the city. Judge Gaynor's name appears in them, and he is said to be very indignant about them. It is charged that these letters were stolen from Charles F. Murphy's waste basket when he was resting at Mount Clemens, Mich., and the torn pieces fitted together. Mr. Murphy thus presents his compliments to Mr. Hearst:

"It is pretty low down for a man who has run once for the nomination for President of the United States, once for Mayor of New York and once for Governor to hire an agent to enter a man's room and steal his correspondence. However, there is nothing in my correspondence to incite a man to assassinate the President of the United States."

One of the letters published Mr. Murphy denounces as a fabrication and declares he never received it. Mayor-elect Gaynor's country place at St. James, L. I., has been broken open and his desk robbed of papers. He is inclined to connect the robbery with the stealing of Mr. Murphy's correspondence, and when asked if he had any suspicions of the thief he said, "What is the use? Everybody knows. It seems that no one's private papers, scrap basket or desk are safe now. I can think of no more despicable thing."—The University of

Copenhagen is diligently examining Dr. Cook's documents, but will make no report before reaching a conclusion, probably before January. A preliminary report was presented to the faculty of the university, but after four hours of discussion it was decided not to publish it as yet. The general belief in Copenhagen is that Dr. Cook's papers do not offer any basis for a well-considered judgment.



Our Islands in the Pacific

At Davao, on the island of Mindanao, in June last, twenty-three privates in the native constabulary mutinied. Two or three days later eight of them were killed while resisting arrest. One of their associates became a witness for the Government, and now the remaining fourteen have been convicted of murder and sentenced to suffer death in the Davao Plaza. They were tried for killing a planter named Libby, who lost his life while defending a convent in which the American residents had taken refuge.—In a recent engagement between the constabulary and a large band of Moro fanatics, on the same island, eleven soldiers of the constabulary were killed. The Moros left twenty of their dead upon the field.—Notice has been given by the owners of the cotton mills in Manila that work will soon be stopped owing to the high price of cotton.—The San José friar estate of 55,000 acres, on the island of Mindoro, has been bought from the Government, for \$367,000, by persons said to represent the Havemeyer interests in the American Sugar Refining Company, or Sugar Trust.—At the recent annual meeting of the Anti-Imperialist League, in Boston, it was asserted by the chief officers that American rule had failed to make the people of the Philippines and Porto Rico either prosperous or contented, and that they were constantly becoming more bitter against the United States. The Filipinos, President Storey said, should be urged to persist in demanding independence, and to prove their fitness for it by preserving order and using wisely such power as they now have.—Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of Hawaii, now seventy-one years old, has executed a deed of trust, providing that after her death a considerable part of her fortune

shall be used for the endowment of orphan asylums. One of the three trustees named by her, W. O. Smith, was prominent in the movement which deprived her of the throne.—The commercial organizations of Hawaii are to send to Washington resolutions asking Congress to suspend the coastwise navigation regulations, which impose a fine of \$200 upon any American who takes passage between the islands and the States on a foreign ship. They assert that the American ships in use are not sufficient for the traffic.



The Campaign in England

No election in recent years has created such excitement and animosity as the present. The English have often pointed with pride to the friendly relations which have been maintained between the leaders of the opposing parties, but in the stress of the present campaign these relations have been strained and in many cases broken. Public meetings in England have always seemed intolerably disorderly to Americans, but this year they are worse than ever. Heckling and jeering have increased so that it is found necessary to limit admission to mass meetings very strictly by tickets, and in some cases even these are forged and the meetings broken up by the opposing party. Austin Chamberlain, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was not able to address his own constituents in the precinct of Bromsgrove. The disorder was so great on both occasions that he could not finish his speech. Placards and posters of unusual pungency and bitterness are being extensively used by both sides. A popular emblem used by the Liberals in their street demonstrations is a turnip on a pole surmounted by a coronet and labeled "The First Born." Robert Blatchford, a remarkable series of articles in the *Daily Mail* on "The German Peril," demands an immediate vote of \$250,000,000 for the navy, compulsory military service and universal military training for school boys. The fact that the Germans view with apprehension the possible adoption of a protective tariff by England is used by the Unionists just as in the United States the assumption that Great Britain favored a certain political party in this

country has been a point against it. A newspaper article by the Prussian statesman and diplomatist, Hermann von Rath, is the most outspoken statement of the German position that has appeared. He says:

"At the beginning the tariff would not affect us so seriously because there are numerous articles which Britain cannot purchase elsewhere. Gradually, however, the strangling process would become more oppressive and the day would arrive when our imperious necessity to find employment for our enormously increasing population would drive us to desperation."

It is argued by the Unionists that the new German navy is prepared for the purpose of attacking England in case that country should attempt to exclude German goods. German exports to Great Britain now amount to \$250,000,000 a year.



The Death of King Leopold of Belgium

Early on Friday morning, Leopold II, King of the Belgians, died at "The Palms" pavilion near Brussels. Three days before an operation for an obstruction of the intestines was performed, but in spite of his magnificent constitution he was not able to rally. His mind was clear to the last and he insisted on looking over his business papers before and after the operation. His daughter, Princess Clementine, whom he had driven from the palace, was not allowed to enter the room while he was alive. There were with him at the moment of his death, two nuns who were acting as nurses, and his mistress, the Baroness Vaughn. Since he received extreme unction from a priest in her presence, it is believed that a morganatic marriage had been performed some time before. This, however, has no legal bearing, except perhaps in the matter of property, and the late king will be succeeded by Prince Albert, son of the late king's brother, Philippe, Count of Flanders. His will divides three million dollars, inherited from his father, between his daughters, Princess Louise, Princess Stephanie and Princess Clementine. There will probably be numerous lawsuits brought by them to recover a share of their father's immense fortune. A large part of his estate goes to Belgium on his death, and he has settled at one time or another a great deal of money

upon the Baroness Vaughn, by whom he has two children, Lucien, Duke of Tervkeren, now aged five years, who was born at Villefranche, and Philippe, Count of Ravenstein, who was born at Balincourt three years ago. Baroness Vaughn was a daughter of the janitor of the French Legation at Budapest, and began her career as a barmaid. The amours of Leopold have been the scandal of Europe for the greater part of his life. In this



LEOPOLD II, KING OF THE BELGIANS
Born April 9, 1835. Died December 17, 1909.

respect he followed the example of the sovereigns of a former century; in other respects, however, he was the most modern of monarchs, a financier of remarkable ability, accumulating money not merely for himself but for the advantage of his kingdom. By shrewd diplomacy and intrigue he secured possession of 90,000 square miles in the heart of Africa, inhabited by fifteen or twenty million Bantus.

The New King of the Belgians

Leopold's only son, Leopold Ferdinand, who was born in 1860,

died nine years later, and according to the Salic law, his daughters cannot accede to the throne. The Cabinet will act as a regency during the interregnum, and on December 23 Prince Albert will take the oath of office. He was married on October 2, 1900, to Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, and has three children, Prince Leopold, age eight; Prince Charles, age six, and Princess Maria-José, age three. The young King has aroused very favorable expectations. He is energetic and popular and is of an active temperament, both mentally and physically. He is a good horseman, fond of motoring, and has made a flight in a dirigible. He is interested in engineering as well as political economy. He has traveled extensively, spending a large part of the year 1899 in America, where he went about the West in company with James J. Hill. He visited South Africa, and in spite of the disapproval of King Leopold made his way to the Kongo Free State and came back enthusiastic over projects for the development of the country by means of railroads and the improvement of the condition of the natives. His accession is timely, for the Kongo Reform Association of England has recently declared its disappointment that the Belgian Government for sixteen months has had control of the Kongo State and has not made any perceptible improvements in the conditions prevailing in Africa. Freedom of trade has not been established, forced labor in the collection of rubber, copal, etc., is still required, and the native army has been increased instead of diminished. The atrocities of the Kongo are familiar to our readers, for THE INDEPENDENT was one of the first to publish the evidence of the practical enslavement of the natives and the cruel punishment imposed upon them, such as flogging and cutting off of hands. (See "The Misgovernment of the Kongo Free State," by the Rev. W. M. Morrison, July 9, 1903.) As long as King Leopold alone was responsible English criticism received the sympathy and support of a considerable number of Belgians, who were glad to have another weapon to use against the

King, but since annexation has taken place the opposition, even including such leading Socialists as M. Vandervelde, are disposed to resent foreign interference.



Foreign Notes The Cretan question is definitely settled for the present by the refusal of the four protecting Powers to reopen negotiations on the subject, as requested by Turkey. They hold that conditions have not changed since the evacuations by the international troops, and that if infractions of the peace occur, they can be suppress by joint action.—The filibusters in the Austrian Reichsrath gained their point by forcing the Government to adjourn after a continuous session of eighty-six hours. The Czech deputies kept the floor by a succession of speeches, one of them talking for thirteen hours. Many of the deputies slept on the floor of the house wrapped in rugs. In order to prevent such obstructive tactics in the future a bill was passed modifying the rules of procedure, and authorizing the president of the chamber to suspend from one to three sittings any deputy insulting him or disobeying the rules. The deputy thus suspended may, however, appeal from the president's decision to the house. The new rules will remain in force for a year.—In reply to the protests of China and the United States against the assumption by Russia of administrative control in Manchuria, the Russian Government has expressed its willingness to waive its rights over the municipalities of Harbin and other railroad cities in Manchuria if a satisfactory substitute can be found. Some form of municipal administration which could collect taxes for public works and schools was held to be necessary and the railroad must be allowed to police its own buildings and premises. Finance Minister Kokovsoff goes so far as to say that Russia was ready to consider a serious proposition for the sale of the Manchurian Railroad, either to China, financed by an international syndicate, or to such a syndicate direct, altho Russia would prefer to wait for the completion of the Amur Railway.

The only offer yet received, however, was visionary, involving a proposition that payment should be made in the stock of the new company. He could not state the approximate terms on which the railroad would be disposed of, but he said that the fact that Russia had invested \$175,000,000 in Manchurian railroads must be considered. Minister Kokovsoff declared that Russia would not withdraw the railway guards from Manchuria. It is understood, however,



PRINCE ALBERT.

Heir to the Belgian Throne. Born May 28, 1875.

that he personally is in favor of this, because it would effect a saving of \$5,000,000 annually, but the Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs opposed him, and it is suspected that the recent alarmist articles appearing in Russian newspapers threatening another attack from Japan are due to the opposition to the Kokovsoff policy of retrenchment and withdrawal.

My Sad, Sweet Christmas

BY CARMEN SYLVA*

QUEEN OF RUMANIA.

[Some years ago we published a series of poems by Carmen Sylva, Queen of Rumania. These were gathered in a volume, "A Rumanian Vendetta," and other of her writings have followed. With one exception, she is the only occupant of a European throne who is known as an author.—EDITOR.]

SO often, when people have wished me "a merry Christmas," have I felt a lump rise in my throat, and their well-meant efforts to make the day a bright and happy one have so often brought tears to my eyes, I feel inclined to try at last to tell what the anniversary of the festival really means to me, by describing some of the Christmas Eves that have been most important to my life.

For not from one day to another could a child of Western Europe be transformed into an Oriental princess—the memories of one's childhood and the traditions of one's birthplace are too strong within one for that. And thus it is that, notwithstanding our deep affection for our new home, and in spite of the warm sympathies that bind us to the people of Latin race over whom we have been called by Fate to rule, we two—the daughter of the Rhineland and son of the Suabian Alp—can never quite divest ourselves of the feelings and associations among which we grew up, and which, far from being effaced by subsequent experiences, seem but to have gained in intensity by the circumstances surrounding us in later years. Among these associations are some of such special sadness and regret belonging to the present season that the return of Christmas is like the reopening of an old wound whose pain will never quite cease.

Gloomy enough, indeed, must that first lonely Christmas have been which the newly elected young prince spent in the land of his adoption, where he still felt himself to be a stranger. With thoughtful consideration for the homesickness which he had vainly hoped to have hidden from all, the gentlemen in attendance on him had set up in his room, draped and garlanded with flowers and surrounded by lights, the portrait of his mother, just arrived from Sigmaringen, to give him the illusion of

taking part in the usual happy family gathering, which in every German household is so important a feature of the festival.

But when on entering the room he suddenly saw the sweet face gazing at him with wistful tenderness, and noted the traces of sorrow which recent events had left on the beloved features—then his pent-up feelings almost overcame him, and he had to turn aside to conceal the emotion he could not altogether repress. For he remembered how deeply the mother's heart had been wrung within the past year, not merely by the parting with him, the son she had seen with such misgivings set forth into the dim, dark Unknown, but also by the loss of the other no less dearly loved son, who, still a boy in years, had already met a soldier's fate, dying in her arms, within three days after the battle, of wounds received on the hard fought field of Königgrätz.

His thoughts went back, too, to the fair young sister, whom he recalled setting out a few years before, full of high hope, enthusiasm and courage, for the foreign land whose monarch was waiting to welcome her as his bride. He remembered the circumstances of her early death in Portugal, among her new people, to whom she had endeared herself by her sweetness of character, that she was as deeply and generally mourned in Lisbon as in Düsseldorf, by those among whom her youth had been passed; while by her husband she had been so adored that he found it impossible to survive her, and very shortly followed her to the tomb, exclaiming with his last breath: "Thank God! I shall soon be with my Stephanie again!"

All this passed swiftly thru the gazer's mind, for it all seemed written on the gentle countenance that looked forth from the canvas, with that same expression of sweet serenity and resignation

*Copyright in United States of America.

that was on the delicately chiseled features to the very last, in extreme old age.

That was the first Christmas spent in Rumania by its new ruler. Three years later he was no longer alone; we kept it together, we two, for the first time, and under the tiny little Christmas tree, which to his amusement I had lighted up and carried into his study for him to admire, I had placed, with a beating heart, one small object—a wee little

Next year our Christmas rejoicings were much disturbed by a ministerial crisis, which took up all the King's time and thoughts, so that the candles on the tree were well nigh burnt out ere he could rejoin us; the baby, too—the gladly welcomed baby—was still too small to understand or pay much attention to what was going on. Still, there was much to be thankful for; was not the war—the cruel war between France and Germany—at an end, and were we



CARMEN SYLVA,
Queen of Rumania

cradle, the tiniest that could possibly be found—I say with a beating heart, because I was all the time in fear and trembling lest I should be mistaken, and my hopes be premature, after all.

not blessed with a child? And altho it was only a girl, we could hardly complain of that, since there was every prospect that many more would follow, and surely among them would be the wished-

for son; indeed, the doctor had almost smiled at my assurance that I could not have too many to please me, either girls or boys!

The third Christmas in our married life was again upset by political events, to such an extent, indeed, that for a moment it seemed as if we might be forced to abandon the work we had taken in hand and wander out into the world again. No one had time to think of the tree, again the lights had quite burnt down before we could assemble, and to add to the discomfiture of that dreadful evening, my poor little one-year-old girl was almost sent into a fit by fright at the bleating of a little toy animal, whose machinery somebody had imprudently set in motion dangerously near her. It was a terrible disappointment, and the harder to bear because I had been looking forward to this Christmas with such delight. My child was already so interesting—she showed intelligence far beyond her age, and was quite a companion of us both; our chief consolation, indeed, in the time of trial we were passing thru.

Then came a bright, happy Christmas—that of 1873, just after my return from my first visit to my girlhood's home, where I had the pride and happiness of showing my darling little girl to all my old friends, and of witnessing their admiration for her. The little fairy, as all called her, won all hearts by her pretty ways and pretty sayings. She was highly interested in all she saw—there were so many things and people I had told her of, and at first she kept asking every one, "Is that really mamma's Rhine?" Ah! I cannot bear to tell much about her yet! Only thirty years have gone by; it is still too soon to speak of her! In the introduction of "Rhapsodist of the Dimbovitza" I have tried to note down some of the sweet words that were always streaming from her dear little lips like poetry, making me feel, as I have often said, that my child was the one true poem of my life!

Yes, this, the Christmas Eve I speak of, was one of the good old kind, with numberless guests, a whole bevy of laughing young girls, and countless smaller children, too—for there were all the little orphan girls and foundlings from our great asylum, with whom my

darling often played games; and thru the midst of the happy throng danced the graceful little figure, more fairylike than ever that night, for it really seemed as if wings had sprouted from her shoulders and as if her feet no longer touched the ground. Among her presents was a little toy carriage, in which she took her seat while the other children dragged her in triumph and with peals of laughter thru the rooms. That was a lovely evening indeed, and will always shine out in my memory as the one bright spot amid surrounding gloom. For soon after that everything grew dark—quite dark!

It was very hard to bear, tho, that first desolate Christmas, and since then they have always in reality been the same to me. We were silent, even toward one another. I left the King at work in his study, went back to my own lonely room, and, sitting down at my writing table, wrote off four or five poems—each a cry of pain from my aching heart—one after the other.

For a long time all the years were alike after that. All the joy had gone out of our lives; how could we pretend to be happy or take pleasure in such seasons any more. She was gone, and she sent no other to fill her place.

Perhaps it was in order that no other might fill it, that she might be sure of never being forgotten. But oh! there was no fear of that! I had a dozen children come after her, not one could ever have taken her place in our hearts, nothing could ever again fill that aching void her absence leaves! To have had one child, and to lose her so soon! There is no grief like this. It did, indeed, undermine my health, the perpetual longing for her—the more so because I could not bear to speak of it to any one; and if for years I had to be carried from room to room, unable to walk a step, I know that it was not so much from any physical weakness as it was the weight of sorrow that in real truth took my bodily strength away.

So much has already been spoken and written about our public lives, but about the true—the inner—life nothing has ever been told. And who, indeed, could have told it? Who is there who can guess what is passing inside another soul? And even toward one another we

were silent, we two, because neither of us dared to speak of what was uppermost in our thoughts. The blow had fallen, and we could never recover from it, but we had to put on smiles to face the world, and to manage somehow to struggle cheerfully thru our appointed task in life.

After that last Christmas tree, my darling's last one here on earth, I did not see another for many, many years, until the winter I spent as an invalid in my mother's house on the Rhine, when to please her I had myself wheeled in my chair up to the organ to take my place there and lead the singing for her as in old times. The flood of memories that rushed over me as I struck the first chords it would be impossible to describe. Enough that here once more, as on so many occasions, the thought for others' happiness enabled me to force a smile to my lips and to go thru the hard ordeal.

On my return to Bucharest, as soon as I was strong enough, three years later, it was our turn to be invited to a Christmas family party, for during my absence the heir to the throne had brought home his beautiful young wife, and their hearth was already blessed by the presence of two children. For the first moment, when I saw the two fair little heads beneath the tree, I felt as if the knife that is always in my heart was being turned and twisted in the wound, and an agonized prayer went up from my soul to God that I might have strength given me to bear the pain.

It has passed now, the anguish which the sight of other children brings to the bereaved mother's heart, and, like every other trial which we bear in silence for the sake of others, has been rich in subsequent blessing. Only a few weeks more, and I shall once again be ready to take my place under the tree, among the little throng, whose childish voices, as they welcome me with boisterous affection, gladden my heart, and to whom I would always fain appear in the light of a fairy godmother laden with gifts, and skillful in inventing some new surprise

some marvelous amusement never heard of before, to make each Christmas more delightful than the last. But even they can hardly guess, as they rush to meet me with outstretched arms, the whole depth of long-repressed maternal tenderness in the bosom to which they are folded, the cravings of the lonely mother's heart as their sweet lips press her cheek!

Last Christmas I was paying a visit to the convent in Bucharest, where so many poor children are cared for and tended with unselfish devotion, and one poor little sufferer attracted my special attention. The good nuns told me how the story of my invalid brother's life, and of the patience and heroism with which he bore his sufferings, had comforted this little creature on her bed of pain. For this reason she so much wished to see me, and to reward me for having written the book she loved she brought me her greatest treasure, a picture of St. Elizabeth. I held her a long time on my knee, and she leaned her poor little head against my bosom, with the big, melancholy eyes staring wistfully into my face. Afterward I heard how this poor little creature, more than an orphan, since she had never known either father or mother, had said to the nuns when I went away: "What a pity that the Queen is not my mother! She would have been such a good mother to me!" I sent her a little Christmas tree, all for herself, and am looking forward to hearing of her pleasure in the pretty things I hung on it for her.

In this manner, then, has Carmen Sylva's Christmas often been spent—more often in mourning than in gladness, even in the days of childhood. For mine was not the thoughtless, careless youth which so many can look back to, and which most parents wish they could ensure to their children.

So I wait and watch for the true Christmas that no sorrow can mar, no cloud can dim. The Christmas down here on earth is only the image of it, but it can be so dear and sweet to most of us that we know by that how perfect the great, eternal Christmas will one day be!

The Year in Finance and Trade

BY FRANK D. ROOT

[Mr. Root, a member of the staff of THE INDEPENDENT, has for years devoted much attention to the general course of financial and industrial affairs. All the details of the record of American financial and commercial activity during the current year cannot, of course, be set forth within the limits of this brief article, nor can there be any elaborate analysis. His aim has been merely to touch upon the leading points in the record, and to direct attention to a part of the statistical evidence which deserves to be considered.—EDITOR.]

PROGRESS toward complete recovery from panic depression was made slowly but surely in 1908.

Crops were large, and rates for loans on call at the exchange centers were very low thruout the year. Following the election of Judge Taft, in November, trade and speculation were temporarily stimulated by the release of delayed or contingent orders. Comparative dulness followed, but records at the close showed a very notable advance in production, mercantile trade and the prices of securities. In 1909, what may be called a normal measure of prosperity has been restored. This is shown by the condition of leading industries, of general trade, and of the stock market. Crops have been even larger (cotton excepted) than those of 1908, in iron production the record has been broken, railway earnings have been rising steadily, dividends have been increased, and considerable additions have been made to the prices of leading securities. In the following table, relating to representative railway, industrial and other stocks, are shown the large losses in 1907, the gains in 1908, and the net changes (gains, with few exceptions) this year, up to the end of last week:

	Net change in 1907.	Net change in 1908.	Closing Dec. 31, 1908.	Closing Dec. 18, 1909.	Net change to Dec. 18, 1909.
Adams Ex.	-39 1/4	+47 3/8	142 5/8	170	+27 3/8
So. Pacific.	-17 1/8	+48 1/2	120 1/4	135	+14 3/4
Un. Pacific.	-62 1/8	+65 1/8	183 3/4	204	+20 1/4
Wis. Cent.	-9 1/4	+21 1/4	37 1/4	49 1/8	+11 5/8
Adams Ex.	-135	+8	173	245	+72
Amal. Cop.	-68 1/4	+36 5/8	83 7/8	88	+4 1/8
Am. C. & F.	-12	+10	50 1/8	72 1/2	+22 3/8
Am. Loco.	-38 1/4	+22 5/8	57 1/4	61	+3 1/4
Am. Smelt.	-70 1/8	+12 1/4	83	102 1/4	+19 1/8
Am. Sugar.	-33 3/8	+32	131 3/8	122	-9 1/8
Am. T. & T.	-35	+20 1/4	127 1/2	142 1/2	+15
Anaconda.	-43 1/4	+21 1/8	50	40 1/8	-9 1/8
Consol. Gas	-42 1/4	+68 1/8	164 1/4	155	-9
Nat. Lead.	-32 1/2	+37 1/2	77 1/2	87 1/4	+10 1/4
Pr. St. Car.	-33	+23 1/8	43 1/8	52	+8 1/8
Rep. I. & S.	-22 1/8	+9 1/8	25 1/4	40 1/4	+15 1/4
U. S. Steel.	-22	+27 1/8	53 1/8	92 1/2	+39 1/2
U. S. S. pf.	-15 7/8	+24 1/4	113 1/4	125 1/4	+12
Wells-Fargo	-10	+30	310	585	+275
W. Union.	-28 1/2	+13 1/2	60	78 1/2	+18 1/2

	Net change in 1907.	Net change in 1908.	Closing Dec. 31, 1908.	Closing Dec. 18, 1909.	Net change to Dec. 18, 1909.
Reading ...	-39 1/4	+47 3/8	142 5/8	170	+27 3/8
So. Pacific.	-17 1/8	+48 1/2	120 1/4	135	+14 3/4
Un. Pacific.	-62 1/8	+65 1/8	183 3/4	204	+20 1/4
Wis. Cent.	-9 1/4	+21 1/4	37 1/4	49 1/8	+11 5/8
Adams Ex.	-135	+8	173	245	+72
Amal. Cop.	-68 1/4	+36 5/8	83 7/8	88	+4 1/8
Am. C. & F.	-12	+10	50 1/8	72 1/2	+22 3/8
Am. Loco.	-38 1/4	+22 5/8	57 1/4	61	+3 1/4
Am. Smelt.	-70 1/8	+12 1/4	83	102 1/4	+19 1/8
Am. Sugar.	-33 3/8	+32	131 3/8	122	-9 1/8
Am. T. & T.	-35	+20 1/4	127 1/2	142 1/2	+15
Anaconda.	-43 1/4	+21 1/8	50	40 1/8	-9 1/8
Consol. Gas	-42 1/4	+68 1/8	164 1/4	155	-9
Nat. Lead.	-32 1/2	+37 1/2	77 1/2	87 1/4	+10 1/4
Pr. St. Car.	-33	+23 1/8	43 1/8	52	+8 1/8
Rep. I. & S.	-22 1/8	+9 1/8	25 1/4	40 1/4	+15 1/4
U. S. Steel.	-22	+27 1/8	53 1/8	92 1/2	+39 1/2
U. S. S. pf.	-15 7/8	+24 1/4	113 1/4	125 1/4	+12
Wells-Fargo	-10	+30	310	585	+275
W. Union.	-28 1/2	+13 1/2	60	78 1/2	+18 1/2

In the first quarter of the year there was little to disturb markets until the middle of February. Trade was dull in January. The Steel Corporation's report for the last quarter of 1908 had been disappointing. Some securities were affected unfavorably by the Supreme Court's decision upholding the reduction of the price of gas in New York to 80 cents. On the other hand, certain capitalists and speculators rejoiced over the same court's denial of the Government's petition for a review of the decision against the Standard Oil fine of \$29,240,000. On February 19 Chairman Gary, of the Steel Corporation's board, gave notice that the great company had decided to make prices that would preserve its share of such business as was offered. It appears that the independent companies had been making low rates. This notice foreshadowed general cutting of prices in the steel trade, and prices were reduced about 15 per cent. The stock market, which had been dull, at once became

very active, with a sharp decline. Depression was promoted by news of an adverse report in the Senate Judiciary Committee concerning President Roosevelt's approval of the absorption of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company by the Steel Corporation at the time of the panic. For some time thereafter there were lower prices in the steel trade. A majority of the independent companies ordered a 10 per cent. reduction of wages for April 1. The condition of business was not highly favorable in March. In that month Judge Taft became President and the work of revising the tariff was begun.

There was marked improvement in April. Trouble at the anthracite coal mines was avoided by a renewal, for three years, of the agreement with the miners. Coal road shares advanced. In a broadening stock market Union Pacific and Steel Corporation common took a leading position, which they held throughout the year. Altho the Steel Corporation's earnings for the March quarter were less by \$3,000,000 than those of the quarter immediately preceding, this showing had no bad effect, because a much worse one (on account of the war of prices) had been expected. Building for April showed an increase of 45 per cent. For the first four months of the year the advance in this field of industry had been 73 per cent. Steel prices were rising again. A few weeks later the old wages were restored by several of the independent companies. The steel war was over. In May the coal roads had the benefit of a Supreme Court decision (concerning the commodities clause of the Railroad Rate law) which permitted them to retain control of their mines. Corporation interests regarded with satisfaction the speech of the new Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham, in which he spoke of the Sherman act and the prosecution of Trusts. A few weeks later the Government's suit (under the Sherman act) against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was dropped. Thruout the month the prevailing influences tended to increase the price of securities. On the 28th, Steel common, at 64½, made a new record.

In the middle of June the upward

movement in stocks was checked, following Mr. Taft's message (on the 16th) recommending a tax on the net earnings of all corporations and the submission of a Constitutional amendment which would permit the levying of an income tax. These propositions, together with the Federal supervision that (the President said) would accompany the net earnings tax, were disliked by certain corporate interests. Stocks declined. The previous advance, however, had invited a reaction. There was much evidence of activity in general trade. Building in May had shown an increase of 78 per cent. From 80 to 90 per cent. of the capacity of the steel industry was employed in production.

Crop reports had been very encouraging, and their influence was clearly seen. There was promise of 3,000,000,000 bushels of corn, of 1,000,000,000 bushels of oats, and of a wheat yield but little below the highest yet recorded. Corn suffered a little on account of excessive heat, but on the whole the promise of the early reports was fulfilled. Below are the final official estimates of the year's crops, as announced in December, hay being measured by tons, tobacco by pounds, cotton by bales, and the other products by bushels:

	CROPS.	
	1900	1918
Corn	2,772,376,000	2,668,651,000
Wheat	737,182,000	664,662,000
Oats	1,007,353,000	807,156,000
Barley	170,284,000	160,756,000
Rye	32,239,000	31,851,000
Buckwheat	17,438,000	15,874,000
Flaxseed	25,850,000	25,815,000
Rice	24,308,000	24,308,000
Potatoes	376,537,000	278,085,000
Hay	64,938,000	70,798,000
Tobacco	949,347,000	668,120,000
Cotton	10,088,000	12,920,000

The farm value of these, cotton excepted (\$3,971,426,000), exceeded by \$274,000,000 the value of last year's crops. There has been only one larger crop of corn, or of wheat, and for oats and tobacco a new high record is established. The cotton shortage has made very high prices for that staple, and has led to a curtailment of production in the cotton factories both here and abroad.

Owing to the assurance of a bountiful harvest, the settlement of the tariff ques-

tion, the adjournment of Congress, a remarkable growth of business in the steel industry, rising steel prices, and other indications of general improvement, there was a notable burst of speculation on the Stock Exchange in August. The tariff bill became a law in the first week of that month. There was a prevailing belief that it would not disturb business. Earnings of the Steel Corporation for the June quarter had been better by more than \$6,000,000, and the dividend on the Corporation's common shares had been increased to 3 per cent. Railroad companies, encouraged by crop reports, had been placing large orders for equipment. The shares of the car and locomotive companies were rising. In July Union Pacific passed the 200 point. Mr. Har- riman was in Europe. In his absence speculation in what were called the Har- riman stocks was promoted by reports that the stock assets of the Union Pacific were to be segregated under the control of a new corporation, that the dividend was to be increased, etc. On August 18, Union Pacific rose to 219. Mr. Harri- man arrived in New York on the 24th. He gave no support to the current rumors about a segregation of assets and higher dividends. There were reports that he was mortally ill. Following his arrival the market sharply declined. In those days nearly one-third of the trans- actions were in Union Pacific and Steel common shares. He asserted on the 30th that he was not seriously ill, and there was recovery in the market. On Septem- ber 5 he suffered a relapse. Stocks fell again. On September 9 he died. His death was followed by no considerable movement in stocks, as it was understood that the railway companies in which he had been a dominant force were lodged in strong hands. At the end of the month the record of the leading stocks showed a net gain. There had been wide fluctuations, and more than 24,500,000 shares had been sold. Steel, with a divi- dend of only 3 per cent., had risen to 90.

In September the output of the pig iron furnaces, 2,385,306 tons, was great- er than in any preceding month. Up to that time the record had been held by October, 1907, the month in which the panic began. At the beginning of 1908 the monthly output was about 1,000,000

tons, and at the end of that year it had risen to only 1,740,000. In the latter half of the present year, however, activity at the furnaces has been greater than ever before. September's output was exceeded in both of the two following months, and in December the production of iron was at the rate of more than 31,000,000 tons a year; which exceeds by 5,000,000 tons the output of either 1906 or 1907. The growth of production in 1909 is shown below:

PIG IRON, TONS.	
1904	10,497,033
1905	22,002,186
1906	25,897,101
1907	25,781,391
1908	15,936,018
1909—	
January	1,797,500
February	1,797,340
March	1,832,104
April	1,738,877
May	1,883,330
June	1,129,884
July	2,101,579
August	2,246,480
September	2,385,306
October	2,597,541
November	2,547,508

Eleven months 22,767,599

The condition of the iron and steel industry is closely watched for the rea- son that, as a rule, there is no better measure of the general condition of business. Because in this country one company controls about 60 per cent. of the industry and publishes full reports frequently, it is to be expected that there will be much speculation in its securities. This year, as has been said, the shares leading the market and fur- nishing a great part of the current busi- ness on the Stock Exchange have been those of the Steel Corporation and the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Corporation's report for its September quarter showed a large increase of net earnings. Quarterly earnings for three years are shown below:

	STEEL CORP.—QUARTERLY EARNINGS		
	1907	1908	1909
First ..	\$10,112,407	\$18,000,015	\$19,000,000
Second ..	45,503,705	20,265,756	29,340,491
Third ...	43,804,285	27,106,274	38,246,907
Fourth ..	11,331,005	20,000,000	
	\$100,841,402	\$85,372,045	

On the date of the September quar- ter's report, the dividend on the com- mon shares was raised to 4 per cent. A

new record was made for the stock on October 4, when there were sales at 94 $\frac{7}{8}$. The September report was noteworthy, not only on account of the increase of earnings, but also because in that quarter the company for the first time since the panic made an appropriation for additional construction, taking \$10,000,000 from the earnings for that purpose. In December, a conference of forty labor leaders, headed by Samuel Gompers, proclaimed a labor war against the great company because of its stand for the open shop, notably in its tin plate mills.

In October a sharp advance of the Bank of England's rate of discount affected our securities market to some extent. Adding 1 per cent. on each of three successive Thursdays, the Bank raised its rate to 5 per cent. There were reports that this action was taken to restrain American speculators who had been borrowing heavily in London to support their operations in New York. The Bank's purpose, of course, was to protect its gold reserve, but incidentally the effect was to cause some liquidation here. During this month and afterward, the rate for loans on call at New York, which had averaged in the neighborhood of 2 per cent. from the beginning of the year, advanced a little, rising occasionally to 6 per cent., but averaging about 4 per cent. This tended to restrain speculation, but purchases for the rise had been stimulated by increases of dividends. These were made by the Atchison, Chesapeake & Ohio, Jersey Central, Louisville & Nashville, Reading, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western, and two or three other companies, and must be regarded as important evidence of the general recovery. With them may be considered the increases made by trust companies and banks. In November the stock market was unfavorably affected by the decision against the Standard Oil Company under the Sherman act, partly because it was said that the court's opinion had prevented the consummation of a project

for a Copper Trust. Copper shares declined. The strike of the switchmen on railroads in the Northwest, with the preparation for a demand for a general increase of wages on the Eastern roads, had a depressing effect in December for a time, but securities generally were supported by the strength of general conditions. Throughout the year the transactions in bonds have been large, considerably exceeding those of 1908, although bond sales in that year doubled those of 1907. Below are the figures for eleven months:

STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares, Number.	Bonds, Par Value.
1905	291,244,176	\$1,224,418,770
1906	284,298,000	1,074,334,850
1907	196,448,824	526,170,450
1908	197,206,346	1,082,161,120
1909—		
January	17,275,500	\$137,762,000
February	12,337,100	111,434,000
March	13,650,595	84,381,000
April	10,055,608	118,748,200
May	16,495,230	117,477,500
June	20,322,230	115,701,000
July	12,800,903	94,539,500
August	24,637,783	114,322,000
September	19,981,975	91,882,200
October	21,700,514	90,371,500
November	18,709,179	88,195,500

Eleven months..197,072,179 \$1,204,866,000

Immigration, checked by the panic, is now proceeding at nearly the normal rate. There were more departures than arrivals in 1908. For ten months of 1909 the net gain in immigrants was 713,586, against a net loss of 73,000 in 1908, and a net gain of 935,030 in 1907. The increase of railroad gross earnings for nine months was 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. with a gain of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in net. This shows why it has been possible to increase dividends. Exports for eleven months have been nearly the same as in 1908, but imports have been much larger, exceeding those of last year by \$332,000,000. The gain has been in raw and crude materials for manufacture as well as in luxuries. November's imports, \$140,302,000, were the largest ever reported in a month.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1909.



The Working Girls' Strike

BY WILLIAM MAILLY

FROM a lockout of two hundred people to a strike of 30,000 is a great leap to make in one night, even in this day of industrial strife, but that is actually what has just occurred in New York. And as a result of this transformation the metropolis is now witnessing a conflict between employer and employee not only unique in its inception and unprecedented in its development, but also the largest strike of women ever known in the United States. Never before have so many working women quit work at one time in one place, and with such spontaneity and unanimity. The occurrence is not alone remarkable in itself—it is still more remarkable for what it signifies, as an illustration of the growing unrest that is permeating the ranks of working women everywhere.

For the present strike of shirtwaist makers is essentially a woman's strike. Of the 30,000 that left the shops and factories on Tuesday, November 23, at least eight-tenths were women. And what is more notable still, the vast majority were merely girls—nineteen years would be a conservative estimate of the average age of all of them.

This strike which takes on almost the character of a revolt, came practically without intimation, preparation or organization, but it had its beginnings long before when successive efforts to organize a shirtwaist makers' union in various shops and factories proved a failure. The union was growing, but growing slowly, in spite of the reverses which it continually met with. It was out of one of these reverses that the present situation emerged to surprise the union leaders as much as it startled the employers. And it is certain that the conflict would not have assumed the magnitude it has if the police and the police courts had not accelerated its development by their harsh and unwarranted treatment of a group of girls who were locked out by a waist company in September last.

These girls had tried to form a union in the shop, but when the company

learned of the effort it laid them off on the ground that the fashion in shirtwaist sleeves had changed and it would be impossible to employ the girls any longer. The girls believed this but later discovered that the company was advertising for other people to take their places, and they realized that they had been locked out. Failing to adjust matters with the company, Local Union No. 25 took charge and the usual method of picketing the factory was adopted.

Right there is where the trouble which has assumed such great proportions really began. Notwithstanding that picketing, that is, the stationing of union members in front of or near the factory for the purpose of persuading others not to go to work but to join the strike and the union, has long been declared legal by the courts of New York State, the police of the district took a different position. From the beginning the union pickets were harassed, ill-treated and interfered with by the police, who showed militant sympathy with the employers. Then pickets began to be arrested, and these arrests became so numerous and the courts dealt so harshly and summarily with the pickets that the press of the city was compelled to give attention to the strike, which would have probably otherwise passed off unnoticed.

This in turn drew the direct attention of the Women's Trade Union League of New York, a branch of a national organization, to the strike, and the officials decided to assist the striking girls by testing the conduct of the police. Miss Mary Dreier, the League's president, Misses Elizabeth Dutcher, Rose Schneiderman, Helen Marot, Leonora O'Reilly, Margaret Johnson, Elsie Cole and other League members went into the strike district and acted as pickets for the union.

Miss Johnson was the first to be arrested and fined, and her case has been appealed to the General Sessions. Miss Dreier was next arrested. While walking with one of the strikers she spoke to a girl coming from work. The girl re-

plied by striking Miss Dreier and then called upon a nearby policeman to arrest her. Ignorant of who Miss Dreier was and of her social standing, the policeman did arrest her and take her to the station house. There she was charged with assault.

There was consternation when the sergeant learned that the prisoner was not a working girl, a striker, but a cultured and wealthy woman who had for years devoted herself to the organization of working women. The sergeant ordered Miss Dreier's release and apologized, while the discomfited policeman who made the arrest declared to her: "Why didn't you tell me who you were. I wouldn't have touched you then?"

This incident, revealing as it did the discrimination exercised by the police as between poor and rich women, served to arouse the Women's Trade Union League to renewed action and an aggressive campaign against the police methods was begun.

It was none too soon, for complaints of assaults upon strikers by men employed by the company and unlawful arrests by the police were piling up daily. The Woman's Trade Union League assisted the union in compiling a list of these complaints and filed it with Police Commissioner Baker, but two conferences with him brought no results.

It was decided then to make public protest both against the company and the police. Mass meetings were arranged for November 22 in Cooper Union and other large halls, with President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of

Labor, and other prominent labor officials as speakers.

The halls were packed with excited waist makers. The feeling that something unusual was about to happen was in the air. It was a girl, fifteen years of age, who brought things to a climax and caused the pent-up emotion of weeks to break loose. President Gompers had already spoken in Cooper Union and declared that the waist makers should not

act too hastily but "If you can't get the manufacturers to give you what you want then strike. And when you strike, let the manufacturers know that you are on strike."

It was while one of the speakers that followed Mr. Gompers was speaking that this girl, Clara Lemlich by name, interrupted and said she wanted to speak. She was recognized as one who had been badly beaten up in the strike, and the meeting gave her the platform with a roar. All she said was: "I have listened to all the speakers. I have no more patience for talk, as I am one of those who feel and suffer from the things described. I move that we go on a general strike."

That settled it. The motion was seconded and carried almost be-

fore the chairman had time to put it. Then after a demonstration of several minutes a committee was appointed to notify the other meetings the same night. These endorsed the motion without hesitation.

Next morning at 9 o'clock the strike began. With a unanimity that threw the employers into complete confusion the shirtwaist makers left the shops in Manhattan, Brownsville and the Bronx and

RULES FOR PICKETS

Don't walk in groups of more than two or three.

Don't stand in front of the shop; Walk up and down the block.

Don't stop the person you wish to talk to; Walk alongside of him.

Don't get excited and shout when you are talking.

Don't put your hand on the person you are speaking to. Don't touch his sleeve or button. This may be construed as a "technical assault."

Don't call any one "scab" or use abusive language of any kind.

Plead, persuade, appeal, but do not threaten.

If a policeman arrest you and you are sure that you have committed no offence, take down his number and give it to your union officers.

חוקים פיר פיקעטס

עס זאל נישט ווערן א גרופע פון מער ווי צוויי אדער דריי.

נישט שטען אין דער וועג פון דער שופ; גיין אפ און אונטער דעם בלוק.

נישט שטען און שווערן צו א פערסאן וואס מען וויל רעדן מיט; גיין אונטער דעם בלוק.

נישט שווערן און שווערן ווען מען רעדט.

נישט שטען מיט די הענט אויפן פערסאן וואס מען רעדט מיט. נישט טאקען אים אדער אים אנטוויקלען. דאס קען אים אנטוויקלען און אים אנטוויקלען.

נישט קאלן אים אדער אים אנטוויקלען מיט א שווערן שפראך.

אויב א פאליסמאן ארעסטירט אים און מען האט נישט א שולדיגקייט, נעמט מען אים און גיט אים צו די אונטערזוכער.

אויב מען וויל ארעסטירט אים און מען האט נישט א שולדיגקייט, נעמט מען אים און גיט אים צו די אונטערזוכער.

161463 161463 161463 161463 161463 161463 161463 161463 161463 161463

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE STRIKERS

marched to the union headquarters at Clinton Hall, 151 Clinton street. Before night 30,000 were estimated to be on strike.

The union officials were as little prepared for this development as the "bosses," as the employers are called. The strikers choked Clinton Hall from floor to floor and overflowed into the side streets, stopping traffic and arousing the whole thickly populated East Side. All the strikers wanted to pay dues to join the union at one and the same time. It was several days before some semblance of order was secured. Halls thruout the East Side were engaged and in these workers from the different shops established themselves and held shop meetings.

When the strike commenced Ladies' Waist Makers Local Union 25 had a

and from there speakers were assigned to address shop meetings, pickets sent out and new members for the union taken in. Mrs. Bertha Poole Weyl, another League member, has had her own desk in the office of the union and acted as assistant to Secretary-Treasurer Solomon Shindler from the first day.

What do the strikers want? Narrowed down, the main issue is recognition of the union. On that hinge all the other questions at issue, for the union officials declare no other questions can be settled unless that one is settled. The employers' association as emphatically declares against the union and for the "open shop."

Conditions in the shirtwaist making trade are bad. The wages generally are low, the hours worked per day are many, the shops, especially the smaller ones,



MILITANT STRIKE PICKETS

thousand members. This has grown to over twenty thousand members and the number is increasing daily.

The Women's Trade Union League, headed by Misses Dreier, Marot, Schneiderman, Pike and O'Reilly, established an Information Bureau in Clinton Hall,

poorly ventilated, dark and unsanitary. It is difficult to strike an average of the wages, which in many instances run as low as \$4 a week, irrespective of hours worked. In some cases as much as \$12 and \$14 a week is received. These are highly skilled workers. The inside con-

tracting system enables the employer to "let out" a certain amount of work with a number of machines to one man or woman, who in turn engages girls to operate the machines and pays them low wages. Thru this means the manufacturer gets more product for less cost and encourages the sweating system.

In the busy season work is rushed night and day and frequently on Sundays. Then comes the long period of semi-idleness when the workers have to wait until the busy season begins again and many of them are out of work altogether.

The agreement presented by the union to the employers demands, in brief: All union employees; a price list drawn up in conference between the union and the employer; payment direct to each employee weekly; equal division of work among all employees in dull periods, no discrimination against union members; no sub-letting of work to contractors employing non-union help; a fifty-two hours week, with one hour for lunch (a half-hour for lunch has generally prevailed heretofore); limitation of overtime work to two hours and not later than 8 p. m. Each side to the agreement is liable to \$300 as "liquidated damage" for violation of the agreement.

What has been gained? In the first place, the strike came at the highest point of the busy season. It caught the manufacturers totally unprepared, with large orders on their hands, every available machine going and every available employee at work. It could not have come at a more opportune time for the workers. As a result, from the first hour there was a rush of employers to union headquarters to sign the union agreement. To date 236 shops have signed up, involving nearly 17,000 people. This means not only the establishment of the union in these shops but also a radical increase in wages in many of them. Ninety-six shops, at this writing, are still to settle. In the meanwhile, the non-union employers are running short on filling orders, the busy season is at its height, and the union employers are getting further into the market.

To meet this situation the non-union employers are sending work to other cities. A sympathetic strike has occurred in a Newark shop on account of

this. In Philadelphia the union shirt-waist makers have decided to have a general strike if necessary to win the strike in New York. The same action is pending in Hartford and other cities. The United Hebrew Trades, representing the bulk of garment workers in Greater New York, has declared its support of the strike. In several instances workers in shops not directly affiliated with the waist makers "came down" in sympathy but were requested to return to work by the waist makers officials.

To sum up, three things are notable about this strike: In every shop there are always a few girls in the lead. Some of these have been agitating for a long time, some are new and are having their first experience as leaders. But these leaders are invariably the best paid, the ones who get the most wages, in each shop. They are the ones who have less reason to complain. They have carried their sisters along with them by very force of their own determination and the spirit of resistance to the general conditions prevailing. One has but to associate with these fine, high-strung, intelligent and courageous girls to appreciate their moral caliber and their capacity for self-sacrifice and devotion.

Secondly, while the majority of the shirtwaist makers are Jews, and the union business is usually conducted in Jewish, yet they have succeeded in getting 3,000 Italians to strike with them. It has been difficult to reach the Italians heretofore and get them into the union. Now the start has been made and a separate Italian headquarters established, with special Italian literature and Italian speakers; it is believed the workers of this nationality are permanently enlisted in the union cause.

Lastly, the comparatively minor role played by men, both in numbers and in direction, is something new in the history of labor strikes in this country. The principal union officials are men, it is true, but the strike has been inspired by women; it is mainly women who have done the picketing, been arrested, fined, run the risk of assault, received ill-treatment from police and police courts alike, and shown themselves eager to sacrifice without stint to bring about better conditions in the shops and factories.

Such a spectacle, covering such a wide

area, involving so many interests, social and personal, moral and material, embracing so much of moment to the community, is without parallel. Coming at a time when the movement of women for greater political and economic recognition is commanding the attention of the

civilized world, this remarkable strike of girls in New York is symbolic of how deeply-rooted among women that movement has become and the vast sweep and influence it is destined hereafter to assume in the industrial and political life of this nation.

New York City



Winter Night

BY JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

[This poem was written in the winter of 1829-30, and was printed in the *Haverhill Gazette*. I find it in a scrap-book kept by Mr. Whittier's sister. It was never in any collection of the poet's works.—S. T. PICKARD.]

SILENT and full of stars, the awful Heaven
Is looking down on slumber. There is not
The breathing of a solitary breeze
Upon the cheek of winter. It is still
As when the shapeless attributes of Earth
Slept in the night of Chaos, and the win
Of a most heavy darkness hung upon
The unformed solitude. The trees stand up
Without the show of motion; and the stars
And the uprising of the holy moon
Make visible the silvering of frost
Among their naked boughs. Even the tall grass
Around their trunks is flashing, like the spears
Of fairy multitudes; the snowy tops
Of all the hills are quivering with gems—
The jewelry of winter.

I have gazed
Upon the things around me, until all
The grossness of reality is gone,
And I can feed my fancy with the thought
Of a most glorious vision. I can cast
The veil of Earth aside, and send my gaze
Into the land of fairy; and look thru
Groves of unearthly beauty. I can see
The golden pillars and the fretted roof
Of wizard palaces; the grottoes where
The elfin spirits of the unseen world,—
The winged and mysterious messengers
From the far land of spirits,—shake their plumes
And white wings in the moonlight. I can tread
The jeweled pathway, where a magic wand
Hath changed the unseemly pebble to a gem—
The gray sand into gold.

There cannot be
A vision lovelier in the flowery time
Of the revealing spring, nor in the sun
And glory of the summer. It is as
The blissful Paradise of Yemen's sons—
The flowery gardens of enchanted Gul.

The Canadian System of Branch Banks

BY H. M. P. ECKARDT

IN the last two years the Canadian banking institutions have been growing rapidly in power and importance. The creditable manner in which they weathered the 1907 panic drew much attention to them from the outside world, and of course strengthened their prestige at home. Since the end of February, 1908, their total resources have grown from \$901,504,560 to \$1,133,986,560. When the Knickerbocker Trust Company closed its doors in October, 1907, there were in Canada thirty-three chartered banks sharing among them practically the whole of the banking business of the Dominion. These institutions then had about seventeen hundred branches. About half of the branch offices were in the Province of

Ontario; the rest were scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

At the present time the number of going banks has fallen to twenty-nine; but the number of branches has risen to two thousand one hundred and forty-five. Early in 1908 the Sovereign Bank of Canada, an institution with seventy-five branches, was put into liquidation owing to the effect of losses sustained two or three years before. Thirteen of the larger banks assumed the Sovereign's liabilities, and took over its discounting business. So, altho it had at one time \$29,000,000 of assets, it passed out of the banking world without at all disturbing its creditors. Then, later in the same year, two small French-Canadian local banks failed, and at the beginning of



1909 the Western Bank of Canada was absorbed by the Standard Bank of Canada. Thus it is seen that the number of banks tends to diminish, while the strength, or rather size, of each unit tends to increase. As the Canadian system has sometimes been referred to in the current discussion of monetary problems, as one possessing features which might work well in the United States, American readers will perhaps be interested in an account of the essential differences between Canadian banking and banking in the United States.

In framing banking laws legislators in the Republic and legislators in the Dominion have followed different ideas. With the theory that it is best for the country, and that the popular will requires it, Congress has set at a low figure the minimum of capital that a national bank must have. Twenty-five thousand dollars capital suffices to start a new national bank. The various States also have power to charter new banking institutions. Many of them have set the minimum of paid-up capital so low as \$10,000, some as low as \$5,000. Under the federal laws branches are not allowed. In some few States they are permitted, but not encouraged. In most of the States the laws are either actively or passively hostile to the establishment of branches. As a result of this policy there were on April 28, 1909, 22,491 banks, each with a separate organization and full list of directors and officers.

The Dominion Parliament has proceeded with the view that the interests of the country were best served by strong banks that possessed the full confidence of all classes of the people. It has therefore fixed the minimum of capital for a new bank at \$500,000. And before the bank can begin business it must have \$250,000 capital actually paid in, and it must deposit that amount in cash with the Receiver-General of Canada. The Receiver-General returns the money without delay, accompanied by a certificate of permission to begin business, provided the incorporators have complied with the other provisions of the Bank Act.

There is a possibility that in the ensuing revision of the Bank Act the minimum of capital will be raised to \$1,000,-

000, and the cash deposit increased to \$500,000. If this change is made it will be with the object of discouraging the organization of small banks. It should be noted that the provincial governments have no power to charter banks. Control of banking legislation lies entirely with the Dominion Parliament.

But, tho the legislators do not favor the indiscriminate organization of new banks, they like to see the existing banks pursuing an active policy of branch extension. That attitude suits the banks admirably. In the past few years they have pushed their offices into hundreds of small places in the East and in the West. These offices are run at small expense. A new branch may start with a manager and one clerk, and, as the business grows, the staff will be increased. At these country branches of the larger banks there is no attempt whatever made to keep the loans or the deposits within certain limits, or in any kind of relation with each other. The bank is there, and is to do all the business it can do, no matter whether loans exceed deposits or not. A savings department is started and deposits received from one dollar upwards. Interest at three per cent. per annum is allowed, being credited semi-annually. The poorest people may have savings accounts if they want them, and they may carry balances not exceeding one or two dollars. Wage-earners, town housewives, farmers, their wives and children, make up the bulk of the names in the savings bank lists. No restrictions are placed upon withdrawals; they are paid on demand up to any amount. The pass-books, however, contain a clause under which the bank reserves the right to exact ten or, at the most, fifteen days' notice of withdrawal. The notice has never been exacted in recent years, not even during the course of the American panic of 1893, nor in that of 1907. The people everywhere have implicit confidence in the stability of the banks and nearly everybody uses them. When a chartered bank opens a branch in a little village which has had previously no banking facilities, except the government's postal bank, it invariably happens that the post-office depositors gravitate to the chartered bank, this notwithstanding that the rate of interest paid is three

per cent. at both depositories. The reason the chartered bank is preferred is because money can be deposited in and withdrawn from it with less trouble and delay, and in most cases the depositors consider that their funds are practically as safe with the bank as with the government.

The Canadian branch discounts all the good paper which its locality can furnish without any regard to the amount of deposits held there. But the United States

institutions for the credits they work on. Not one of these institutions will feel itself under any obligation to support the borrower should a crisis occur such as happened in 1893 and in 1907. In Canada every large borrower will have in his home town the branch of some great bank, which carries his whole account from year end to year end. Each year he submits the details of his position to the bank and gets his credit. The bank supports him thru all kinds of weather



VIEW OF ST JAMES STREET

The building with the columns is the Bank of Montreal and the post office is beyond.

local bank must regulate the amount of its loans by the amount of its deposits. When it has loaned out its funds it must decline to take more paper, even when the would-be borrowers are sound and worthy of credit. Therefore it quite commonly happens that in manufacturing towns the large borrowers are obliged to apply to note brokers or to large banks in New York or Boston for the accommodation they need. Also it is the case that many large borrowers are beholden to as many as twenty or thirty banking

so long as he is sound and worthy. During a panic he is under no anxiety at all. Probably he will not even have his discount rate raised.

So it happens, owing to the fact that all the branches are permitted to do all the good business that is offered to them, that the list of branches of a great Canadian bank will present some startling inequalities of loans and deposits. Here will be one located in a large Eastern city. It will show deposits, \$2,000,000; loans, \$2,500,000. Another, in a smaller



BRANCH OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL AT REGINA,
SASKATCHEWAN.

The bank occupies the ground floor; overhead are the staff quarters.

manufacturing town in the East may have loans, \$900,000; deposits, \$600,000. There will be some few quiet and rich residential towns the business of the branch in which may be like this: deposits, \$600,000; loans, \$80,000. And there will be plenty of villages in which the branches will show deposits, \$150,000; loans, \$70,000. Speaking generally, it is the case that in the East, in the farming districts and in the small places, the deposits have a tendency to exceed loans. But wherever there are important manufacturing industries located the loans are likely to exceed the deposits by a considerable sum. In Western Canada the shoe is on the other foot. There the great majority of branches show loans in excess of deposits. It is so because the farmers are heavy borrowers, and as the country is new, deposits are scarce. It is not at all uncommon to find out there country branches with \$200,000 of loans and about \$40,000 of deposits.

It should be borne in mind that the rapid development of Western Canada in the last few years has been one of the chief causes of the rapid extension of branch banks in the East as well as in the West. The banks which own the most branches and do the bulk of the business in Western Canada are Eastern banks; that is to say they have their head offices in Montreal or Toronto, and their stock is owned in small lots by thousands of investors living in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces.

There are about fourteen or fifteen of these banks, the managers of which have their eyes on Western Canada more or less all the time. When a new town or village springs into existence, thru the building of a new railway line or the settlement of a colony of farmers or miners, there ensues a race among some of these banks to establish branches. If the place is very small the first one to open may be allowed to have the field to itself; but if the population is five hundred or more, and good prospects of growth exist,

then two or three banks may tumble into it and fight each other hotly for the available business.

There have been so many new towns placed upon the map in Western Canada lately that the number of branches established there has grown quite rapidly. In less than three years the Western branches have increased from 432 to 654. I have already explained that new branches in the West usually have a considerable excess of loans over deposits. It can be understood then how when a bank had established, say twenty or thirty new branches in the West, that it would find them absorbing quite a large amount of its funds. It would perhaps solve the problem thru opening a series of branches in quiet places in the East, where there were no manufacturing industries and where the demand for loans would not be great. In this way it would be accumulating fresh deposits in the East which would furnish the funds required by the new branches in the West.

This is usually one of the points made against the branch bank system by critics in the United States. They say the branches drain away the capital of one locality for use in another and in that way work an injury to many places. But it is quite easy to see that both kinds of localities in the Dominion benefit thru the establishment of the branches. The Western locality benefits thru being supplied with ample funds for carrying on

its business, and the Eastern locality gets banking facilities which it values highly. So long as the local branch stands ready to discount all good paper that is offered, and all the small branches of the great banks stand ready to do that, no injury is done to the locality thru sending the surplus away.

The manager of a branch bank in a Canadian town nearly always takes an active part in the schemes that are set on foot for encouraging the development of the place. He will most likely be an active member of the local board of trade. In quite a large number of towns the manager of one of the local branch banks holds the chairmanship or presidency of the board of trade. To all intents and purposes the local manager is a citizen of the town and is as much interested in its growth as any of the others.

From the head office of a large Canadian bank one may get a most interesting and absorbing view. Every day statements and reports from the branches come piling in, showing the gains and losses of deposits, the increases and decreases of loans, at many different points, not only in Canada, but in the United States, in Newfoundland, Mexico, the Bermudas, Cuba and Jamaica—for the Canadian bank branches and agencies extend into all those countries. It is a case of watching a steady rise of deposits and banking power. At the end of October, 1909, for example, the Bank of Montreal had assets of \$220,807,746; the Canadian Bank of Commerce, \$142,759,517; the Merchants' Bank of Canada, \$63,409,841; the Royal Bank of Canada, \$61,241,055. Three other banks had resources over \$50,000,000, three others over \$40,000,000, four others over \$30,000,000. All of these fourteen banks are steadily extending their branch systems, and with the growth and development of the country all of them are likely to increase rapidly in power, importance and usefulness.

It is most interesting to

watch the manner in which the branches are planted. Every one of the progressive banks is open to consider the establishment of a branch at any place that is suggested. Suggestions come from two sources. First, the managers of the existing branches suggest places where, in their opinion, the bank might with advantage plant branches. If the general manager is impressed with the arguments they put forward he issues the necessary instructions and appoints the officers and clerks required for manning the new establishments. Secondly, suggestions come from villages and hamlets not having banks. The business men of one of these places will ask a big bank to open a branch in their village. They will present figures showing how much business is done by them; the number of bushels of wheat or oats shipped out; the quantity of cheese marketed; the freight receipts of the local railway station; the population of the place. Finally, they will perhaps hand in an undertaking by themselves to keep their accounts at the branch (if opened) and help it with their influence.

The banking executives do not ask much in the way of profits from these small branches. A couple of hundred dollars a year clear gain would perhaps be considered satisfactory enough. Plenty of the branches are run at a loss for several years in the hope that they



BRANCH OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL AT CALGARY,
ALBERTA

will develop sufficiently to bring the balance of profit and loss on the right side.

Sometimes the business men of a village or town which already has a bank will ask another institution to go in and compete. If they promise a certain amount of support they will have little difficulty in getting the competition they desire.

At crop-moving time, when a large amount of extra currency is needed in the wheat districts, the banks make with ease large advances to the flour-milling and grain-buying interests, because those borrowers take the proceeds of their loans in the banks' own notes, and circulate them among the country people. Thus in September and October, 1909, there was an expansion of \$18,000,000 in the banknote circulation caused by the movement to market of the bumper wheat crop of Western Canada. These notes were paid out as proceeds of loans. If the banks had no circulating rights, or if their rights were as valueless as those of the national banks of the United States, many hundreds of would-be borrowers would have to go without accommodation at this season, and those who did get loans would have to pay a higher price for them.

Another essential difference is that in panics or stormy weather the banking offices cohere or stand together. There could not be a rush of the country bankers in Canada for the cash held in the reserve centers, for the very good reason that the country bankers have no power to demand it. The executive of each bank directs the disposal of its cash resources. So each aggregation of branches is under the control of a calm and experienced mind. Some sixteen or eighteen gentlemen in Montreal and Toronto can get together in a crisis and in a few hours arrange a policy which will be followed absolutely by practically all the banking offices in the Dominion.

Another difference is seen in the composition of the staffs of officers and men. In Canada all the men, from junior to general manager, are professional bankers. Practically all the men at the top rose thru the different grades, in most cases beginning as juniors at \$200 a year. While in the States there are a great many banks which are managed and

ruled by men who made money in some other kind of business and who with it bought or took up bank stock to give them control of a bank. The personal element is oftener seen in connection with the control and operation of an American bank. It is quite common to hear an American bank president, or vice president, in any part of the country, speak of "my bank." Indeed, it is well known that in the cases of a great many institutions there is one man in control by virtue of a dominating stock ownership. That is not seen in Canada at all. There it is always the impersonal thing—the bank—that claims and receives the loyal services of all ranks, from the general manager down. There is not a president or a general manager of any large Canadian bank who would think of speaking of the institution he served as "my bank." A glance at the stock lists explains at once why this is so. Every large Canadian bank is owned by a large number of small proprietors. The names are published once a year in a government blue book. There is page after page in which holdings of from one share to twenty take up the bulk of the space. The directors, even when taken altogether, do not own more than one-sixth or one-tenth of the outstanding stock. So it comes to pass that the officers regard the bank as being comprised of the head office and branches, and as being owned by thousands of investors scattered in every part of Canada and in Great Britain and the United States as well.

Finally it may be said that the United States bank clerk, in the country towns and cities, lives at home. He is a local youth, and when he is taken on the staff of the bank in his home town he stays there. In Canada it is not so. Probably four-fifths or five-sixths of the employees are living away from home. A youth may be taken on the staff of the branch in his home town as a junior, but the chances are that he will not remain there more than two or three years. An opportunity for promoting him to a higher position in another branch occurs, and he gets his transfer orders. In nearly every case he obeys them willingly and readily, because the move is a step upward. Thus it comes about that at all

Canadian bank branches the men are young fellows away from home. The managements of the different banks are anxious, in their own interests, to keep their men from drinking, gambling, and other evils. They do a great deal to ensure comfortable living quarters and to ensure that the clerks shall not be unduly exposed to temptation. In furtherance of this object and also with the object of increasing the loyalty and good will felt by the men to the bank, the great banks have latterly followed a policy of erect-

ing at numerous country points branch buildings equal to the best in town, quite often having the upper portions devoted to home-like quarters for the unmarried members of the staff. Buildings of the type in the illustrations of the Bank of Montreal's branches are quite common in all parts of the country. Of course in the larger cities and towns the branch bank premises are of an imposing character, and they usually constitute the chief object of pride of the locality.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.



Bob-for-Short's Christmas

BY LOUISE DUNHAM GOLDSBERRY

NOW, Our Baby had never encountered a locked door. The love-some pit-pat of his busy feet was herald at whose coming every door in the house swung open and over thresholds he went into assured welcomes.

But we were planning a tree. And the library door was locked.

He paused in his ascent of the stairs to button in a button that would not stay buttoned. It required much time and he sat down on the step and with all his ten fat, wee fingers labored. Then, "Das a doodie boy," he objurgated himself as he resumed his climb of the stairs, the button buttoned; "Das a *daryin'* yittle gentleman!"

He shook the knob. Waited, jiggling on the toes of him and discoursing to Nicodemus.

The door remained closed.

Two fat palms smote it wrathfully.

"Open," he commanded; "*pease* open dis door."

Nobody answered.

"P-o-o-r yittle boy," he wheedled at keyhole; "zere ain't *nobody* loves 'im."

Nicodemus yapped and made feints at desertion when a dog barked outside. Fawned back, and licked the fingers where bread and honey aroma lingered. Sat up and waved an affable paw at him.

He sat down on the floor and gathered his yellow dog into his pinafore and hugged.

"*Cept* Nitodemus an' myssef," he said.

Great-grand came up the hall.

"Is you *been* a bad boy, Dreat-dran?" he said. "Is you *all* shutted out?"

Great-grand sighed.

"Seems like this horse just will run away," in doleful tone, "and I've got a bone in my foot and I can't run after him."

In a wink he was after the rampant steed. Captured and mounted, rode it lordily hither and yon, and when at last he came back from the breathless miles we had slipped down the back way, and at stairfoot waited.

Slowly, with dignity, he dismounted, put his steed in stall, came back to stair-head, and, legs astride and head thrown back, surveyed us from the heights of remembered injury. Beside him, perky, tongue lolling out, Nicodemus squatted.

Long legs gathered to his chin, Great-grand ranged himself on the top step and twinkled.

"Yes, sirs," quoth Great-grand; "'shutted' us *all* out!"

Our Baby nodded confirmation and Nicodemus yawned in our faces.

"Me'n mys Nitodemus *an'* mys Dreat-dran," he said. "*An* mys Dreat-dran is dot a bone in his foot *an'* I *needed* to kiss ~~his~~ *him*."

"Bless his precious heart," said Grandmother. "Come and let Grandmother kiss him."

But he shook his curls at her and looked sad.

"It's snowing," said I to the world at large, "and I don't know where to find a boy to sweep off the doorsill."

"*Dood dracious!*" said he. "Me'n mys Dreat-dran *needs* a penny drefful bad. We'll tum sweep dat snow off your door-sill!"

He helped Great-grand uncoil his long legs.

Helped pull him to his feet.

"I *fink*," said he; "I *fink* if I'm slidded down dis banister, maybe I tould forget to fink 'bout dat door."

So Great-grand slidded him down and Nicodemus chased them in joyous haste and we had our tea in chastened mood, forgiven.

But for three long days the library door remained locked.

And regularly, after each morning's breakfast, he mounted the stairs and tried the knob and cogitated to Nicodemus, and poked broom straws under the door.

Christmas Eve we sat about a great open fire. Great-grand loved to dig and delve in the red-charred logs and imprison the swarms of rosy bees. Fascinated, I would watch the swirling upfled sparks, wondering what phantasms of youth he saw all-beautiful in them, what faces went past in that rosy mirage that his own should wear so tender an answering look into eyes he alone was seeing. Sometimes Our Baby would come to stand between his knees, head leaned against his shoulder, and from within the encircling arms watch. Sometimes he would straddle one old knee and snug his head under the down-leaning old chin, gold hair and white hair commingled, and hand over the old hand, help the poker that prodded and piled the embers. And the wide eyes seemed to be seeing with the old man's visioning, so united he would sit.

Christmas Eve we sat about the great open fireplace. Great-grand sorted and

piled his red-charred logs. Grandmother was watching, lost in idleness. Grandfather had gone down cellar for apples and in my lap my Baby was telling me secrets. We listened beyond the singings of the flames; beyond the delicate soft singings and the sighing and the laughers of them, the wind in the chimney. From the end of the new back-log the saps distilled, all the summer's rains and dews and green growings in their *whicker-whicker*. We had hated to shut out the skies, so divinely near they closed in upon earth, with their starry strands garlanding the rim of hills. Our Baby had seen his first meteor—a feathered trail of etherial fire and a soundless splendor as the meteor burst and biggened into a globe of elysian azure, and went out. And the black violet skies seemed yet deeper black with that blue glory memoried against them, and the stars pallid and cold. And my Baby wondered his fair little thoughts aloud to me. He wondered if there might not be another Christmas Baby, in that blue glory. He wondered whether, if we'd go out, we might not find a few boys and girls and babies that got left over, when God forgot who had asked to have some left at their houses. He *wished* he'd been there, that night at the Oxen's Inn, to see the Little Child. So's he could have brought it home to his own self's house. He *wanted* a baby *so* bad. And even his sweets-freighted babble picked up that blue sky-mystery and wondered about it. And his eyes were wide and fathomlessly sweet in the fire-light, and his hand clung all the while to my face and *deared* it, and wove heavenly weave into my life in every least little touches of it to my lips, my cheeks, and in the comings home of it to slip into my bosom and there nest.

Then, we told him that it was going to be the Christmas Baby's birthday, tomorrow, and because we so love God's Little Son we give, year after year, all life long, gifts to Him and to each other on that day. And the library door, tomorrow, would be unlocked, and a surprise, inside, for us each and all.

"*Dracious!*" was his sole comment; and slowly the happy eyes slipped from us behind their curtain-fringes, the little warm body lay heavy in my arms.

Slowly, Great-grand unbuilt the house of red embers, and coming over took the little sleeper into his arms; rocked and crooned and hugged and God-blessed him. And with Grandmother's kisses on the wee feet that never were still save in slumber, and Grandfather's proud look into the unwitting face following after, I bore him away to his crib; so loved, so loved!

"Is Trismus *tum?*"

I wakened with the words breaking the crystal of my dreams and kissing themselves against my lips and a fat white body embracing my head.

"Yes, sir," I managed to say thru the strangling arms of him. "Happy Christmas, Bob-for-Short!"

"Happy Christmas, Bob-for-Short!" echoed from the doorway; and "Happy Christmas, Bob-for-Short!" floated in from beyond the east and west shoulders of Great-grand.

He shouted. He danced. Never before had he so been met by all the family at crib-side. He jigged all over the bed, trickling blarneyments and laughter at the three gray heads that waggled in unconscious tune to the prancings of him.

Then, all his yellow body a-pant with haste, Nicodemus hustled his fat self up the stairs into the fun he was missing, and in his wake, Katy from her kitchen.

"The impidence of 'im," said she; "just scootin' under me feet an' thryin' to throw me!"

And with a "Happy Christmus to yez, Misther Bob-fer-Short," she set a gray kitten on the floor.

We were all very still, as he slipped from the bed and approached the kitten. He had never owned a kitten. He eyed it in raptured silence. "*Meou,*" said the kitten.

Into his cheeks the red crimsoned. "Oh!" he gasped; "wad you *tail*, titty; *pease* wad you *tail*!" And she wagged her tail and arched her back against his feet and cajoled him, and as he gathered

her into his nightgown and the white fat bare legs ran with their treasure, she broke into loud silken purrings. And Nicodemus sulked and fell into a helpless yellow bunch of protest, when the gray kitten was held to his nose for a kiss.

And we all dawdled until Katy's bell rang third summons to breakfast.

He went up the stairs alone. Then Nicodemus. Then Great-grand. Then I. And then the rest of his adorers.

He stopped at the door.

"Open the door, sir," said Grandfather.

"Tum on, Muvver," he said, reaching hand into my hand.

So we stepped over the threshold together.

The room was darked. The firelight dulled behind a screen. In the center of the room a low, fair-branched young cedar tree gleamed like a great jewel.

My hand forgotten, he circled the tree.

'Round and 'round. And we after.

"Das a mos' bu-ti-ful drum," we caught the murmur as he inventoried. "Das a yittle 'tend horse." He paused to jog it and in ecstasy watch its tail go up and down. "Das a yittle toad-frod in dat bid marble. How you *s'pose* it dot in?" He tarried to investigate, and set it rolling for the kitten to chase. Nicodemus thought it was meant for him, and when he collided with the kitten, cowed and scared and muttering, he fled to a distance and yapped at ball and kitten.

And the inventory went on: "Das a dold waths, yike mys Dreat-dran *is* dot." He tarried to hunt a pocket, and deposit his watch therein. But first he held it to ear. And the murmur resumed: "Dat waths is def *an'* dum, too. Das a piture but an' *das* a piture but an' *das* a piture but. . . . Dracious!"

And Christmas was on for Bob-for-Short.

WASHINGTON, D. C.





The Sending of the Magi



BY BLISS CARMAN

In a far Eastern country
It happened long of yore,
That three kings sat together,
And a spearman kept the door,
Where the lone and level sunrise
Flushes the desert floor.

Gaspar, whose wealth was counted
By city and caravan;
With Melchior, the seer,
Who read the starry plan;
And Balthasar, the blameless,
Who loved his fellow man.

There while they talked, a sudden
Strange, rushing sound arose,
And as, with startled faces,
They thought upon their foes,
Three figures stood before them
In imperial repose.

One in flame-gold, and one in blue,
And one in scarlet clear,
With the almighty portent
Of sunrise they drew near.
And the kings made obeisance
With hand on breast, in fear.

"Arise," they said, "we bring you
Good tidings of great peace!
Today a power is wakened
Whose working must increase,
Till fear and greed and malice
And violence shall cease!"

The messengers were Michael,
By whom all things are wrought
To shape and hue; and Gabriel,
Who is the lord of thought;
And Rafael, without whose love
All toil must come to nought.

Then Rafael said to Balthasar:
"In a country west from here
A man is born in lowliness,
In love without a peer.
Take grievances and gifts to him,
And prove his kingship clear.

"By this sign ye shall know him—
Within his mother's arm,
Among the sweet-breathed cattle
He slumbers without harm,
While wicked hearts are troubled
And tyrants take alarm!"

And Gabriel said to Melchior:
"My comrade, I will send
A star to go before you,
That ye may comprehend
Where leads your mystic learning
In a humaner trend."

And Michael said to Gaspar:
"Thou royal builder, go,
With tribute of thy power.
Tho time shall overthrow
Thy kingdom, no undoing
His gentle might shall know."

And while the kings' hearts greatened,
And all the chamber shone,
As when the hills at sundown
Take a new glory on,
And the air thrills with purple,
Their visitors were gone.

Then straightway up rose Gaspar,
Melchior and Balthasar,
And passed out thru the murmur
Of palace and bazar,
To make without misgiving
The journey of the star.

BOSTON, MASS.



A Plea for the Small Investor

BY JOHN MOODY

[Mr. Moody is editor of *Moody's Manual* and is a distinguished authority on financial matters.—EDITOR.]

IT has been conservatively estimated that the corporate capital in the hands of investors in this country aggregates something like twenty-five billions of dollars. This is nearly one-fourth of the estimated wealth of the nation, as based on the most recently published figures of the United States Census Bureau. At least half of this amount is represented by railroad stocks and bonds. In fact, the railroad capitalization of the country exceeds at the present time sixteen billions of dollars, but approximately three and one-half billions of this amount is held by the different railroads themselves in one form or another, so that twelve and one-half billions is probably a fairly accurate estimate of the amount of securities at present outstanding in the hands of investors large and small. In the other fields of corporate enterprise, the public utilities of the country easily represent a capitalized value of from four to five billions, while the great mass of industrial undertakings, covering such industries as steel and iron, cotton and woolen manufactures, electrical instruments, railroad rolling stock, and other equipment, cement and all other building materials, dry-goods, and hundreds of other articles of almost universal demand, go far to make up the balance of the total corporate capital of twenty-five billions.

The outstanding bonds and stocks embraced in this enormous aggregate are not held by a small group of individuals or capitalists, so-called, as is often assumed, but they are the property of several millions of men and women in this and other lands, whose holdings average under \$1,000 each. And as the investment field grows from year to year, and the circle of the investor class widens, this average amount tends to become steadily smaller. A decade ago the average was probably well above \$1,000; a decade hence it may be nearer \$600 than \$1,000.

A little reflection will reveal the significance of this wide distribution of corporate capital. It means that a vast number of people of moderate means, and not

a few multi-millionaires, actually own the great railroads and public utility enterprises and "industrial trusts." It means that something like a billion and a quarter of dollars annually distributed in interest and dividends by these great corporate enterprises goes into the pockets of two and a half million people, in amounts averaging about \$50 per annum for each person. While a limited few receive far larger amounts than this, and are owners of stocks and bonds running up to the hundreds of thousands and the millions, a vast multitude are limited in amount to a nominal sum like this, and a great many to even a much smaller return.

The moment we realize what a wide distribution of invested capital exists in this country, we are brought face to face with what seems to be an anomalous situation with respect to the policy followed by our corporate managers and financiers in the issuing of stocks and bonds. A most vital factor in the safe investment of money, for both large and small investors, is the proper and careful distribution of the funds. The trustee of an estate of \$200,000 will, if he is wise, distribute his investments over a very wide field, giving proper and careful consideration not only to the types of bonds or stocks which he selects for investment, but also taking due care that widely different industries are selected, located in different territories, and being responsive to different influences. With a capital of the above amount, he would possibly select at least twenty-five different issues, dividing the sum logically between such types of industry as railroads, public utilities and industrials, and perhaps also putting a portion of the money into good municipal and government bonds. And he can usually do this with ease and safety. The facilities nowadays for securing the issues of far distant or diversified industries, and even of those industries located in foreign countries, are, thru the high development of method and organization among investment bankers and dealers in good securities, so complete that no large investor need seek far

for good advice or go without ways and means for securing a broad and safe distribution for his investment capital.

But as the facts show, it is not the large investor who is the back-bone of the corporate undertakings of this country today. The great aggregate of small investors, with their holding averaging below \$1,000 each, are the bone and sinew, and the ones who really represent the absorbing power in the buying of securities. They, too, being people of moderate means, in the great majority of cases, are the ones who should give most attention to the matter of proper distribution of their capital. It is really just as vital, from the standpoint of the poor man, that his investments of one or two thousand dollars should be safely and wisely distributed in different lines of enterprise, as it is that the capitalist of a million dollars should have his much larger sum so distributed. And yet, as the situation stands today, it is practically impossible for the poor man to follow such a policy. In ninety-nine per cent. of the cases, the steam railroads and other large corporations make \$1,000 the minimum in the denomination of their bond issues; and while the man with ten thousand dollars has no difficulty in distributing his capital among ten different issues, or ten different enterprises, for that matter (and all the while have every cent safely secured by mortgage), the man with only one thousand dollars must either take one bond, thereby putting his few eggs all in one basket, or he must hazard the dangers involved in the selection of stocks, or other less secure investments. Further, the man of larger capital can with safety assure himself of a larger yield on his money with comparatively less risk of loss. He can put a third or a half of his capital into high-grade bonds, yielding a low rate of interest; a portion of the balance can be employed in selecting less seasoned issues of assured futures, and yielding a much larger return on the money, and a portion can be invested in good stocks with increasing dividend possibilities. But not so the poor man. If he wants a higher return than the seasoned bond offers, he must put all his eggs in one basket again, but this time in the speculative basket. There is no way in which he can, with

bonds for one-third or one-half his capital, and have the remainder for investment in good stock issues, or anything else.

It would seem that our large railroad and other corporations ought to awaken to this anomalous condition. The absorption power of the American investment public is enormous, and is growing steadily, year by year. A decade hence it may be nearly double what it is today. Certainly it would seem that instead of putting obstacles in the way of the small investor, who stands ready with his money, and is only too eager to come forward and contribute his share toward the necessary capital needed for rapidly growing industrial investment, the corporate managers should bend every effort to make his path easy and his position safe. If, instead of apparently catering alone to the individual who has a large amount, and who is in a position to select from the good things as they come along, in blocks of from \$5,000 to \$50,000 each, the great railroad which desires to float a loan of \$100,000,000, would issue bonds in denominations of \$100 and upwards, an investment market could be created in this country in the course of five or ten years which would astonish the corporation managers themselves.

There are two important reasons why stocks and bonds are looked at askance by a large mass of the poorer American public today. The first is that because of the policy of issuing good securities in the larger denominations only, the average investment banker and bond-seller has not been able to cater to the masses in any way whatever, and the result is that this enormous class has been left almost exclusively to the tender mercies of the mining stock peddler and the "bunco-man." The country is continually saturated with offerings of fraudulent securities in small amounts, and as a consequence an immense number of men and women have lost their hard-earned savings in these so-called "investments." This fact has prejudiced them against anything of the nature of a stock or bond as they do not differentiate between a worthless security, bought on the strength of a roseate prospectus or the persuasive eloquence of a traveling stock peddler, and a really good stock or bond

of an established and absolutely sound enterprise.

The other reason why many people of small means look on investment securities with disfavor, is because they have suffered loss at one time or another as a result of having all their eggs in one basket. Their chance of loss is increased enormously by the necessity of concentrating their entire capital in one railroad or one corporation and when adversity strikes that particular corporation they stand in danger of losing their all; whereas he who has a large enough capital to distribute his holdings in ten different enterprises stands but slight chance of serious loss. Probably if one would make inquiries in his neighborhood of twenty families of moderate means, he would likely find that a very respectable proportion of them had either gone thru just such an experience as this, or some one in their family or of their acquaintance had. And when a small investor loses his all in this way, and is left with practically nothing, it is not likely that he is going to look with favor for some time on railroad or other stocks and bonds. If he once more saves money he probably keeps it close beside him in a bank or puts it out on realty mortgages.

There is a gratifying sign in the policy now being adopted by a few of our larger industrial and other corporations—that this anomalous condition between the real absorbing power of American capital and

the financial methods of the great enterprises of the day is beginning to be recognized. A number of these companies are now putting out issues in smaller denominations, and in other ways making it easier for the small investor to properly distribute his capital. If this policy is only persisted in long enough to make it an object, financially, for the good investment houses to cultivate the small investment field, a vast amount of good will be done. The difficulty, as matters stand today, is that there are not enough good issues of small denominations available to really give the poor man a chance of selection, and, therefore, no investment banker is in a position to really build up a sound and substantial business in this special field. But just as soon as the possibilities of selection widen properly, the business of serving the modest investor will surely become an important feature of every progressive investment house. Such an outcome will be of distinct benefit to all concerned—to the corporations seeking capital, for a new field will be opened to them; to the bond-dealer seeking clients, for here will grow up the richest investment field in the entire country; and to the small investor, seeking a safe lodgment for his money **and a fair return, for here he will have demonstrated to his satisfaction that it is possible for him to place his funds on the same basis of security and yield that the larger investor enjoys.**

NEW YORK CITY.



The Wonder of the Story

BY CHARLES IRVIN JUNKIN

O THE wonder of the story
Of the night so long ago,
In the glimmer of the starlight
And the whiteness of the snow,
When the little Prince of Judah
In His beauty came to birth,
While the angels sang his glory
And His sweetness filled the earth!



O the wonder of the story,
Of the tender joy supreme!
O the mystery of loving
And the sweetness of the dream!
For the little head was pillowed
On a Mother's loving breast,
And the Father's little children
They shall find the perfect rest!

DEVON, PA.

O the wonder of the story,
Of the gladness none can tell,
When the Shepherds saw the rising
Of the Star of Israel,
And a light from out the manger,
Reaching far and waxing strong
Till it touched the darkened shadows
And the world was wrapt in song!



The Revision of Our Banking System

BY HON. ROBERT W. BONYNGE

MEMBER OF THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

THE discussion of the banking and currency problems confronting the United States has of late been greatly stimulated by the reports which are almost daily reaching the public of the exhaustive character of the investigations of these problems, which have been and are being conducted by the National Monetary Commission. It would seem timely, therefore, to give some account of the conditions which led to the appointment of the commission, the duties which have been entrusted to it, the manner in which it is proceeding in the discharge of those duties, and the aims and objects sought to be accomplished by its creation.

From the very beginning of our national existence financial and banking questions have been, in one form or another, before our people for solution. We have gradually been evolving out of our own experiences and needs distinctive banking and currency systems which, tho not scientifically perfect in all their provisions, have, with a few notable exceptions, particularly in abnormal times, served our purposes remarkably well. Under them we have become the wealthiest of the nations, our stock of gold exceeds that of any single nation and constitutes about one-fifth of the entire monetary gold stock of the world, and our banking power is equivalent to nearly 40 per cent. of the world's banking power. A banking system which has contributed to these results cannot be wholly bad. The unparalleled material development we have enjoyed must nevertheless primarily be attributed to our great, diversified and undeveloped natural resources. There are financial students who contend that had we possessed during our entire national existence a thoroly scientific banking system our material progress would have been even more stupendous than it has been, and by this time, it is urged by them, the world's financial metropolis would have been located in this country instead of in England. However that may be,

and it must always continue to be a matter of conjecture, the fact remains that our path of progress has been marked by violent periodical disturbances and financial crises, temporarily wrecking our industrial enterprises, creating widespread disaster and injury, and causing at times a general suspension of our banking and credit system. The enormity and intensity of such crises is only fully comprehended when we bear in mind that all modern industry and commerce are based on bank credit and would be utterly impossible without the aid of the credits created and made available by the banks.

It is undoubtedly true that no banking system has ever been devised, and probably never can be, which will be a panacea for all financial disturbances. A general overexpansion of credit or overproduction of commodities resulting from prolonged periods of great industrial activity are inevitably followed by financial disturbances, often reaching the stage of panics and usually followed by periods of contraction and depression. It is under just such conditions that banks granting credits are called upon to discharge their highest and most important public functions. While industrial crises cannot be wholly prevented, they can be and are in every other great commercial nation, by the aid of modern banking methods, controlled, sometimes even prevented, and in all cases, their intensity alleviated. A general banking panic which involves all the banks of a country, good, bad and indifferent, can be and is elsewhere avoided.

It was the general knowledge of these facts and the belief that our banking system was seriously defective in some respects which led to the appointment of the National Monetary Commission immediately following the disastrous panic of 1907, when at the very high tide of our unexampled period of prosperity our whole banking system was for practical purposes temporarily suspended.

We had not been altogether without

warning that a banking crisis might at some time overtake us. There had been considerable discussion at various times of the defects in our banking system which rendered it incapable of preventing or meeting panic conditions. We had also been accustomed to perennial dis-

from time to time for a revision of our monetary system until, in 1907, it was brought face to face with the temporary collapse of our banking system and its destructive consequences. When the force of the panic had spent itself and calm was once more restored, it was



HON. ROBERT W. BONYNGE
Member of the Monetary Commission

turbances, more or less acute, incident to the moving of our enormous crops, which likewise were attributed by students of our financial problems to defects in our existing banking system.

The country had been too prosperous to give serious heed to proposals made

realized that financial conditions were much the same the world over in 1907, and yet no other country, not even our neighbors, Canada or Mexico, had a banking catastrophe similar to that we experienced. It was found that in the banking systems of all the other great

commercial nations methods were provided by which the banks could legally cope with panic conditions and thereby prevent widespread disaster.

When Congress convened in the fall of 1907, a great variety of proposals, in the form of bills introduced, were offered for a general revision of our banking and currency laws. There was, however, no concentration of opinion, either in or out of Congress, in favor of any particular proposal; but, on the contrary, financial experts and bankers apparently of equal authority criticised and denounced each other's proposals. The public was highly agitated and in no frame of mind calmly and deliberately to proceed to a final solution of the difficult problems presented. After a considerable legislative struggle, a measure was formulated and enacted, known as the Aldrich-Vreeland law. It was not intended to be a permanent addition to our banking laws, but was expressly stated by its terms to be a temporary measure and was designed to prevent a possible recurrence of a similar calamity as the panic of 1907 until the whole subject of our monetary system and its needs could be thoroly and scientifically investigated. To secure that object the Aldrich-Vreeland law provided for the appointment of a commission, known as the National Monetary Commission, originally consisting of nine Senators and nine Representatives, to which commission the task of conducting the investigation and making recommendations for a revision of our monetary system was committed. The commission, in the language of the act, was entrusted with the duty of inquiring into and reporting "to Congress at the earliest date practicable what changes are necessary or desirable in the monetary system of the United States or in the laws relating to banking and currency." Ample and complete power and authority to make the investigation exhaustive were conferred upon the commission. It was empowered to conduct its examinations in this and other countries in order that the United States might avail itself of the experience of the world in formulating a scientific monetary system.

The law creating the commission went into effect on Mar. 30, 1908. The com-

mission was within a few days thereafter duly organized and proceeded to the discharge of its duties. At the very outset it was resolved to make its investigation as complete as was the power conferred upon it, and it was determined to postpone reaching definite conclusions upon the questions submitted until the investigation had been fully completed and every available source of information was at the disposal of the commission. It was realized that no more favorable opportunity had ever been afforded for a comprehensive and exhaustive study of our entire monetary system. The commission entered at once upon a series of far-reaching and independent investigations in order that the banking problems confronting the United States today might be studied in the light of the world's experience. It accordingly had prepared by leading authorities in America and Europe a score or more of volumes dealing with the recent developments of the banking systems of the civilized nations. These volumes are to be published under the auspices of the commission, and it has recently issued a statement outlining the scope of the publications which clearly shows the character of the investigations which it has conducted. The publications will furnish comprehensive and late information concerning the practical workings of the banking systems of England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Belgium, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Japan, Canada and Mexico. They will, in fact, constitute a financial library of inestimable value to all students of banking problems. Representatives of the commission also held interviews with the managers of most of the large banks of the principal commercial nations. One of the volumes to be published later will contain these interviews, and it is believed that it will prove especially interesting and instructive. Our own experiences, which are of the greatest value to us, have by no means been overlooked. The commission has had prepared a group of volumes dealing with every phase of our varied monetary experience. Analytical and detailed reports as to the banking conditions throughout every part of the country have been compiled, and every phase and feature of our different forms of banks at different

periods in our history, as well as at the present time, have been carefully studied and scrutinized.

Our distinctive conditions and experiences will be given full weight and consideration in formulating any amendments or modifications that may be proposed to our existing system. Imperfect as it may be in certain respects, it is the result of years of growth, and the business of the country has become more or less adapted to it. Enormous amounts of capital have been invested in our banks and existing conditions must be properly recognized. The habits and customs of our people, which have become well established, will necessarily have to be reckoned with in seeking remedies for the defects of our present system.

The diverse character of our existing banks naturally adds to the difficulties of the problem. We have today doing business in the United States approximately 25,000 banks and trust companies, and of this number about 7,000 are organized under the National Bank Law, 18,000 under the varying laws of forty-six States of the Union, of which about 1,000 are trust companies. The total deposits in all our banks now aggregate the enormous sum of about \$14,000,000,000.

Notwithstanding the complexity of our banking and currency systems, they undoubtedly have certain advantages that should be retained in any new system that may be devised. Our currency is absolutely good, and the full faith and credit of the nation has been pledged to maintain this condition. It is not only good, but it is uniform from one end of the country to the other. Our independent banks, dealing directly with their patrons and officered and managed by men who are personally interested in the locality where the banks are located, have materially aided in the development of the different sections of the country.

On the other hand, certain defects in our present system are generally conceded, among which may be briefly mentioned the total lack of elasticity, which includes the power of contraction as well as of expansion in our bank-note issues; the scattering of the reserves among the many thousand different banks, our method of building reserves upon re-

serves, and the failure to furnish any legal method whereby the banks of the country can co-operate for the maintenance of the general banking credit and the specie reserves of the nation.

The difficulty is not to be found in pointing out the defects of the present system, but in devising methods to remedy them. Obviously the problem is so intricate that if a permanent reform is to be proposed it must be after painstaking and thoro investigation.

Without question the nations of the world can learn something of advantage to them from our financial experiences and development, and we, too, with benefit to ourselves, can gather much of value that will aid us in the solution of our problems from the longer and more varied banking experiences of the older nations. The conditions in our country are in many important respects entirely distinct from those existing in foreign countries, and it does not necessarily follow that a system that has worked well in compact and thickly inhabited countries whose resources have been quite thoroly developed would in its entirety be a success in a country of such vast extent with sparsely inhabited sections and with the variety of resources of our own.

There are, however, fundamental principles of banking that apply everywhere and under all conditions. These principles, with such modifications as our peculiar conditions may require, should lie at the foundation of any banking system that may be devised.

In the past quarter of a century great progress has been made in the study of monetary questions and banking methods have been modified to meet modern industrial development. The United States are now in a position to take advantage of all recent developments in monetary science and banking methods.

The purpose of this article has simply been to outline the character and scope of the work of the National Monetary Commission. No effort has been made to advocate any particular solution of the problems presented, or even to discuss them, but rather to indicate what those problems are and the manner in which the commission is proceeding to solve them. The commission has purposely refrained from attempting to formulate its

recommendations until its investigation has been entirely completed and the results thereof thoroly analyzed.

This nation of enterprising and resourceful people surely will not long remain satisfied with a banking system that is so constructed that it works well in ordinary times and collapses in times of stress. We certainly have as conservative, wise and able bankers as any other country, and with their assistance and that of all thoughtful and patriotic citi-

zens who have given study to monetary problems, it is sincerely hoped that the commission will be able to frame a measure that will command the support of the people of the country and will give to the United States a perfectly safe, practicable and workable banking system for all kinds of financial weather, and which will fully meet not only the needs of the present but of our ever-expanding and growing commercial importance as a nation.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



Justice in the West African Jungle

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON ELLIS

[Mr. Ellis is Secretary of the American Legation in Liberia and has been engaged in work among the natives for over seven years. For his researches he has been recently made a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of London.]

WITH all the hostility of its environments, Africa is one of the most fascinating of the continents. To the indifferent traveler or transient visitor the Black Belt may be repulsive; but if one can live and linger there, when once the veil of its mystery is lifted, the observer finds himself unconsciously surrendering captive to a charm from whose spell entirely he can hardly hope to ever secure release. Enshrouded in mystery for centuries, most of this grand division remained to the world unknown and unexplored, and only in recent times, under the influence of such a charm, did the nations eagerly divide it up, and careful thinkers enter upon that study of the African in his own home which in time must lead to his presentation to the world as he really is. For so long the ablest and wisest of the learned were content to dismiss Africa as little other than a vast "jungle." It was the intellectual fashion of the nations to consider the religion of so large a number of the human race as nothing but "superstition." Until late in the nineteenth century, respecting Africa and its peoples, for the most part the judgment of mankind was made up from the dramatic of science, founded upon the superficial data of travelers

whose half truths, too largely, had been learned on passing steamers. And while in many quarters the human mind still suffers from the misinformation thus received, and the ill-founded conclusions imposed upon it in the name of science, a very encouraging reformation has been set in progress.

The African Black Belt, marked by numerous systems of lakes and water-courses, includes a broad stretch of territory south of the Sahara, and extends across the continent from the Senegal to the Red Sea. In history it has been known by varied names, but is now usually referred to as the Sudan or Negroland. It is inhabited by millions of negroes and negroid peoples, from whom were secured the African exiles, residing now in almost every quarter of the globe. From resident students and many competent and truthful travelers, we now know that the grossly exaggerated negro-type, erroneously displayed and represented for so many years in anthropological literature, is flatly contradicted by the great majority of every known tribe on the African continent. Science is just beginning to understand something of the causal relation subsisting between the physical features of the African, upon which so

much stress is laid, and the hostile and deteriorating surroundings to which for centuries he has been subjected. Under the regnant influences of a climate which has defied the residence of all other races, the negro has developed beneficial characteristics, physical and otherwise, which have enabled him not only to persist with much evidence of progress in Africa, but to multiply and advance on all the continents. Surrounded by the untamed and ferocious tenants of the forest, for protection and the general welfare the people have been forced to group themselves together thruout Africa in native towns and half-towns, connected by narrow winding paths, leading apparently thru vast and interminable jungles. The more we study the inhabitants of this wooded labyrinth of extravagant Nature the more numerous and admirable become the traits and elements in the life and character of the African.

Under the adverse circumstances of the most tropical of all the tropics, African legal institutions have been evolved. They are adapted to the government and welfare of man as he is situated in no other section of our world.

A fair appreciation of their efficacy and worth implies a knowledge of much connected with the general life and conditions of African tribes. The origin of native laws is lost in the maze of ancient customs and traditions, which are preserved to each tribe and generation by

the surviving old men. And altho the great body of aboriginal law has been thus handed down, the tribal kings, with their chiefs and elders, may make such other laws as are suggested or required by new and unexperienced conditions, which very often attend the wars and

migration of tribes. In scope these laws form the basis of all those economic, social and religious institutions which in Africa conserve the interest of subject and king in the right of life, the protection of wives and children, the possession of slaves, the practice of religion, the cultivation of land, and in the enjoyment, ownership and use of property, in war and in peace. Among aboriginal peoples in some respects the influence of the law is remarkable, due largely in such cases to the deep religious and spiritual nature of the African and the extraordinary sway exercised over him by his belief in the efficacy and power of fetich medicine.

Altho in general there is a striking similarity in the institutions characterizing the African Black Belt, there are many local and tribal differentiations, interesting alike to the scholar and the layman. When the laws are to be enacted, the para-

mount chief or king calls a convocation of all the sub-chiefs, the old and influential men of the tribe, at a specified time and place, and after careful deliberation and discussion such laws are made as meet the favor of the majority of those assembled. The para-



TYPICAL WEST AFRICAN NATIVE GIRL.



A WEST AFRICAN COURT OF JUSTICE IN SESSION.

mount chief appoints some one, usually his nephew, to inform the people of the laws agreed upon, the enforcement of which is subsequently enjoined upon the sub-chiefs. Without entering too much into detail, in all the large towns of the tribes in this section of West Africa, and modified to some extent in smaller towns and half-towns, there are courts, judges, officers and lawyers, and all the legal machinery for the redress of grievances and the detection and punishment of crime, with the right to appeal to the paramount chief. The judges have no fixed tenure of office, and their judicial functions cease with the termination of the case assigned to them for trial. The number of cases tried by any one judge depends largely upon the reputation which he can make for rendering justice. Except in small and half-towns, when the chief acts as magistrate, the judge, assisted by the elders in any given case, is usually appointed by the chief of a large town upon and with the advice

and consent of the litigants, and he is said to be a person whose integrity commands the confidence of the public. The local chief designates his nephew or other relatives to serve as police officers, who summon witnesses and parties *ad litem*, and, when necessary, arrest in criminal cases, execute the judgments of the courts, and may call to their assistance the members of the tribe. Aside from lawyers open to the retention of private persons, there are in every town one or more lawyers associated with the chief as legal advisers, with duties similar to those of our city attorneys. In public matters they guard the interest of the town and represent it in all cases of appeal. In the chief town, where the king resides, these legal advisers possess the dignity of tribal rank, and in addition to advising the king in local and tribal affairs, they represent the whole tribe in intertribal matters of state.

All actionable difficulties and misfortunes in general the African describes as "palavers." Every native town has a "palaver kitchen." Under a native shed provided with seats for the elders, usually it is in the center of the town, and very often it is but the open space beneath a large and spreading tree, where, too, are held the native plays and dances. The African seems to have a fondness for litigation. In ordinary civil and criminal cases the procedure is practically the same.

A native suit is commenced when a plaintiff appears in person before the chief of the town, and, after presenting some cloth, rice, powder or palm oil, called "cold water," varying in amount with the importance of the case, complains by stating the facts of his side of the cause. The chief always keeps a symbol of his authority, as a cane or whip; sometimes it is but a little hand-brush neatly made from fiber or the tail of some animal, very useful in keeping

off mosquitoes and other biting insects. All the subjects know the signal of their chief's authority, and when seen they recognize the right of the bearer to command. The chief places this symbol in the hands of his officer and summons the defendant to appear before him. Very rarely will a person dare to refuse to obey. And by this means alone the king brings to his presence his subjects from the utmost parts of his realm. Upon the appearance of the defendant the chief states the complaint of the

ranged. In the form of slaves, chattels and other African property, each party to the suit is required to give bond as an evidence of good faith and to guarantee the truth of his view of the case. For the support of the court and the officers each day during the progress of the trial the parties must provide rice, palm oil, chickens and other provisions. At the beginning of the trial, to assist in the proper hearing of the case, it is the practice for each side, according to importance of issues involved, to present



AN ISLAND VILLAGE IN DARKEST AFRICA.

plaintiff; if its truth is acknowledged, further proceedings in the case are stopped, either by payment or by giving bond for payment within a certain time. Should the defendant deny the complaint, the issues are joined and the witnesses summoned to appear on a day set for trial.

The native trial is expensive. The great majority of them consist of petty cases of only a day or two in duration. But cases of magnitude sometimes last for weeks. No trial begins, however, until all the preliminaries have been ar-

so much gin, as they say "to open the ear of the court." Aside from the lawyers, it is customary among some of the tribes for each litigant to have one man as a backer in large cases to state his facts, in order that the words of neither party might provoke the other to personal violence. When all the prerequisites have been arranged, the medicine man, who is a native doctor, who prepares for fees the various African fetiches, and who usually has charge of the ju ju house containing all the town ju jus, administers to the parties and the witnesses

the native oath. After the oath the plaintiff presents his facts, which are followed by those constituting the defense. The lawyers then make their pleas; and all who have attended many native palavers attest to the ability and natural eloquence of many of the African lawyers, often disclosing the gifts of the born orator. After the pleas the court repairs with the witnesses "down the path," where both the parties and the public are excluded. But before the court departs the litigants are supposed "to put the court in the path" by presentations of gin, cloth, rice and other articles, in accord with the amount at stake. These presentations, called "dashes," are made by both parties, to avoid the imputation of influencing the court.

In secret before the court "down the path" the witnesses testify to what they know of the case, and the trial is all over but the judgment. After the deposition of witnesses under advisement the issues of the suit are committed to the final determination of the court. During the period of deliberation the members of the court are not open to outside communication. When the case has been determined a native drum informs the people of the reassembling of the court in the "palaver kitchen" to announce the judgment. Here the court is again "dashed" with cloth, gin, or rice, etc., so that the "palaver may be talked easy." In all civil cases and in ordinary criminal cases in advance the amount of the judgment, something like a wager, is agreed upon by the parties; so that the court only has to decide which one of the said parties must pay the judgment. In most cases the "dashes" to the court may be what the parties feel the suit will warrant, and at one time seldom exceeds three or four shillings in value. In addition to the judgment the losing side pays the cost. Besides the return of his bond the victor receives from the vanquished a gown, according to the native custom of "putting in the path."

The binding force of the West African oath is much greater than that which obtains among Western nations. In addition to telling the truth it requires the death of its violator if the violation is discovered. Among the same and dif-

ferent tribes there exist many forms of oaths, but they are substantially the same in general binding force. Chiefly they naturally divide themselves into two great divisions: those associated with the military and civil activities of tribes. In administering the oath to the individual that form is chosen which is recognized in the practice of the tribe to which the individual belongs. As a rule the Bassa and De peoples complete their oaths by drinking their medicine with water. In civil matters the Krus swear by native medicine and a razor. Vai and Gola tribes swear by koffu, the details of which are very interesting. While in the Kossa country swearing by medicine and a rock is employed in the courts. Aside from the fact that military oaths—among them may be mentioned the oaths on the war-knife and the spear—have intertribal significance and adherence, they sometimes ingratiate themselves in the civil life and practice of tribes. An instance of this is found among the Golas, whose principal judicial oath in olden times was by koffu. But at present, both in civil and military affairs, they generally swear by the spear. Employed in both civil and military matters, it might be well to give this form of oath.

Persons who are to take the oath, to prepare them for the taking, are given on the day before strong purgative medicine. On the day of the swearing a spear is stuck into the ground with the point upward, on which is to be placed a piece of cassada. Within the hearing of all a gun is fired, signifying that the next shot heard by the perjurer is to sound his doom and death. The gun is washed out and into the water thereof are mixt salt, powder and ashes, all common in the service and life of Africans. If an oath is violated it is believed that these articles, somehow, will effect the death of the violator. Near the spear in the ground a small hole is dug in which, serving as a bowl, a large eddo leaf is placed. Into this eddo bowl is poured this native compound. The chiefs have some one to administer the oaths in local and tribal matters. And when the interested parties have paid the necessary fees the swearing begins. A person comes forward and without touching

the spear takes from its point with the mouth a piece of cassada. While eating this small piece of cassada, the party at whose instance the person has been called to swear, states to him the elements of the oath to be taken. This person repeats them and concludes, that if he does not tell the truth the medicine must kill him. And it is a matter of common knowledge that if one is known to break his oath he is secretly poisoned. The person swearing brings the ceremony to a close by drinking some of the native medicine from the eddo bowl. Very often after the administration of the oath each person is given a quantity of gin.

Among Western people what are regarded as misdemeanors and some of the ordinary felonies, in West Africa have very much the status of civil cases. In cases of criminal assault with deadly weapons, adultery, all forms of larceny, some cases of rape, and a number of lesser crimes, when the offender is known, the complaining witness proceeds exactly as in a civil action, with this difference, that in case of conviction the person of the defendant is seized and held either until the judgment is paid or until a satisfactory bond is given, securing its payment within a stipulated time.

With most of the tribes in capital crimes the person of the defendant is seized at once and placed in sticks, the native jail. Here he is held until the case is finally settled. In cases of murder and tribal treason, when conviction is secured, it is customary before the public to decapitate the defendant with the native war-knife. The feat is performed with great art, often done at a single stroke. Among the Vais, if the defendant is a person of high birth, he is weighted with rocks and drowned, lest the blood of a freeman might be shed upon the ground. As a rule in capital cases the prisoner is tried as soon as possible, and in some instances when taken "down the path" he never returns. Instead of being tried at once or as soon as possible among the Kpwehis, the prisoner is often held more than a year, in order that many people from afar might attend the trial and understand all the legal steps and proceedings of the case.

For violating by force the virginity of a "gree-gree" girl death is inflicted by poison. Often a member of the family is deputed to execute the deed. It may be a mother, a sister, a wife, or child, no matter, they dare not refuse, for to refuse to them is death. In some of the tribes for violating the virginity of young women with consent, it is the native law to denude the parties, carry them to an open space in the town, and in the public gaze of all subject them to the most excruciating pains and punishments. Sometimes they are tied, peppered and infested with ants and biting vermin. For divulging the secrets of what are commonly called the "gree-gree and devil bushes," in some cases the malefactors are poisoned, and in others, by devices prepared for the purpose, they are delimbed.

We have been considering the criminal practice when the charge, at least, was supported by a *prima facie* case of guilt, but where the accusation is based entirely on suspicion the procedure is altogether different. In the hands of the medicine man the oath seeks to prevent perjury and to punish perjurers; but the ordeal is an African institution, suggested, if not dictated, by abnormal tropical conditions, for the detection and punishment of criminals. Under all the circumstances its saving grace is that in its presence few but the innocent are able to stand. In the variety of their form, like oaths, some are peculiar to tribes and others are intertribal. The selection of the ordeal may originate with either the accused or accuser. Of the many ordeals obtaining among the numerous tribes in this section of West Africa, the present purpose only necessitates the recalling of a few: the palm oil, hot iron, bowl and mortar, stone, paper and sassawood tests. In petty larceny cases and other small offenses and in cases in which children or youths are parties, the milder of the tests are usually employed, as the bowl and mortar and the paper tests. But in cases of grand larceny, wife infidelity, and the high crimes, resort is generally made to the more objectionable tests, like the hot iron, boiling palm oil and the sassawood ordeals.

In the hot iron test the iron is made

very hot and after washing the mouth of the accused with native medicine prepared by the doctor the iron is inserted therein, and if it does not burn the accused is declared innocent. In the palm oil ordeal the oil is supposed to be boiling hot in a large brass kettle, and after washing the hand in medicine the accused is required to take certain rings from the bottom of the kettle and put them in his mouth. If he escapes being burnt he is considered innocent. It can be readily seen that there is some reason in the motive which influences the great majority of the guilty to confess their crime rather than to stand the ordeal of these trying tests. In the case of sassawood, tea is made from the bark of a sassawood tree, which is held to be rank poison. Persons taking this test must drink about a quart of this sassawood tea; and as they walk about the town they are either encouraged or depressed by the cheers and exclamations of their friends or the taunts and derisions of their enemies. If this tea is thrown up the accused is pronounced innocent; if retained, guilt is established. Among the Krus the sassawood is the favorite ordeal when the fidelity of the wife falls under the suspicion of the husband. On account of the seafaring disposition of this people among them this is a common charge. With the Grebos and tribes generally it is invoked in accusations of witchcraft; and upon such a charge that the defendant is guilty the Vais require the accuser to wage his life

against the life of the accused. To discover witches at one time it was the custom of this latter tribe to hold post mortem examinations upon the bodies of all the dead. Hated and stigmatized the body of a condemned witch is excluded from the native cemetery, and is even denied temporarily a resting place in the town. The odium and disgrace is said to extend to every member of the witch's family. For punishment, according to offense, as a rule, all persons condemned by ordeals are turned over to the chief.

In Africa the law is supreme. And altho there are frequent gifts made to the court, to contaminate and corrupt justice, there is no secret fixing of the jury and no raising of technicalities. None seem so strong as to be above the law, and none so weak but that they feel the solace of its protecting care. The African has a keen sense of justice and a high regard for law. Save from the wild denizens of the forest, the unescorted maiden, unmolested, may walk for miles thru the wild and tangled wood. The native fetich medicine, bound in a common rag and hung upon a neighboring shrub or bush, is quite sufficient in the jungle to police and guard from theft the products of the native farm. In the marts of towns and hamlets the trader may pursue his trade and traffic in peace and security, and transport his wares from town to town and from tribe to tribe. In efficacy and administration African law is as admirable as it is impressive.

ALASKA, LITHUA



The Child

BY CLINTON SCOLLARD

The birds sing and the waters sing—
(O the child in the manger!)
With a marveling, with a rapturing,
"Hail to the little stranger!"

The suns sing and the stars sing—
(O the child in the manger!)
With a gladdening, with a glorying,
"Hail to the little stranger!"

And Mary, her heart and her soul sing—
(O the child in the manger!)
With a tender, yearning mothering
"Hail to the little stranger!"

CLINTON, N. Y.

School Teaching in Panama

BY MAY L. BAKER

“WHAT kind of children do you teach down there?” is inevitably the first question which greets me when vacation brings me back from the Canal Zone, where I have been teaching. The impression seems to hold that our schools there are filled with negroes and mixed breeds and that we live among heathen

The school system includes schools for the negroes, and tho these have a larger enrollment than do the white schools, and tho they are under the same superintendent, yet they are taught by colored teachers, and conditions make them almost as distinct as if they were under a separate system. Of the 722 white children in the schools last year, some 550



THE SCHOOL AT CRISTOBAL, SHOWING THE CAREFUL SCREENING AROUND THE PORCH

in a heathen land. But this is not the case. We have civilization in all its forms, from well-paved streets and sewing machines, to afternoon receptions and bridge parties. The thousands of American families who have been drawn to the Isthmus thru the construction of the canal live much as they do at home, and our school children come from this substantial middle class of whom our nation boasts.

were born in the States and the others came from the various countries of Europe and South America, and entered the schools only after the payment of a tuition fee, unless their fathers were working for the United States Government in one capacity or another.

The school conditions in the Zone are unique and I doubt whether like difficulties, together with equal opportunities, are offered to a teacher in any other

place on the globe. To understand the conditions which exist one must realize that the Isthmus is only 48 miles across, yet within that distance there are eigh-

notices, sent to the teachers thru the mails.

With so good an organization as exists, teaching would seem smooth sailing.



A GROUP OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN PANAMA.

teen towns where stop regularly the six trains that cross each day from ocean to ocean. In any town where there are enough children to warrant building a school one has been opened, and children living in towns where there are no schools are given free transportation to the most convenient school town.

The schoolhouses themselves are mosquito proof, tho I could count on the fingers of one hand all the mosquitoes I have seen outside the jungle. Yet such are the health precautions taken by the sanitary department to prevent the spread of malaria and other diseases that all buildings erected by the Government are completely enclosed by netting. The schools are well equipped and a plan for joining them closely to the general office has been made effective, thru daily

but there appears a peculiar difficulty arising from the heterogeneous make-up of the school. Scarcely any two children come to us from the same school. They represent thirty-six different States, two Territories and the District of Columbia, besides some dozen or so foreign countries. We all know that education in the United States is in a more or less experimental stage at the present time, with each State and, in fact, each city working out a system of its own. In some localities the cry is, "Back to the rudiments. Drill the children in the three Rs." Others are saying, "Behold this age of usefulness. Let us give them manual training," and still others would have them working on languages during their most receptive years, and studying arithmetic and the other reasoning

branches after their minds have developed the reasoning power. So, working along different theories, the New York system is unlike Ohio's, and Maryland's is different from Massachusetts', just as it is from California's. The children we have are from all of these schools and they and their parents are loyal to the system with which they are the most familiar, being at the same time more or

drawing and singing." And the mother replies that she must put up with it for a time, which, thank goodness, will not be for long, as the father will not care to work down here much longer. And so the criticism accumulates. Some oppose the schools, some tolerate them, but none have interest enough to champion them, for no family expects to remain on the Isthmus long enough to make it worth



A GROUP OF NEGRO CHILDREN IN A CANAL ZONE SCHOOL

less antagonistic to the Zone system, to which they unwillingly conform.

"If Johnny passed the fourth grade at home," his fond parents will reason, "he ought not to be put back into the fourth grade down here, even if he has not had as much in fractions and decimals as these schools teach in that grade." Little Mary, who used to stand at the head of her class in sewing and cooking, goes home from our schools to tell her mother that the work here is "awfully stupid, with nothing but book studies and a little

while to care how they are run. A good school system needs the support of a community spirit, but such a spirit can never exist in the Zone.

The climate is hot—not excessively so, yet hot enough to melt away much of the will power and energy which we bring with us from the States. With the heat comes a restlessness on the part of the children and an unnatural aversion to hard work which in many homes is fostered by parents, who humor the children with the idea that their teacher

ought not to expect them to study so hard or be so quiet as at home.

What I have mentioned thus far have been difficulties which we encounter, but these are entirely overshadowed by the joy of meeting a class of unusually wide-awake children. They all know the taste of manufactured ice, and the wireless telegraph they see every day. Many a boy can tell you the meaning of the signals used at sea and can recognize the ships from France and the ships from Germany, England or Spain long before they have docked because he knows the flags they carry, and could even tell you from the color of the smokestack to what line they belong. The boy from the Mississippi is comparing the flying fish, turtles and porpoises he sees in the two oceans with the creatures of the fresh water river he knows so well. The strangeness of the bamboo, palm and banana trees attracts the New England lad who comes from the pine belt.

Some of the children have been in a shipwreck, and most of them have seen storms which would be memorable in the life of an old sailor. Close to their homes runs the Panama Railroad, and they are watching the Government experimenting with the new oil-burning engines. It may sound forced to say they are watching these things, but it is not so, for the fathers of many are running engines on this road and are discussing in their homes the comparative expense of shipping coal down from the States or buying oil which is delivered on the spot. The mothers, too, who hang their washing on the line, are remarking about the cleanliness of the new engines.

On the streets our pupils meet men from all parts of the world. The East Indian wearing his bright yellow or blue turban drives a dirt cart for the railroad or serves in the office of watchman. Every other store is a Chinese shop filled



THE OLD SPANISH BUILDINGS AT PORTO BELLO.
Which were in use nearly three centuries and a half ago.

with the ivories, carved woods, and silks from the Orient, and incidentally with the liquors of the Isthmus. Assyrian peddlers and Hindoo merchants in their queer costumes go from house to house selling their wares. And on every hand the child meets Spaniards, Frenchmen and Italians. There visit at his home men who have lived in the Philippines and Hawaii, in China and South Africa. What wonder, then, that he has a more lively interest in geography than he could have developed had he always remained in his conventional little home town.

History is another subject tangible to the Zone child, for the weekly holidays are occasions for picnics to the old Spanish forts of San Lorenzo, Porto Bello and Old Panama, which were captured more than three centuries ago by that story-book hero, Sir Henry Morgan. The tales of the bold piratical raids of the early buccaneers fire his imagination and whet his appetite for history as no stories unassociated with these ruined towers could possibly do. He has seen the first island that Columbus discovered, and, like Balboa, he has looked from the hill out upon the broad expanse of the Pacific, and if he is a real boy he, too, has waded out into that ocean.

It was these conditions that led my fifth grade Billy to carry a small geographical dictionary in his pocket on all occasions, whether he was playing ball or licking another fellow, and which kept me busy to keep up with the minute knowledge of places which he acquired from that wonderful book.

The snobbishness of grown-ups in this Isthmian society has trickled down into the schoolroom to a certain extent. Forgetting our democratic ideals, we Americans have come to a country having its own civilization and institutions, and have set ourselves up as the aristocracy, who, by reason of our birth, have a cause to scoff at all other peoples and ideals we find here. Then, too, the negro characteristics are stamped on so many men who would pose as Spaniards, as French or Chinese, that the Americans are skep-

tical and grant to none the benefit of the doubt. All dark-skinned persons are looked at askance, and I have noticed a certain aloofness on the part of some of my school children toward the swarthy Greek and Polish pupils in the class.

But the caste spirit does not stop with race distinctions. It goes much further. The Americans are split up into cliques in a truly novel way. To be of an old family would scarcely avail the Bostonian down here in this far away land, and the mention of "my uncle, Judge Linn," serves him not in the least as a key to the inner circle of society, for what do his California or Florida neighbors know of the judge. Neither will his family's wealth help the Texan as an introduction, for no one knows him or his family and it is always very tempting to adopt rich parents. Still, there are cliques and they come about somewhat after this fashion. The Government furnishes the houses for all its employees, and you can tell by a glance at the type of the house what income a man is receiving, and consequently how he is rated by the Government which employs him. If he is assigned to a four-family house he is receiving from \$125-\$200, and if he lives in a house that is for two families we know that he must be getting more than \$200, while if he is one of the few who has a house to himself he is assuredly a high official.

This obvious difference of income between one family and another is carried out in the consequent social distinctions, and in turn makes itself felt at times in the schoolroom, where a girl is barred from certain companionship, not because she does not dress in taste or because her grammar is faulty, but rather because her father is a \$1000 man. So it is that our Canal Zone schools, existing in a state of society that would be difficult to duplicate anywhere, are meeting each day problems peculiar to themselves, and at the same time, in their work of educating the child, are aided by outside forces which would be difficult to overestimate.

RAY C. G. MERRILL



Literature

Holland of Today

THE Netherlands continue to be the happy hunting ground of the artists. When to the sensitiveness of the man of taste we have that sympathy of the thoughtful observer which is the key to interpretation, we are sure to get a good book of description. This we have,* rather than the philosophy of the subject. Mr. Edwards is a fine draughtsman with a keen appreciation of color, but he has taken the trouble also to learn something of the Dutchman's language and history. Hence the fair proportions of his work. Instead of finding merely love of quaintness or unbridled admiration, we discover insight, critical values and an appreciation of whatever is good, whether tiny or colossal. He is not familiar with the last deliverances of such critical historians as Fruin, Blok, Brugmans or Groot, and for the reader who clings to the old traditions this is well, for criticism spoils a great many popular stories and is apt to chill fluency. So, taking slight trouble to inquire what the researchers have to say, Mr. Edwards disturbs no verdant moss or bright lichens that grow on the gray stones of tradition. All the more he has a keen eye for the scene of today, and tells a good story of travel and pleasing experiences, illustrating his text most handsomely by means of his facile pen and well furnished palette. He goes into out of the way places, as well as on beaten tracks. We have pictured for us the oyster girl of Goes and also the pink-cheeked maids of Marken. As our local interpreter once told us he finds many places "full of antics" (antiques). From Urk on the Zuyder Zee rises an incarnation of wool and wood and sturdy muscle, and out of Leeuwarden rises the rosy-cheeked boy and girl at the tiller. His pen deals with the characteristics of country and people, with art, ancient and modern, with bulbs and cheeses, and

with things of the spirit, which make the real Dutchman. Occasionally a misprint, like Erotius, for Grotius, and a slip of the nib, like van Ruyter for De Ruyter, adds to such a misapprehension as understanding Holland to mean the Hollow land, instead of Holt land or woodland. The name Holland is as old as the ninth century, when forests abounded; whereas dams, dykes and drainage operations, which make the land one of many hollows, did not begin until the twelfth century. Nor is his spellings of the same name absolutely uniform. But these are mere specks or motes on a fair surface. The book is distinctly alive, wholesome, attractive and readable.

Special chapters treat of Utrecht, Alkmaar, The Hague, and other places that have many petals on the composite flower of Holland's history. We are happy to note that he gives a whole chapter to Friesland, which, we can say, after seven visits, is almost a country by itself, which Americans to their great loss do not usually visit. Here Friesland is worthily treated, with brightness and charm. Added to the narrative is the element of personal adventures that were far more interesting than dangerous. Any one who, after reading Edwards, goes to the Netherlands and does not visit Hindeloopen, Bolsward and Dokkum is, we fear, a person defective in proper appreciation of what is worth seeing. Mr. Edwards warns the tyros in travel that they need not expect to find every person in Amsterdam wearing a costume, or to discover dykes as high as dunes, or to see as much of the expected bizarre, or of the amphibious element at which many writers have waxed witty. Rather is he in earnest to induce each reader to discover the Netherlands for himself. In this his point is well taken and he will assuredly be successful. Unless we mistake, the Netherlands is "the biggest little country" on earth.

The book is sumptuously printed, bound, and bears in golden colors the stamp of the national arms, with the

*Holland of Today. By George William Edwards. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co., 1906. \$6.

motto, "I will maintain," of William of Orange-Nassau, who, by the way, was probably not called "Silent" during his

superb. In these the artist-author not only shows truth, harmony and balance, but he has made the faces real and genu-



A STREET IN LEYDEN.
From Edward's "Holland of Today." (Moffat, Yard.)

lifetime. Even more valuable than the text are the original drawings by the author, all of which are bold and clear, while his full page colored plates are

ine, giving first class portraits and not mere types. Very properly in reproducing old Dutch silver, to the extent of eleven full page pictures, we have the

photographic black and white. The book is bound to win a large welcome at Christmas time, which, by the way, is not, in Holland, the day of Santa Claus, which comes on December 6, and with this saint the author seems to be well acquainted.



De Morgan's New Novel

IN this new novel,* the fourth produced since his sixty-fifth birthday, William De Morgan is at his very best, and how much better his best is than the work of any novelist of the past thirty years only the patient reader will know. There are stumbling blocks here and there for any who push thru a book on an auto. There are corners to be turned where "skidding" is hopelessly sure with the reader who is unwilling to slow up. It is quite worth while in this latest work of De Morgan to go slow and look about. Evidently, whether putting pen to MS. pages or not, the author has been *thinking* novels all his life—observing, noting peculiarities, tracing the likenesses which go to make types, marking closely the particulars that give spicy individuality. If he had not made excursions into the "undiscovered country" he had only to polish the links of the writer's art and start forth, sure of the working of the chain. At sixty-five he had lived long enough to draw conclusions as to heredity and environment as factors in man's life. Spanning two generations he could watch them both, and comment and compare. His training had kept him quite alive to the newest of the new—far more alive, indeed, to the meaning of both old and new than those who, wholly unacquainted with the one, only half-understood the other. He has not yet forgotten some of the good things of the old which were not wholly laughable—attachment, for instance, as distinguished from "detachment." With a "perceptive" mind, such as he describes one of his characters as possessing, he was an analytic observer, quite as keen to catch the humors of life as was George Eliot, but an observer who has his own way of putting down his "finds," and a smile withal not possessed by that lady, who

could seldom stand aside from this sad world long enough to enjoy the fun of it. A poet, in his eye for the beauties of nature, and in the phrase by which he expresses that beauty, he is yet a novelist not lost in his symbolism, like Meredith. His reading has clearly been wide and abundant—probably promiscuous—certainly nothing of a humorous quality has escaped him. Dramatic in the highest degree, without being too ready to mount the pulpit by the front steps, or to land his reader in the morgue, or to call a halt while he is himself organizing a "movement." He is not a Dickens, with a teary handkerchief at the eyes of a Dick Swiveller, nor a Thackeray, with a staying finger on your vest button for a lengthened morality. He is not dramatic, with a placard; nor pathetic, with a drawl; nor "persuasive," with a plate. Rather is he of the dramatic school of the skilled physician of the body and soul, two essences or substances closely knit in a union that might be sweet, but is too often sad.

As for style, he has invented one by which he can merge himself at any moment in his characters and by a word disengage himself from them—where the actor, no longer himself on the stage, is constructively present and felt by the audience. The acting holds over across the interlude, and the music goes on. This, while sometimes mystifying enough, is a most engaging characteristic. It enables him to modernize for the novel the best element in the old Greek chorus.

Our readers can puzzle themselves over the plot, and swear that it is double and that the two lines of it are not sufficiently related. In that matter they must fight it out with Mr. De Morgan. They will find the wrestling tough; but they will never hesitate about the irresistible humor of the book, the new kind of pathos, the artistic bits of description, where a single word does the whole business. Thus: "How in Heaven's name could a thing one knew as a girl, *unlengthened*, become an immoral, unprincipled woman, like in books and newspaper paragraphs? Absurd!" Of two lovers at table: "Challis was conscious that each of these young people would be the other's *menu* for the ban-

**The New Novel*, by William De Morgan. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1901.

quet." Some of the bits of description are in the old vein, but quite as good as the best. Take this touch of pathos: Blind Jim, with the wooden leg and the "scrutches," is in an agony of mind to make himself sure that his dying child is by some possibility mending—now, now, if not before—"always feeling, feeling gently, about the little feet and hands that came out of the blanket. He could see with his finger-tips." Again, the little sick girl is describing a stout lady who "medgers eighteen inches round." "That's no great shakes!" says blind, wooden-legged Jim. "That's no great shakes for round an old lady's waist!" "I didn't sye wyste—round her arms, with string above the elber. She hin't got a wyste. She's all one piece! Yass!" Dickensy, undoubtedly; but then, if two men work in the same muck heap, there will be the same odors, and the same possibility of a rich gardening. The flowers will be of the same varieties. No man can claim a royalty in the smells, be they sweet or be they glad-some. Again, take this hint at a type. Could it be done better? "You *do* see, don't you, that Dr. Pordage *was* right? For this good lady could *glisser* and always *appuyait*, until her accuracy had been entered on the minutes."

✱
Stradella. By F. Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

In Mr. Crawford we have lost an inimitable artist of Italian scenery and Italian life. Whatever may have been his shortcomings as a novelist, he never failed to give us a sun-warmed romance of that sun country which flows with spiced wines and honey. In his last book he achieved something more individual in the annals of romance than his delineation of Roman scenery. That is to say, a faithful wife, Ortensia, was a Venetian girl, who had fled from her elderly guardian who purposed to marry her, and eloped with her music master, Stradella. The guardian puts two famous cutthroats on their path, and the story henceforth is taken up with the schemes of these villains and the narrow escapes of Ortensia from persistent lovers. Mr. Crawford's animate characterizations do not equal his inanimate. His gardens breathe more vitally than the lovers in

them. The people of his books speak a primer language, while his scenery speaks the language of poetry. The romance itself is tedious and loiters in every wayside tavern along the road of its adventure. It is as if a woman with a face for a tintype had had herself painted in the soft draperies and colors belonging to the canvases of the old Venetian artists.

✱
Readings in American Government and Politics. By Dr. Charles A. Beard. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.00.

Professor Beard has brought together, primarily for the use of students, an illuminating collection of illustrative materials on American government and politics, a collection as interesting and informing to the publicist and politician as to the collegian, a suitable companion volume to the standard works on American institutions. The range covered is as wide in time as a Texan cow-range in space. It stretches from the Governor's commission issued by George III for New Hampshire down to the latest decision of the Federal Supreme Court upon social legislation. The book is as full of meat as a dictionary or an encyclopedia. To read straight thru it would be to gorge on pemmican. To take it a meal at a time will strengthen the political understanding. The thoughtful student of American affairs, whether freshman, voter, legislator or executive, when he is puzzled by some problem of government, will be apt to find in this volume some aids to a solution. If he be stirred by an insurgent attack upon Speaker Cannon he will find here documents concerning the Speaker's powers, their origin and extent and the reasons advanced for maintaining or curtailing them. If municipal matters attract his attention he can read the best utterances upon the form of municipal organization, the relation of city to State and the functions of a city administration. If he be tough-minded and make taxation his favorite study he will find here extracts and references which will send him to the pastures where that stony and sandy subject has been made to yield blades of green, nutritious grass. If the five-to-four decisions of Supreme Courts perplex him and he wonders whether, after

all, ultimate wisdom be clad in black gown and perched upon judicial benches, he can learn how the courts were able to set themselves above legislatures, what struggles have been waged against their assumptions of power, why they won and what limitations they set, at present, to their own pretensions. The book, in fact, is a grab-bag, with all prizes and no blanks.



The Conquest of the Air. By Alphonse Berget. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.

This is a timely and useful book, written with French clarity and illustrated with thirty-two full-page half-tones from photographs. Still more novel and useful than the pictorial illustrations are the eighty-two diagrams in the text, showing the construction of dirigible balloons and aeroplanes of all kinds and the principles on which they work. The theory and mechanism of all the rival aeroplanes of which we hear so much in the newspapers are carefully explained and illustrated. M. Berget is naturally proud of the leading part which France has taken in the development of aviation, but he is somewhat unjust in his references to the Wright brothers. The relative merits of the various models is, of course, yet undetermined, but in view of the monoplane accidents in France and the recent flight around the Eiffel Tower, made by a Wright machine, he is not warranted in holding that the Wright biplane is inferior in stability and safety to the French monoplanes. His objection that the pupils of the Wright brothers require months to learn to fly, while those practising on a monoplane learn in four or five lessons, could not now be maintained in consideration of the success that Wilbur Wright is having in teaching the army men at College Park. The translation of this book is one of the most absurd that we have ever seen

issued by a reputable publisher. It resembles the local guides to foreign cities which tourists are fond of quoting. The anonymous translator uses quotation marks promiscuously and disregards English idiom in a way that is often amusing and sometimes misleading. The following are fair samples of his English:

"The fundamental points in the construction of hélicoptères was therefore recognized to be the simultaneous use of two screws, one screwing on the right, the other screwing on the left, and turning in opposite directions around vertical axes." "So long as the Brothers Wright refuse to make avail of this launching 'rail,' they will hold an inferior position." "In turning their apparatus assumes itself to the most convenient inclination." "Thus we shall have 'hat bands' for 'aeroplane messengers,' who will go straight from city to city every hour, or even more often."



The Golden Season. By Myra Kelly. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.20.

The author of "Little Citizens" has a story to tell of a college in New York, which we would identify as Teachers' College, at Columbia University, except for her insistence upon its "gray walls."

Now, as everybody knows, the walls of Teachers' College are a dull red, and not gray at all. The life inside the walls is anything but gray, if we are to accept Myra Kelly's presentment of it: but full of prankish and freakish spirits. The escapades of Elizabeth Alvord are not always in the best of taste, but they are girlish and gay, and the chapter wherein she plays the part of "Mrs. Dowling" at one of the kindergarten séances, in which the serious maiden aunts bent their minds to the consideration of "Mother-Play-Study-Problems," is a piece of pure humor that



MYRA KELLY
Author of "The Golden Season"
(Doubleday, Page.)

is not easily matched. The heroine of *The Golden Season* is a rich girl, beautiful and attractive, but the soberer sisters of her college are not forgotten, nor their pathetic,

heroic struggles to attain the coveted diploma on the slenderest of means. *The Golden Season* is a contribution to the somewhat meager list of co-educational romances, and it is an amusing novel for an idle hour. An hour that is filled with laughter is not ill spent.



Commercialism and Journalism. By Hamilton Holt. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. \$1.

This little volume contains one of the addresses delivered at the University of California in the Weinstock series devoted to the discussion of the "various phases of the moral law in its bearing on business life in the new economic order." It differs decidedly from the general run of academic lectures in its lively style and in its frank exposure of existing abuses. Mr. Holt draws freely upon his own experience as Managing Editor of *THE INDEPENDENT* and of his knowledge of the methods and policies of other offices for specific illustrations of the more or less insidious attempts that are constantly being made to draw the editor from the narrow path of rectitude and impartiality. He is not afraid of giving names and he backs up every statement with an abundance of actual instances. To those persons who put implicit faith in everything they see in print, if such still exist, and to those who having found periodical press false in one thing have come to think it false in all, this book will serve as a wholesome corrective, for Mr. Holt, in spite of what he says of the pernicious influence of commercialism on journalism, gives full credit to the periodicals of the day for their leadership in moral and social reforms as well as for their efficiency and interest.



The Shadow Between His Shoulder Blades. By Joel Chandler Harris. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$1.

This is a story of the Civil War, with the scenes laid along the route of General Forrest's raids in Tennessee. It is told by "Uncle Billy Sanders," which was as much a favorite character with the author as Uncle Remus, and was the one which most nearly resembled some aspects of his own personality. Joel Chandler Harris had a gracious way of insinuating himself into the past. And when in it his kindly genius interpreted

events there in a way that did not provoke bitterness or kindle the dying embers of strife. Thus his contribution to literature on the race problem was Uncle Remus. He was a man whose mind was founded upon courage and the wisdom of peace. And no better example of his peculiar intelligence and tolerant humor can be found than this little volume. It is a slight story, based upon a few slight incidents and redeemed by the method of the telling, as some homely face is immortalized by the brush of an artist.



A Guide to the Country Home. By Edward Kneeland Parkinson. Illustrated. New York: The Outing Publishing Company. \$1.

A practical treatise, intended for those who have capacity, energy and pluck—and some money to spend, judiciously, on farm-building. The book is one of wide and wise suggestions, which cover a large variety of marketable farm products, ranging from bee-made honey to ample and well-filled milk bags. Few cultivators would be able to carry out the system of farming which the author's larger plan contemplates, but any farmer of intelligence would find much practical value in the details as minutely given in Mr. Parkinson's book, for specific scientific treatment, for instance, of the horse, cow, swine, fowls; for the curing of the various meat products; for the care and keep, cost and profit, of the orchard, kitchen and market gardens, etc. The parts devoted to architecture—and the architect nowadays seems a necessary adjunct even to the building of a pig-pen—give the latest modern theories as to the construction of healthy homes for all these animals. There are to be improved beehives, pig-pens, cow-stables, grape-houses, etc. It would be advisable—and the author in his own way suggests as much—to begin with a little preferred stock of all kinds—good Guernseys, for instance, and Holsteins, and the like, and not to omit a little preferred bank stock, and, perhaps, a few shares of the same first-class securities as the suburban cultivator finds useful. With the bread, so to say, thus spread upon the waters, and buttered, let him put hard work into the furrows and hope into the market basket, and trust to time for the returns.

Literary Notes

....The weakest department of American newspapers and magazines is apt to be their treatment of foreign affairs, both editorially and as news. For that reason we wish to call attention to the unusually full and intelligent discussion of foreign news in the Catholic weekly *America*.

....A revised and enlarged edition of Mr. Lorin F. Deland's *Imagination in Business* furnishes the opportunity to draw attention to an uncommonly readable little book. Here are tales of business imagination that outdo the wildest inventions of the story tellers, and they are all true. We are all "ultimate consumers," and it is interesting to know how we are led sometimes to buy—in a quite legitimate way, receiving full value for our money. Mr. Deland lays down general rules in the telling of his concrete instances. (Harper's. 50 cents net.)

....The fiftieth anniversary of Darwinism has brought many a volume, mostly solid and serious, but here is one that strives to strike a note of romance, a decorated and annotated edition of the late Landon Smith's *Evolution* (Luce & Co., Boston). These curious verses first appeared in their entirety as a "filler" among the "want ads" of a New York daily, but they found lodgment in scrapbooks and memories, and many readers will recognize the first stanza:

"When you were a tadpole and I was a fish
In the Paleozoic time,
And side by side on the ebbing tide
We sprawled thru the ooze and slime,
Or skittered with many a caudal flip
Thru the depths of the Cambrian fen,
My heart was rife with the joy of life
For I loved you even then."

....That omniverous reader, Mr. E. V. Lucas, reads to great purpose, and is generous with his store of acquired wealth. He gives of it freely to those whose tastes resemble his, gladly pointing them to storerooms of whose very existence he might otherwise remain unaware. Nor does this delightful companion insist upon forcing his own appreciation and delight upon us in introductions or comment; he simply places before us his gathered treasures, and, having said *circumspice*, stands aside. It is thus with his latest volume of choice bits from many sources, *Some Friends of Mine; A Rally of Men*. Here are "Chance Acquaintances" described by Pope, Hazlitt, Lowell, and Hilaire Belloc; "Country Gentlemen" limned by Alfred Cochrane, James Paterson, and John Brown; "Good Servants" praised by Baring-Gould and Robert Louis Stevenson; "Adventures" drawn for us by Borrow, Major Tru-
mann, Joaquin Miller, and C. G. Leland; "Painters" appreciated by Vasari, Hazlitt, and others; "Bookworms" lovingly remembered by Washington Irving and Charles Lamb; and clergymen, men of law and medicine, patriots, talkers, poets, and many others, their memory kept green for us by eloquent pens. (Macmillan, \$1.25 net.)

Pebbles

MINISTER.—And the child's name, madam?
Mother (firmly).—Name him Nansen Shackleton Cook Peary Smith. I'm not going to take any chances.—*New York Sun*.

FIRST GIRL (looking at the statue of the Venus de Milo).—What terribly thick waists girls must have had in those days!

Second Girl.—Yes, but perhaps the gentlemen's arms were longer.—*Human Life*.

LIVES of great men all remind us
We may do great stunts as well,
And, departing, leave behind us
Anecdotes we didn't tell.

—*Washington Post*

"If you refuse me," said the young man, "I shall blow out my brains."

"I'd hate to have you do that," replied the girl, thoughtfully, "and yet it would be a good joke on pa. He says you haven't any, you know."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

"IN choosing his men," said the Sabbath-school superintendent, "Gideon did not select those who laid aside their arms and threw themselves down to drink; he took those who watched with one eye and drank with the other."—*The Herald and Presbyter*.

A WELL-KNOWN sculptor tells the following story:

"Whenever I see a toothpick I think of a dinner that was given in Rome in honor of two Turkish noblemen.

"I sat beside the younger of the noblemen. He glittered with gold embroidery and great diamonds, but nevertheless I pitied him sincerely, for he was strange to our table manners, and some of his errors were both ludicrous and painful.

"Toward the dinner's end a servant extended to the young man a plate of tooth-picks. He waved the plate away, saying in a low and bitter voice:

"No, thank you, I have already eaten two of the accursed things, and I want no more."

The ship upon clearing the harbor ran into a half-pitching, half-rolling sea, that became particularly noticeable about the time the twenty-five passengers at the captain's table sat down to dinner.

"I hope that all twenty-five of you will have a pleasant trip," the captain told them as the soup appeared, "and that this little assemblage of twenty-four will reach port much benefited by the voyage. I look upon these twenty-two smiling faces much as a father does upon his family, for I am responsible for the safety of this group of seventeen. I hope that all thirteen of you will join me later in drinking to a merry trip. I believe that we seven fellow passengers are most congenial and I applaud the judgment which chose from the passenger list these three persons for my table. You and I, my dear sir, are—Here, steward! Bring on the fish and clear away these dishes"—*Every-body's Magazine*.

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periodicals, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of The Independent are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

Good Will

WHETHER the song of the angels was Peace and good will, or Peace to men of good will, we are not concerned to discuss. Whichever it is, and was, is a matter of no concern, for they are both one. It was Peace and good will just the same, and to the same people, for there is no peace to them not of good will; and to those of good will there is ever peace.

What a benediction of peace the advent brought to the world! Then it began, a slender rill of peace, like the smile on the Maid-Mother's face as she bent over the Child; but that rill was to become a river and then an ocean of peace to flood the whole earth, even as the Mother's smile was to spread a ringing firmament of joy over every family of man to whom the Christmas message was to come. Those angels that filled the shepherds' ears and hearts with solemn rapture were to sound a wider cadence heard the world around, calling Truth and Justice to descend and dwell with men till Heaven's high palace hall shall open wide her gates as in high festival of peace and praise.

And yet the world is still seeking

peace with the sword. But it is much that peace is the purpose, tho sought with smoking enginery of war. The nations protest that they hate war, that they, each of them, are resolved not to provoke war, but that it is only their suspicion and fear of other nations that makes them assume in time of peace the waste and extravagance of war. By and by—before many years now—they will learn each that the other can be trusted not to provoke the greatest curse the world knows. Then Russia shall fill her steppes with a teeming yeomanry who shall be allowed to till the fruitful soil, and will not flee to happier lands to escape the hated military service. Then Germany shall not madly increase her naval armaments to match those of Britain, and Britain shall not strain to double hers that she may surpass those of her dreaded rival. Then this our land shall no more be content to be the refuge of the peoples, but shall restore her regiments and her marines to peaceful industry, and be the example of confident peace to all the republics of the world. Then shall we have the world's federation of nations, and the Prince of Peace ruler of them all. It comes. We can even now see its dawning. Let the swift years fly more swift that shall bring the full day!

Give us peace, good Lord, not in our time only, but in all times for all the generations of universal good will!



Church Federation

Do our readers know that the biggest thing in the religious movement of this country is that represented by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America? Do they know that it is now well organized and is preparing to extend its beneficent work? Do they know that it embraces nearly all the Protestant Churches of the land, banded together to express and practise the unity and also the service of their common faith?

What the Federal Council of Churches can accomplish is not yet fully made plain, for it has but just begun its work. A year ago it held, in Philadelphia, its first meeting after its organization in New York. It has an executive commit-

tee representing the various denominations, which meets once a year, and has just held its first public session in Louisville, Ky. It was an enthusiastic and useful meeting, and the reports showed that the Federation has already begun to do service. It has auxiliary local federations in the various States, whose business it is to harmonize or prevent rival differences. In Vermont, for example, there were reported sixty-four cases of interdenominational action in the interests of unity. In all the States the plan is to substitute for the old way of denominations working independently of each other the new way of co-operative activity and mutual helpfulness. The denominational home missionary societies, which have been too much rivals with each other, are under this new influence becoming allies, and conferring about their mission fields. This requires large statesmanship in place of sanctified selfishness and denominational greed. Chicago and Denver will be the headquarters for executive activities which will give leadership and inspiration in the interior and the West.

Another special field of service for the Federation will be found in directing the relations of the Churches to the moral and social condition of the people. This matter was brought before the body by a special committee of which Dr. North is chairman, and by a deputation from the American Federation of Labor. At its great meeting in Toronto the Federation of Labor had asked the Churches to set apart the Sunday in September before Labor Day as a Labor Sunday, when special attention shall be directed to the questions which concern workers, and when workmen shall be especially asked to attend. This request was presented to the Federation of the Churches, and in response the request was commended to the Churches for their hearty compliance, to be observed with sermons and other appropriate observances. Thus the two Federations, of labor and prayer, are brought closer together. The best man in the country will be sought to lead that work.

This is but the beginning. The Federation of Churches means two things: First. unity in place of severance; and,

secondly, service for the social needs of the world in place of aloofness or indifference. We ask for local interdenominational federation everywhere "that they may be one."



Selma Lagerlöf and the Symbolists

THE reaction from realism is a striking characteristic of the literature of almost all languages at the present time, less, perhaps, in the United States than elsewhere, because we do not take literature seriously and the pendulum had not gone so far in the previous swing. The realists, or veritists, or naturalists, as they sometimes preferred to call themselves, professed to give the plain truth about life, which meant generally that they turned the coat inside out to expose its seamy side. This aspect of it has more interest for a tailor but not necessarily for the public. The realistic novelists scornfully disclaimed any intention of pointing a moral in their books, just as the realistic artists indignantly repudiated any intention of telling a story in their paintings. But these writers could write and these painters could paint with unprecedented skill, and thru the concentration of their efforts on technique taught the world a lesson which it has not forgotten in the reaction against them.

The new idealism is, therefore, sharper-sighted and farther-sighted than the old. Its optimism, when it is optimistic, is attained, not by ignoring, but by mastering the unpleasant facts of life. It keeps the method of realism, but adapts it to its own purposes. Accordingly we have stories and plays composed of the prosaic scenes and commonplace conversation of actual life, but illumined from within by an esoteric significance. We have modern examples of the fable, the parable, the allegory and the apolog, as well as more novel forms not easy to classify under the old names. In short, it is a revival of symbolism. The symbolists teach, not by injunction as in sermons, not by examples as in novels, but by the more subtle method of suggestion. Most of the tales of humanized animals now so popular among young and old have as clear an ethical purpose as the

fables of Æsop. Kipling uses the jungle folk to teach individualism. Maeterlinck uses the bees to teach socialism, notwithstanding that Lord Avebury, better known as Sir John Lubbock, the foremost British authority on bees and ants, is the head of an anti-socialist society. Kipling, beginning with a pure realism of an unusually vivid sort, has gradually developed the mystical tendency. Maeterlinck, on the contrary, was a mystic, from the beginning, a leader of the Young Belgian symbolists, and his latest play, "The Blue Bird," differs from "The Intruder" chiefly in being sane and wholesome instead of morbid and decadent.

From Denmark come Carl Ewald's tales, quiet and deep as a mountain pool; Russia gives us Merejkowski's historical trilogy of Julian, Leonardo and Peter, containing a mystical theology hidden in its strange confusion of picturesque details. In Germany Pastor Frenssen's "Jörn Uhl" and "Holyland," tedious and uninteresting as they appear to us, are heralded as a new gospel, or, rather, as the retelling of the old in a form acceptable to the present generation. It is natural that the great master of the parable should appear in person in the works of recent symbolists. Olive Schreiner, whose "Dreams" are the best of modern allegories, introduced the figure of Jesus in her "Trooper Peter Halket." When Kennedy's play, "The Servant in the House," was put on the stage in this country, the leading character, Manson, was made up to represent the traditional pictures of Christ, but in England the censor would not allow this. In Jerome's "Passing of the Third Floor Back," the person who converts and regenerates his fellow-boarders was an angel in the story, but the incarnation of "The Better Self" in the play. There have been many messianic novels appearing this year, but none of great importance.

Among French writers of the day Anatole France is most conspicuous as a symbolist, but not of the idealistic sort. His recent allegorical history of France, "The Island of Penguina," is as brutal in its satire as "Gulliver's Travels." In England there is Chesterton, who, in "The Man Who Was Thursday" and his new novel, "The Ball and the

Cross," has not hesitated to express the deepest Christian doctrines in the most grotesque and startling imagery. H. G. Wells, before he went off on his present tack, made effective use of symbolism. His "Food of the Gods," for example, is an allegory of the rise of socialism or something of the kind. In this country James Lane Allen has always employed a delicate, symbolic suggestion, and of late this tendency has become more pronounced. Frank Norris, if he had lived, might have become one of the world's great symbolists, for he began where Zola left off.

Seeing how wide is the movement taking this form it is fitting that the Nobel Prize for literature of an idealistic tendency should go this year to Selma Lagerlöf. She represents the reaction in Sweden against the coarse realism of Strindberg. Whether she is telling a story of the birds and animals, or recasting an ancient saga, or dealing with modern Sicily, she aims always to teach and inspire, and the reader who gets only the superficial meaning of it misses its better part. She has, too, the faults of the mystics, a lack of constructive power, a confusion of imagery. Her long stories are chains of episodes, in which the connection and relevancy are sometimes hard to find.

In "The Miracles of Antichrist" she is kind enough to give the key to the interpretation, calling upon the Pope, as Browning does in "The King and the Book," to deliver judgment in the end. Antichrist is modern atheistic socialism and in general the materialistic reform movement which in this age performs many of the mighty works of primitive Christianity, but without being inspired by its spirit. Antichrist brings plenty upon earth, but makes people forget heaven. He preaches the love of man, but the hatred of God. He heals the sick and inspires martyrs, and rich men come from far to lay offerings at his feet. The allegory is based on the Sicilian legend:

"When Antichrist comes, he shall seem as Christ. There shall be great want and Antichrist shall go from land to land and give bread to the poor. And he shall find many followers."

According to the story, a counterfeit has been made of the wonder-working

bambino of the Church of Aracœli on the Capitol at Rome, and the two images have become confounded. No one can tell whether the true Christ-child is in Rome or Sicily. So they put it to the same test of genuineness as the three rings of Nathan the Wise. The village of Diamante, which holds the rival image, prospers exceedingly, more than Rome in fact. There come to it hospitals, factories and schools, and, as the final and crowning blessing, a railroad up Mount Ætna, bringing crowds of tourists. But a priest of the village watching the people comes to the conclusion that they have become idolaters instead of Christians. They prayed for lottery tickets and good years and daily bread and health and money and they got them, but none came to the church to pray for the forgiveness of his sins or for the peace of his soul. So he takes the image of Antichrist down from the altar and attempts to burn it in the marketplace. This, however, he is prevented from doing, and the Pope, who is evidently not Pius X, rebukes him for it, telling him that he should rather have brought the two images together, which, to come down to bald language, means that thru Christian socialism the problem is to be solved.



Volunteer Censorship

THE official censorship of indecent and vulgar plays in Great Britain lately aroused some opposition, but it carried sound judgment and prevailed. At present there is again discussion over the volunteer censorship of novels, such as one lately written by H. G. Wells, which received severe criticism lately in *THE INDEPENDENT*. In the *London Spectator* it was denounced as "poisonous," fit to be burnt, and the common judgment, outside of club life, approves. To be sure Mr. Wells has written to *The Spectator* in defense of his novel, which is itself a defense of free love, only to call forth stronger denunciation.

Now the British circulating libraries have taken up the evil. They buy popular books, an edition at once, and distribute them to their multitude of branch libraries. There are half a dozen of these companies, and they have suffered no little criticism because they have inadver-

tently purchased and distributed offensive novels. At times they have felt obliged to withdraw them after purchase with considerable loss. They have therefore agreed to form a sort of moral trust, not a financial one, called the Circulating Libraries Association, composed of six companies, like Mudie's, and have agreed that they will circulate no books which they have not had a chance to examine a week at least before issue; that "they will not circulate or sell any book considered 'objectionable' by any three members of the association"; and "that they will do their best to make the circulation of any book considered 'doubtful' by any three members of the association as small as possible." That is, they will not buy or circulate the "objectionable" books at all, and will restrict as far as possible the circulation of those that are of "doubtful" character. They ask the help of the publishers, and the Publishers' Association, thru its council, cordially supports the movement, and calls for a further conference of the two associations with the Authors' Society.

Of course, some object, particularly some authors. Mr. Wells cannot be expected to agree; and Mr. Edmund Gosse has written his protest to *The Times*. He calls it "a serious danger to literary liberty," "a censorship of the press." He says:

"If the proposal of the Circulating Libraries Association is tamely accepted by the publishers, there must be an end to all liberty of publication. I will take leave to shelter myself behind the noble fervor of Milton, who, resisting what answered to the Circulating Library Association of his time—namely, the commissioners assembled in star chamber for the prevention of scandalous publications—replied: 'Suppose we could expel sin by this means; look, how much we thus expel sin, so much we expel of virtue.'"

We would remind Mr. Gosse that a refusal to buy does not at all correspond with the law of Milton's day forbidding to print.

But Mr. Gosse here misrepresents Milton. He does not tell his readers that in that great writer's famous speech in favor of unlicensed printing he particularly excepts some books. He says:

"That which is impious or evil absolutely either against faith or manners no law can possibly permit that intends not to unlaw itself."

By "manners" he means *mores*, mor-

als, precisely what the Circulating Library Association means when it excludes books of a plainly corrupting tendency.

What such books are may be illustrated by that book by Mr. Wells which *The Spectator* characterized as "poisonous." In his reply to *The Spectator* Mr. Wells thus defines its meaning:

"My book was written . . . in full sympathy with the natural, but perhaps anarchistic and anti-social idea that it is intolerable for a woman to have sexual relations with a man with whom she is not in love, and natural and desirable and admirable for her to want them, and still more so to want children by a man of her own selection."

This is the announcement of the doctrine of the book which *The Spectator* declares to be a glorification of incontinence and adultery, and which we called a "pithecanthropoid romance" of "passion reduced to a scientific formula." It is no service to the human race to have the brute in us made regnant in society.

We add one word in reply to Mr. Wells's attack on American conditions. He says to *The Spectator*:

"Your ideals have had the fullest play in the United States of America among the once prolific population of Puritan and Dutch descent. There, if anywhere, the Christian ideal of marriage and woman's purity, as you conceive it, has prevailed exclusively. So late as 1906 the Gorki incident in New York called attention to the continuing vigor of these conceptions. And yet that colonial strain has dwindled to a mere fraction of the population of the States, and still dwindles."

That is utterly false. It has not dwindled; it has multiplied many fold. It has spread from New England to the Pacific Ocean and has filled a score of States with a teeming population which far outnumbers the millions that have come in later from other lands, *teste* the prevalence of English names almost everywhere in the country. Take the nearly five hundred members of the two Houses of Congress and there are scant sixty-five names that are not distinctly English or Scotch. That does not look like race suicide. It is true that in New England the old native population is proportionally reduced, but simply because for two centuries the vigorous young people have moved West to fill the new States. Mr. Wells is in error if he imagines that in telling the story how a girl bolts with a married man he is solving the decline of the birth rate.

Now to return to the censorship question. The Circulating Library Association is guilty of no censorship; it is simply a limited boycott. They forbid no writer to write, no publisher to print, no reader to buy. They simply agree that they will not buy what they regard as immorality just short of obscenity. In this they are perfectly justified, just as they would not buy books and distribute books classed as "Facetiae" or "Curious." It is time that such an agreement were made. If that is Puritanism or bigotry we would be Puritans and bigots.



Western Farm Mortgages

THE frequent assertion that the Western farmer is paying off his mortgage indebtedness because of his abundant prosperity, is not borne out by some statistics gathered by the Labor Bureau of Nebraska. That commonwealth has certainly had its share of the advancement in wealth and in the prosperity of the farming sections of the West. It had its hard times in the early nineties and recovered from them in full measure. It is a typical prairie State in many ways and its experience is probably not much different from that of its neighbors. Yet the report just published shows that in 1907 16,658 mortgages on farms were filed, their total amount being \$36,432,000, while those released were 17,990, for \$26,357,000. In 1908 the number filed was 16,108, for \$34,408,000, and the number released, 16,004, for \$30,701,000. Here was a net gain in mortgage indebtedness in that State for the two years of \$13,782,000 a condition not to be anticipated from the reports that have come regarding the abounding wealth of the Western farmer. On the face of it this has the appearance of a retrogression in actual net possessions and argues either a failure of the farmer to save his money or a speculative tendency that indicates perpetual indebtedness. Considering the political capital made of those same mortgages back in the nineties, we had expected a different showing.

Yet there are extenuating circumstances that modify the situation. The value of the farms on which these mortgages rest is today four to six times that of ten years ago. The loans are conse-

quently much less in proportion to the worth of the property than when in the early nineties the loan and the value of the security were more nearly equal. The farmer has a larger equity and he gets his money at a rate not more than two-thirds the old figure. Mortgages are written at 6 per cent. as far West as the Sixth Principal Meridian, and investors find the security sound. Several large life insurance companies that make a specialty of real estate mortgages declare the Middle West wheat belt their best territory. The statements of two such companies show these amounts loaned on farms in that section: Nebraska, \$9,400,000; Kansas, \$10,193,000; Oklahoma, \$2,136,000; South Dakota, \$5,534,000; North Dakota, \$6,017,000; Iowa, \$19,771,000; Missouri, \$22,561,000. The fact that their loans are constantly increasing in this territory is another evidence of the capital-seeking tendency of the Western agriculturist.

Then there is the added modification of modern reasons for borrowing. The early settler pledged his farm in order to secure money on which to exist. He spent the proceeds of the loan for food and clothing. He promised any interest the investor might charge if he only could obtain the funds. In many instances it was with him a means of selling his land, and thousands of Eastern purchasers of Western farm loans found themselves in possession of gaudily decorated documents that were practically worthless and the losses on this class of investments were for years a reproach to anything that savored of realty loans west of the Mississippi. The modern farmer borrows for a different purpose. He is either buying more land or is making improvements on that which he already possesses. He has learned how to use money in ways that will return to him a larger income than the interest account, and thus becomes a business man in a broader sense. With land constantly increasing in value, as it has been doing for a decade, his real estate investments are giving him ample return and he is satisfied, perhaps increasing his loan in order to go deeper into the new wealth-making procedure. This, no doubt, accounts for much of the increase noted in the statistics of Nebraska.

Within bounds there is good business judgment in such borrowings. The danger is that it will continue until the climax of values is passed and settlement must come. Prices of Western farms cannot continue to rise forever. Indeed, many shrewd observers believe that already the figures are higher than conditions warrant—that is, they are beyond the limit at which a fair interest on the investment can be returned from the production. When this point is reached it means that prices are fixed either by sentiment or by speculation. The former is not characteristic of the West; too many changes in population take place to indicate the old homestead affection felt for Eastern farms that have been in the possession of a family for generations. The Westerner is restless; he is always willing to move on to more promising prospects.

The Western farmer has branched out in recent years into many activities. He has invested in bank stocks and has been a liberal buyer of lands in the unsettled portions of the Southwest, where is a promising outlook for rapid rise in land values. Perhaps he has delayed reducing his home debts in order to take these chances and has counted on the future to make the account good. Then, too, he has become a local investor and divides with outside capitalists the offerings of desirable loans. This, of course, means that the total wealth of his community is greater than when practically every mortgage was held in the East and all interest payments went out, instead of remaining at home. So on the whole the farming communities are making financial progress and comparatively are in the best condition in their history, even if there are yet many millions borrowed on the farm.

But the Westerner should remember that there may come again hot winds and light yields, and he ought in these days of thrift and gain to make preparation for such future. This he cannot do by increasing his debts, even tho the security increases in value. Values may not be maintained and creditors may become insistent. To this extent the increasing volume of mortgages is a danger—tho for the present it may indicate intelligent business methods.

King Leopold It is extremely difficult, probably not desirable, in mentioning the death of King Leopold of Belgium, to follow the old rule "Nothing but good of the dead." He may have been a sagacious ruler of Belgium, and he may have been a shrewd business man, but the foreign world knows him only as the old roué, the man who lived in illicit relations in a palace with his mistress, called his morganatic wife; who quarreled with his children, and who managed to seize personal possession of an enormous area of Africa, and who governed it with terrible cruelty for his own personal wealth. He goes down to history as one of the world's chief monsters, one whose acts have disgraced Belgium while they have devastated the Kongo. At last Belgium took possession of the Kongo Free State, and we may hope that a better era is at hand. He died in the bosom of the Church, having received extreme unction, the priest who administered it declaring that he had met the conditions, that is, that he had, under a religious ceremony, tho not a legal civil ceremony, married the baroness who was the mother of two of his children. We can offer no criticism of the priest, for if a man makes confession and claims to repent of his sins, the priest has no right to refuse the offices of his Church, no matter how questionable the genuineness of the repentance may be. Even in a case of sudden death the old rhyme expresses hope:

"Between the saddle and the ground
He mercy sought and mercy found."

It is agreeable to be assured that there is no truth in the report that the Pope had sanctioned his "morganatic marriage."



The Abolition of Football It must be confessed that college authorities have not gained the respect of the public by their attitude on the football question. They have permitted and encouraged the development of a game which is not only brutal and dangerous but antagonistic to the spirit of true sport and the promotion of physical culture. Yet they stick to it and defend it as the German universities do the practice of dueling. But in dueling fatalities are

very rare and slashes on the face are not nearly so injurious as the torn ligaments and broken bones common in football. Every year in response to public protests the "friends of football" have promised to reform the game. Every year they have broken the promise. The game has grown worse right along and everybody now realizes that the leading coaches have no intention of making any important changes. Last fall was the most fatal of all. The death roll is 8 college students, 20 high school students and 2 athletic club men, total 30. The injured number 216, among which are 19 cases of concussion of the brain, 19 fractured ribs, 15 broken legs, 9 broken arms, 12 cracked shoulder-blades, 25 internal injuries, etc. The defenders of football are fond of saying that yachting, skating, horseback riding and swimming have even more victims. But there is this difference. In football the injuries are inflicted by the opposing players, often with malice prepense, and are inevitable accompaniments of the game. In the other sports they are truly accidents. If people went in swimming for the sole purpose of holding each other under water, and if in every group of 22 bathers some one had to be resuscitated by artificial respiration every few minutes, then we should undoubtedly have laws against swimming. One of the reasons why university authorities generally refuse to take action against football is the belief that athletic prowess increases the prestige of the institution and draws students. But it is questionable whether the young men who are attracted to a university by this lure are a benefit to the institution. It is also questionable whether there is any gain even in numbers. Five years ago both President Eliot of Harvard and President Butler of Columbia expressed themselves as opposed to football, but there was this difference in the result. Columbia abolished football and Harvard did not. Since then Columbia has passed Harvard in attendance and now stands at the head of American universities. In 1903 Harvard had 6,013 students and Columbia 4,557. In 1909 Columbia had 6,132 students and Harvard 5,558. Yale, whose superiority in football is unquestioned, is decreasing in numbers, particularly in the college which is most occu-

pied with athletics. About the same time President Jordan of Leland Stanford and President Wheeler of the University of California agreed that football had become unendurable, so the two institutions substituted Rugby, which is a rough game still, but not so likely to cause serious injuries. Of course, the minor colleges and the high schools of California had to follow suit. The whole State now plays Rugby and the public finds it a more interesting and less distressing game to watch. If the university authorities want to abolish football they can. If they do not want to they are likely to be compelled to by force of public opinion or of legislation.



The Children of Immigrants Everybody knows that while one can usually tell an immigrant Irishman, Italian, or other foreigner from a native-born citizen, it is almost impossible to distinguish their children born in this country from other children. Whether the reason is that they talk "American" as well as the rest of us, or wear American clothes, has not been clear, but the fact of a complete assimilation was evident, and has been, to thoughtful people, a sufficient proof that we make too much of racial peculiarities. Now the Immigration Commission has been studying this problem, and they find, to their surprise, that in the cases of Sicilians and European Hebrews, and probably of other races, a remarkable change in physical type takes place in the first generation after reaching this country. It develops in the earliest childhood and even affects the shape of the head, hitherto regarded as one of the most permanent of hereditary characteristics. It is shown that the American-born children of the long-headed Sicilians and those of the round-headed East European Hebrews have very nearly the same intermediate head form. The children of the long-headed Sicilians are more round-headed, the children of the round-headed Hebrews are more long-headed, than their parents. Similar changes are traced in the development of the faces of these types. Of course, better physical conditions will also affect the stature, but in the case of

Sicilians it does not yet appear that the improvement is more than slight. This new investigation may seriously disturb the conclusions of those who have made so much of dolichocephalic and brachycephalic craniology, and the study of the origin of races.



A Cruel Law Here is a curious story of what has lately occurred. Edward W. Von Buelow lived in New Orleans, and was cousin of the late German Premier. He was a brilliant and successful business man. He was in love with a beautiful girl and sought her hand in marriage. She told him that it was not generally known that she had a trace, but not a tinge, of African blood, and that the miscegenation law would forbid their marriage, and that it would be made disagreeable to him if the fact became public. He said he did not fear, that no one would ever suspect it, and that he loved her for herself. They were married, and two flaxen-haired children were born to them. He was successful in business, but a group of cotton speculators led him into a business trap in which he lost his house and fortune. They had somehow learned that his wife, who was the daughter of a judge bearing an old and honored name, and who had loved and educated her, had a mother not a pure Caucasian, and Von Buelow was arrested and then disappeared. Officers who went to his house to serve a warrant upon his wife found him missing. "You'll never see him again," she told them; "neither will I. Your laws have killed him." A few days later his body was found floating in the Mississippi. It is a pitiful story of a shameful law. If any one was to be arrested, why not that judge? But his offense was too common.



What the Farmers Want The Farmers' National Congress, which held its annual session at Raleigh, N. C., in November, places in its platform a resolution demanding a parcels post system, and another demanding a postal savings bank. It is strongly opposed to a ship subsidy, and it demands the conservation of our national

resources. It is somewhat more original in calling for an appointment of a Government commission to survey four national roads from the Atlantic to the Pacific, these to be joined by longitudinal roads. It calls for the drainage of our swamp lands by the Government, and national appropriations for farm demonstration work among the negroes. It would like to see foreign immigration sharply restricted, and it is opposed to great standing armies. It calls for a reorganization of our school system in the interest of industrial pursuits, and it wants an equal chance for country boys and girls at school with city children. Most of these points are not novel, perhaps not every one is wise, but they are a simple presentation of public sentiment on our farms. Instead of asking for protection, by a tariff or a subsidy, the farmer calls for a chance to develop natural resources. He wants hindrances removed. What the congress says for the negro is worth heeding:

"Whereas, the majority of the lands of the Southern States is cultivated by negroes, resolved that we urge additional appropriation, to conduct special farm management demonstration work among negro farmers."

The Restoration of Mesopotamia

One of the most important of all the results of the constitutional reform of Turkey is likely to be the recovery of Mesopotamia and Babylonia from the condition of a desert to civilization and dense population. Just one thing is necessary, and that is a sound government which will protect investment and labor instead of oppressing and destroying them. It is extraordinary that the region where once reigned the two mightiest nations of the ancient world, with a dense population and a most fertile soil, should now be inhabited by small straggling villages of miserable Arabs, the lowest of the nations. But there will be a speedy and marvelous change. Under the engineer who has executed the irrigation system of Egypt a similar plan has been devised for Mesopotamia, and the expense is very small. Millions of money will pour into the country for investment and great fortunes will be made. A territory much larger than that of Egypt will be fitted

for agriculture, supplied by a network of larger and smaller canals, and along the banks of these canals roads and railways will be created, at very small expense, and the traffic and commerce of the country will be diverted from India and carried by railway to the Mediterranean coast. Our children will again see great cities and centers of culture to succeed ancient Babylon and the later Seleucia, and the still later Bagdad of the Arabian Nights. We thought it would be necessary that the Turk should go, but it may be that the Turk can be reformed.



"John Brown's Body" is marching now in England. The Budget Protest League have put to it the following words to use as a campaign song against the Government:

If they put a tax on talking it would make a useful law,

They could raise about a million out of Mr. Bernard Shaw,

And p'raps we might get a little less of Jaw and Superjaw

As we go marching along!

There's a tax upon your whisky, so you have to take it weak,

There's a tax upon your beer as big as—Winston Churchill's cheek!

There's a tax upon your temper when Lloyd-George begins to speak,

As we go marching along!

(Chorus)

Oh! we're a happy, happy nation,

Thanks to modern legislation!

Give three cheers for emigration

And Heaven bless Lloyd-George!



Some years ago Cardinal Richard removed an assistant priest. Thinking himself wronged, he sued the Cardinal, claiming 100,000 francs damages. Recently the case was before the court, with Mgr. Amette, Archbishop of Paris and legal heir of the dead Cardinal, as defendant. The main charge against the removed priest was that he had a sour temper. His life was correct and his doctrine sound, but he was a hard man to get along with. In winding up his defense, the priest's lawyer quoted this saying of Cardinal Richard: "And to fancy, my God, that after we have borne with them on earth, we may find them in heaven!" The advocate provoked a discreet smile among the clergy present in

adding: "My client peevish? And such a thing never yet kept a curé from becoming a bishop; a bishop cardinal, or a cardinal Pope. Some of them even are beatified."

We too regret that we and the world had no knowledge of the fact now published by his brother that William Watson had seventeen years ago suffered from mental aberration after a period of unusual stress and elation, and that it took the form of unreasonable suspicion and bitter attack on those who were his friends. His brother now tells the sad story in defense of the poet, whose late outbreak he equally attributes to insanity. How could we know it, how could the world know that it was not the real William Watson, but the disordered mind which had uttered those otherwise unpardonable words? We said, "We could not believe that any sane man—but are poets sane?—could have been guilty of such a personal offense." Now we withdraw whatever we said against the irresponsible poet, who has our inexpressible pity.

As to close communion, we ought not to have conveyed the impression that it is passing away among the Baptists of the South, if we may trust the statement of the Rev. E. T. Mobberly, of Booneville, Miss. He writes us:

We are a unit in our well-known position on the communion question. . . . I am firmly convinced that you would be unable to get a half dozen pastors among all Southern Baptists who would have consented to take part in the ordination in question.

He refers to the case in Atlanta when ordination was refused to a man who did not believe in close communion. In the North close communion is no longer insisted on, and we wonder if open communists are really so few in the South.

President Shanklin, of Wesleyan University, said at his inauguration the other day:

"We openly announce that Wesleyan does not desire at any time above five hundred undergraduates. She will be content with small but picked classes. We believe that then we shall continue to attract to the faculty scholars of the first rank who are sick and tired of adapting their instruction to the requirements of incompetents and of resisting appeals from

the Athletic Committee to give their 'star' one more chance."

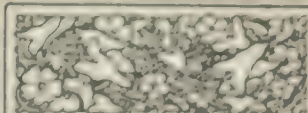
Very good, but we have yet to see a college president who regretted additional numbers—and tuition fees.

Here is a curious case in verbal history. In Kobe, Japan, a boy at school pronounced the word *melancholy*, with the wrong sound of *ch*. The boys took it up, shortened and changed the word further, and as *chori* used it as a slang term for the blues. It spread further, and in a girls' school a pupil in an exercise used it innocently, supposing it to be good Chinese until her teacher, who had not yet heard it, asked what she meant by it. What a puzzle an etymologist of fifty years hence would have had to find its derivation.

The Royal Commission appointed to investigate needed British legislation as to divorce has on it, very properly, two women. It particularly will consider the inequality which makes it possible for the rich, but not the poor, to obtain divorces. Every year more than 7,000 separations are granted, at little expense, but they are not divorces, and these separated parties can not remarry, and their condition is a menace to good morals, it is thought. It is hardly fair to grant divorce to those who can afford it, and refuse it to others.

While the deaths by football were numerous and bad enough, yet more deaths were caused by another sort of game during the season. In Maine fourteen persons were killed while hunting, and twenty others in New England, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Besides these five others are not expected to recover and two have lost their sight. And yet nobody seems to object to the sport, except as some criticise Mr. Roosevelt's expedition in Africa.

Brigadier-General C. R. Edwards, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, once more recommends that Congress take positive action speedily conferring citizenship on the people of Porto Rico. We have often urged this duty, and are glad to see it once more advised by high authority.



Abridging a Beneficence

UNLESS the State of New York is prepared to take the position that life insurance is one of the necessary evils rather than a beneficent instrumentality in ameliorating human misery, it will find difficulty in defending some of the absurd restrictions circumscribing the operations of life companies, and particularly that law which limits the aggregate amount of business a company may annually transact.

A consideration of this subject renders it impossible to forget that distilleries, wholesale dealers in whisky and the hundreds of thousands of saloons which, like cancerous sores, infect the body politic, are not so rigidly inspected, and that the law is absolutely mute in respect of the extent of their traffic. The traders in "creature comfort" may, if they can, dispense millions of gallons of body-and-soul-destroying fluid among the people, but life insurance companies have set up for them limits which they dare not exceed without incurring the penalties assessed against the commission of misdemeanors.

Is it seriously contended by legislative omniscience that the multiplication of life insurance is productive of more injury to the public interests than the sale of an article which, thruout all recorded time, has indisputably wrought more ruin among men than any other one thing that ever affected their estates? If this claim is not made, and if it is sincerely believed by the sage givers of laws that life insurance should be "cabined, cribb'd, confined," then upon what principle do they silently consent to the un-dammed flood of liquor which annually deluges the land?

Are we to be forced to the conclusion that life insurance is not only an evil, but that it is one of greater proportions and similar effects than the traffic in intoxicating liquors?

Such a conclusion would naturally blossom out of the intellectual soil of a Bowery politician, and others of his kind, but not elsewhere.

Life insurance management, in common with all other activities, including those of law-making and governing, has not been guiltless of indiscretion, extravagance and dishonesty in the past; nor, unless human nature undergoes a marvelous transformation, will it be exempt from these weaknesses in the future. In an endeavor to curb those made manifest by the inquiry of four years ago, some very useful and a few injurious laws were enacted. Among those of a beneficial character was the one governing expenses, and included with those which may be classed as indifferent or bad was the one limiting the amount of insurance permitted to be written annually. The necessity for stern measures against extravagance is apparent, but where are we to find an adequate reason in support of an interdiction against the extension of a blessing? If twice or thrice the amount permitted by the law were written—granted strictly in conformity with the regulations governing expense and in accordance with the usages of economy—what injury could result either to the general public, the older policyholders or those newly insured? Positively none. On the contrary, the benefits, individual and public, are enlarged by that much.

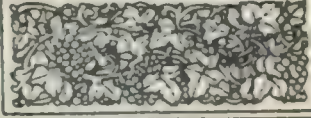
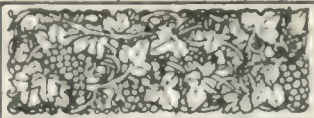
Sociologically, the man who argues that there can be too much properly granted and maintained life insurance extant in a nation is a student of superficial proportions, habituated to dealing exclusively with externals, and totally insensible of the essence of things.

What is life insurance?

Consider this question thoughtfully. Is it not the distribution of misfortune? Is it not the multitude contributing pennies to the few who become, thru death, the inheritors of poverty?

Death will not cease. Poverty has not yet been destroyed. Why should not the results of these two scourges be distributed among the greatest number possible, and not restricted to the smallest number?

Then why limit the amount of life insurance which, under proper conditions, may be written?



Instructive Bond Tables

COMPLETE and trustworthy tables relating to all the bonds reported on the regular daily lists of the New York Stock Exchange are published in the pages immediately following. They have been prepared for us by Francis Emory Fitch, the well-known compiler and publisher of standard quotation statements and other Stock Exchange records. In them are shown the title of each bond, its rate of interest, the year of its maturity, the dates of interest payments, income (or annual return, irrespective of maturity), yield (or approximate annual return, if the bond be held until maturity), the highest and lowest prices, with dates, since January 1, 1907; prices at latest sales, with dates; and last week's bids and offers. The quoted prices include interest to date of sale, exceptions to this rule being plainly marked. There are also distinguishing marks for bonds in which the savings banks of the State of New York are permitted by law to invest. This information, our readers will observe, is given not only with respect to all the railroad bonds, but also concerning Government securities and the issues of gas, electric light, street railway, coal, iron, industrial, telegraph and telephone companies.

The purchase of bonds has been a very prominent feature of the transactions on the Stock Exchange during the last two years. Sales of bonds (par value) in 1907 amounted to only \$526,170,450. But in 1908 they rose to \$1,082,161,120, altho the number of shares of stock sold was almost the same in the two years. Following the panic, investors became cautious and sought safe securities that could easily be marketed. This movement in favor of bonds has been even more noticeable in 1909, for in eleven months the bond sales, \$1,204,866,000, have largely exceeded those of 1908. Our tables, when examined, will show many trustworthy issues which yield quite satisfactory re-

turns. The average investor who finds in them certain issues which are commended by their income figures, and which, altho not prominent in the market, may be of fine quality, should procure the advice of bankers who are thoroly informed as to the history, condition and prospects of such securities.



Telephone Companies Bought

It was announced on the 15th at Toledo that two prominent independent telephone companies had been bought by J. P. Morgan & Co., of this city, for their own account. Following the recent acquisition of control of the Western Union Telegraph Company by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (the Bell interests), this purchase is especially interesting, in view of the fact that after the change in the Western Union, Mr. H. P. Davison, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., was elected a member of that company's board of directors. One of the companies which were bought last week is the Cuyahoga Telephone Company. It does business in Cleveland and has an authorized capital of \$2,000,000 in common stock and \$1,500,000 in preferred, with \$3,500,000 in bonds. The other is the United States Long Distance Company (capital, \$4,000,000 common stock, \$1,500,000 preferred, with \$2,500,000 in bonds), which owns exchanges in several cities of Ohio and has long distance connections with Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Indianapolis and Detroit. Five other companies, which appear to be controlled by James S. Brailey, Jr., who sold the two already mentioned, will also be acquired, it is predicted in Toledo, by J. P. Morgan & Co.

It does not follow that the companies thus acquired will be turned over to and absorbed by the Bell corporation. The statement is made that "they will be continued as separate plants in competition with the Bell, but upon conservative lines, without disastrous price-cutting."

In all probability, however, the interests of the people would be better served by a complete merger with the Bell properties. This movement of the Morgan house is probably for the public good, but a complete union of the competing companies is to be desired. In any city, as a general rule, one telephone company is better than two. But the one must give good service at reasonable rates, and the prospect now is that it will have to accept official supervision.



....Since it was chartered, sixty-three years ago, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has paid \$329,773,437 in dividends.

....The wages of telegraph operators on the Atchison road have been increased. These employees were not organized and had not asked for additional pay.

....The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which has 13,000 men in its service, announced last week the adoption of a pension system for the benefit of its veteran employees.

....Relief fund payments on the Pennsylvania road have amounted to \$27,150,635 since the first of the two relief departments was organized, in 1886. The work of the second was begun in 1889.

....More than 90 per cent. of the mills in Manchester, England, that spin American cotton have for some time past been running 40 instead of 45½ hours a week, and they intend to continue this curtailment until March 1.

....The New York gas companies have paid to consumers, on 1,335,575 vouchers, rebates amounting to \$10,351,027. When the price of gas was reduced by statute this money was collected and held subject to the final decision of the courts.

....Reports from Chicago say that provision prices are higher than they have been for many years. Lard has not been so high since the seventies. Prime steers were recently sold in the open market there at the highest price on record.

....Forty applications to organize new national banks were made in November, and twenty-nine were approved

by the Comptroller of the Currency. In the same month, twenty-three banks, with a total capital of \$1,375,000, were authorized to begin business.

....An extra dividend of 8 per cent. has been declared by the directors of the First National Bank. This makes in all a dividend of 16 per cent. for the stockholders, and a total of 40 per cent. for the year. The bank is capitalized at \$10,000,000, and this year's dividends amount therefore to \$4,000,000.

....According to an official report recently issued at Manitoba, the railway companies have spent this year in construction work in Western Canada \$28,000,000, and \$20,000,000 for supplies and materials. Next year's estimates of the three leading companies provide for an expenditure of \$75,000,000.

....In the last 120 years, exports of manufactures from the United States have amounted to a little more than \$12,000,000,000, half of which is assigned to the last eleven years. Recent growth is shown by the following figures for the last five decades: \$479,357,780; \$1,078,638,471; \$1,500,552,772; \$2,411,408,106; \$5,855,613,378.

....Henry Evans, president of the Continental Fire Insurance Company, and at present chairman of the board of directors of the Phenix Fire Insurance Company, has issued a statement in which he presents the belief that the Phenix has a capital intact of \$1,500,000 and a net surplus of \$500,000. The work of housecleaning and rehabilitating the company is progressing rapidly and satisfactorily.

....Reports compiled for the use of the Monetary Commission show that the total resources of the country's 22,491 national, State and private banks (savings banks, loan companies and trust companies included) amount to \$21,095,054,420. Other totals are as follows: Capital stock, \$1,800,000,000, in round numbers; surplus, \$1,326,000,000; undivided profits, \$508,000,000; undivided deposits subject to check, \$6,056,000,000; savings banks deposits, \$4,026,000,000; holdings of United States bonds, \$702,000,000; of State, county and municipal bonds, \$1,091,000,000; of railroad bonds, \$1,560,000,000; of other bonds, \$846,000,000; of stocks, \$280,000,000.

These Bonds are reported on the New York Stock Exchange List.

Under INCOME will be found the annual return of the investment, irrespective of maturity.

Under YIELD is given the approximate annual return if held till maturity

• Legal for investment for Savings Banks New York State. * In Bid and Offered column means amounts less than \$70,000.

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sale	
			Highest		Lowest			
Alabama Cent R 1st g 6s.....1918	5.41	4.50	113	Jan 4, 06	108	Sept 29, 08	108	Sept 29, 08
Alabama Midland 1st gtd g 5s.....1928	4.59	4.30	111	Sept 3, 09	109	Sept 18, 09	109	Sept 18, 09
• Alb & Sus conv cou 40 yr gtd g 3½s.....1946	3.50	3.50	118½	Nov 22, 06	84	Oct 26, 07	100	Dec 10, 09
do registered.....	3.62	3.67	98	Aug 6, 08	98	Aug 6, 08	98	Aug 6, 08
Allegh Valley gen gtd g 4s.....1942	4.10	4.12	99	June 21, 07	99	June 21, 07	99	June 21, 07
Allegheny & Westn 1st g 4s.....1908	4.00	4.00	103½	Feb 6, 07	98	Dec 16, 07	100	Oct 19, 09
Ann Arbor 1st g 4s.....1905	5.10	5.11	99	Jan 19, 06	72	Nov 12, 07	78½	Dec 14, 09
• Atch Top & Santa Fe Ry gen g 4s.....1905	4.01	4.01	104½	Jan 29, 06	89½	Nov 18, 07	9½	Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	4.05	4.05	108½	Jan 23, 06	90½	Nov 14, 07	9½	Nov 3, 09
do adjustment g 4s.....1905	4.24	4.25	97½	Jan 23, 06	77½	Nov 4, 07	94½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.34	4.35	92½	Feb 9, 09	86	Apr 30, 07	92½	Feb 9, 09
do do stamped.....	4.24	4.25	97	Jan 19, 06	77	Oct 25, 07	94½	Dec 13, 09
do do registered.....	4.41	4.41	92	Feb 16, 07	89	Dec 11, 06	92	Feb 16, 07
do fifty-year conv g 4s.....1955	3.29	3.11	123½	Oct 2, 09	80	Nov 21, 07	121½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.67	4.77	108½	Sept 14, 06	85	Dec 30, 07	86	Dec 30, 07
do conv 4s issue of 1909.....1955	3.30	3.12	121½	Sept 28, 09	121½	Sept 28, 09	121½	Sept 28, 09
do do registered.....	4.08	1.79	123½	Oct 1, 09	89½	Nov 21, 07	92½	Dec 14, 09
do 10-year conv 5s.....1917	4.18	2.31	119½	Oct 16, 09	119½	Oct 16, 09	119½	Oct 16, 09
do do registered.....	4.01	4.26	99½	Sept 21, 09	96	July 7, 07	99½	Sept 21, 09
do serial debenture 4s series H.....1910	4.01	4.26	99½	Sept 21, 09	96	July 7, 07	99½	Sept 21, 09
do do do registered.....	4.04	4.70	99	Sept 20, 09	99	Sept 20, 09	99	Sept 20, 09
do do do series I.....1911	4.04	4.70	99	Sept 20, 09	99	Sept 20, 09	99	Sept 20, 09
do do do registered.....	4.08	4.41	98½	May 25, 09	94	Nov 30, 06	98½	July 10, 09
do do do series J.....1912	4.08	4.49	98½	July 24, 09	98	Dec 3, 09	98	Dec 3, 09
do do do registered.....	4.10	4.20	101½	Jan 9, 06	91	Apr 3, 07	97½	Sept 24, 09
do do do series K.....1913	4.17	4.31	96	May 6, 09	96	May 6, 09	96	May 6, 09
do do do registered.....	4.24	4.27	97	Dec 24, 08	93½	Nov 11, 09	94½	Dec 13, 09
do Trans Short Line 1st 50-yr 4s.....1958	5.44	4.04	110½	Mar 6, 09	109	May 23, 08	110½	May 21, 09
do do registered.....	4.78	5.20	97	Jan 24, 06	84	Nov 16, 09	84	Nov 16, 09
• Atch T & S F R R Chic & St L 1st 6s.....1915	4.33	4.20	116	June 6, 06	113	June 6, 06	116	July 27, 06
Atlanta-Birmingham 30-yr 1st g 4s.....1933	4.21	4.26	102½	Jan 9, 06	80	Feb 29, 08	95	Dec 14, 09
do Standard Trust Cdfs of Dep.....	4.10	4.11	98½	Oct 2, 06	98	Oct 2, 06	98	Oct 2, 06
Atlantic City 1st con gtd g 4s.....1951	4.32	4.40	96½	Apr 12, 06	87	Nov 5, 08	92½	Oct 29, 06
Atlantic Coast Line R R Co 1st g 4s.....1952	4.44	4.54	92	June 14, 06	92	June 14, 06	92	June 14, 06
do registered.....	4.65	4.55	110	Feb 9, 06	107½	Jan 11, 09	107½	Jan 11, 09
Atlantic & Danville 1st g 4s.....1948	3.77	4.11	97½	June 7, 06	85½	Nov 26, 07	92½	Dec 14, 09
do 2nd mtge.....1948	3.84	4.30	95	May 31, 06	88½	Oct 5, 07	91½	Oct 27, 09
Atlantic & Yadkin 1st gtd g 4s.....1949	4.01	4.02	105½	Jan 26, 06	88	Oct 30, 07	99½	Dec 14, 09
Austin & Northwn 1st gtd g 5s.....1941	4.10	4.13	103½	Jan 26, 06	94	Sept 12, 07	97½	Nov 17, 09
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien g 3½s.....1925	3.89	4.37	93½	Dec 31, 08	80	Nov 25, 07	89½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	3.85	4.29	91	Apr 6, 09	88½	Oct 9, 06	91	Apr 6, 09
Battle C & Sturgis 1st gtd g 3s.....1989	4.00	4.00	105½	Feb 20, 06	98½	July 24, 07	100	Oct 22, 09
Beech Creek 1st gtd 4s.....1936	4.00	4.00	105½	Feb 20, 06	98½	July 24, 07	100	Oct 22, 09
do do registered.....	4.00	4.00	105½	Feb 20, 06	98½	July 24, 07	100	Oct 22, 09
do 2d gtd g 5s.....1936	4.00	4.00	105½	Feb 20, 06	98½	July 24, 07	100	Oct 22, 09
do do registered.....	4.00	4.00	105½	Feb 20, 06	98½	July 24, 07	100	Oct 22, 09
Beech Creek Ext 1st gtd g 3½s.....1951	4.00	4.00	105½	Feb 20, 06	98½	July 24, 07	100	Oct 22, 09
do registered.....	4.00	4.00	105½	Feb 20, 06	98½	July 24, 07	100	Oct 22, 09
Bellefonte & Carondelet 1st 6s.....1923	4.96	4.07	121	Feb 26, 09	121	Feb 26, 09	121	Feb 26, 09
• Belvedere Delaw con gtd 3½s.....1943	4.55	4.71	92½	Oct 30, 08	87½	Oct 30, 09	88	Dec 14, 09
Big Sandy Ry 1st 4s.....1944	4.55	4.71	92½	Oct 30, 08	87½	Oct 30, 09	88	Dec 14, 09
Boston & New York Air Line 1st 4s.....1955	4.55	4.71	92½	Oct 30, 08	87½	Oct 30, 09	88	Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	4.55	4.71	92½	Oct 30, 08	87½	Oct 30, 09	88	Dec 14, 09
Brooklyn & Montk 1st gtd 6s.....1911	4.99	4.89	103½	July 5, 06	99½	Sept 24, 07	101½	Dec 9, 08
do 1st 5s.....1911	4.99	4.89	103½	July 5, 06	99½	Sept 24, 07	101½	Dec 9, 08
Brunswick & Western 1st gtd g 4s.....1938	4.16	4.23	99½	Mar 30, 06	96½	June 1, 09	96½	June 1, 09
Buffalo N Y & Erie 1st 7s.....1916	6.03	4.33	122½	Feb 26, 06	113	Jan 7, 08	116½	Aug 26, 09
• Buffalo Rochester & Pitts gen g 5s.....1937	4.37	4.12	119½	July 16, 06	108	Mar 19, 08	114½	Dec 14, 09
do do cons mtge 4s.....1957	4.10	4.03	110½	July 1, 09	101½	Mar 17, 08	109½	Nov 18, 09
do do do registered.....	4.31	5.08	99½	Jan 4, 06	87½	Aug 18, 08	81½	Nov 10, 09
Buff & Susq R R 1st refunding g 4s.....1951	4.31	5.08	99½	Jan 4, 06	87½	Aug 18, 08	81½	Nov 10, 09
do registered.....	4.35	4.04	119½	Feb 23, 06	103½	Dec 5, 07	115	May 24, 09
Bur C R & N con 1st & coll trst g 5s.....1934	4.35	4.04	119½	Feb 23, 06	103½	Dec 5, 07	115	May 24, 09
do do registered.....	4.00	4.00	105	Aug 28, 06	99½	Mar 17, 09	100	Apr 29, 09
• Cairo Bridge g 4s.....1950	4.00	4.00	105	Aug 28, 06	99½	Mar 17, 09	100	Apr 29, 09
do registered.....	4.00	4.00	105	Aug 28, 06	99½	Mar 17, 09	100	Apr 29, 09
Canada Southern 1st mtge extd at 64.....1913	5.13	4.52	111	June 30, 08	104	Nov 1, 09	104½	Dec 14, 09
do 2d 5s.....1913	4.96	4.77	108½	Jan 18, 06	95½	Nov 27, 07	100½	Dec 1, 09
do do registered.....	5.00	4.98	105½	Jan 3, 06	100½	May 22, 07	100½	Oct 23, 07
Carbondale & Shawtn 1st g 4s.....1932	4.17	4.27	100	Aug 13, 08	96½	Oct 11, 09	98½	Oct 11, 09
Carolina Central 1st con g 4s.....1949	4.72	4.87	97	Mar 23, 06	85	July 27, 08	85	July 27, 08
Carthage & Adiron 1st gtd g 4s.....1951	4.10	4.11	97½	Apr 26, 09	97½	Apr 26, 09	97½	Apr 26, 09

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date						Last Sale	
			Highest			Lowest				
Ced Rap Ia Fls & Nw 1st gtd g 5s...1921									111	Nov 20, 05
Central Branch Ry 1st gtd g 4s.....1919	4.19	4.59	99	Jan 18, 06	85	Feb 17, 08	95	Dec 8, 09		
Central Branch Union Pac 1st g 4s...1948	4.50	4.63	95	Mar 20, 06	71	Dec 7, 07	88	Oct 25, 09		
Central of Georgia Ry 1st g 5s.....1945	4.29	4.12	121	Jan 16, 06	110	Mar 18, 07	116	Feb 18, 09		
do registered \$1,000 and \$5,000.....										
do con g 5s.....	4.62	4.53	114	Jan 19, 06	85	Nov 22, 07	108	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered \$1,000&\$5,000.....1945	4.51	4.43	113	Apr 17, 06	113	Apr 17, 06	113	Apr 17, 06		
do 1st pref inc g 5s.....	5.59	5.70	99	Mar 28, 06	55	Sept 30, 08	89	Dec 6, 09		
do Metpin Trust Co Ctfs of Dep.....1945			89	Dec 10, 09	78	Dec 4, 08	89	Dec 10, 09		
do 1st pref inc g 5s stamped.....	5.59	5.70	99	Mar 29, 06	65	Apr 6, 08	89	Dec 10, 09		
do Met Tst Co Ctfs of Dep stpd.....			90	June 28, 09	80	Apr 21, 09	90	June 28, 09		
do 2d pref inc g 5s.....1945	5.81	5.96	93	Apr 2, 06	44	Dec 14, 07	86	Dec 8, 09		
do Central Trust Co Ctfs of Dep.....			86	Nov 29, 09	45	Mar 11, 08	86	Dec 4, 09		
do 2d pref inc g 5s stamped.....	5.75	5.88	92	Apr 4, 06	44	Jan 7, 08	87	Nov 20, 09		
do Centl Tr Co Ctfs of Dep stpd.....			87	Nov 19, 09	40	May 4, 08	87	Nov 19, 09		
do 3d pref inc g 5s.....1945	5.81	5.96	91	Mar 20, 06	27	Feb 6, 08	86	Dec 3, 09		
do Manhtn Trust Co Ctfs of Dep.....			86	Dec 6, 09	31	Apr 20, 08	86	Dec 6, 09		
do 3d pref inc g 5s stamped.....	6.09	6.26	90	Apr 2, 06	27	Feb 21, 08	82	Nov 11, 09		
do Mhtn Tr Co Ctfs of Dep stpd.....	6.69		75	Nov 3, 09	33	Apr 11, 08	75	Nov 3, 09		
do Chattnga div pur my g 4s...1951	4.42	4.50	94	Apr 25, 06	87	Dec 11, 07	90	Sept 8, 09		
do Macon & Nor div 1st g 5s...1946	4.88	4.85	104	June 24, 08	100	Feb 11, 08	104	June 24, 08		
do Middle Ga & Atlantic div 5s...1947							110	Sept 5, 05		
do Mobile div 1st g 5s.....1946	4.54	4.43	110	May 7, 09	105	Dec 6, 07	110	May 7, 09		
● Central of New Jersey gen g 5s...1937	4.00	3.96	132	Jan 15, 06	113	Nov 18, 07	125	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered.....	4.03	3.99	131	Jan 10, 06	111	Nov 29, 07	121	Dec 13, 09		
Central Ohio Reorg 1st con g 4 1/2s...1930	4.37	4.28	103	June 18, 09	103	June 18, 09	103	June 18, 09		
Cent'l Pac 1st refundg gtd g 4s.....1949	4.13	4.17	102	Jan 11, 06	88	Nov 25, 07	90	Dec 14, 09		
do registered.....	4.13	4.17	99	Jan 26, 07	93	June 13, 07	90	Sept 15, 09		
do mtge g 3 1/2s.....1929	3.95	4.36	91	Jan 25, 09	75	Nov 22, 07	88	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered.....										
do Through S L 1st gtd g 4s...1954	4.35	4.41	99	Feb 9, 06	88	Feb 8, 08	92	Dec 1, 09		
do do registered.....										
Cent R R & Bkg Co of Ga col g 5s...1937	4.78	4.70	108	Jan 16, 07	92	Feb 29, 08	104	Dec 6, 09		
Central Vermont 1st mtg gtd g 4s...1920	4.49	5.40	90	Aug 23, 09	80	Apr 13, 09	69	Oct 8, 09		
Charleston & Savannah 1st g 7s...1936										
Chesapeake & Ohio g 6s.....1911	5.88	4.60	110	Mar 6, 06	101	June 1, 09	102	Sept 7, 09		
do gen fund & Im Mtge 5s.....1929	4.76	4.61	105	Oct 18, 09	100	Sept 8, 09	104	Dec 13, 09		
do do registered.....1929										
do 1st con g 5s.....1939	4.42	4.22	119	Feb 17, 06	101	Nov 7, 07	113	Dec 8, 09		
do do registered.....	4.41	4.19	116	June 6, 06	101	Dec 3, 07	113	Nov 9, 09		
do gen g 4 1/2s.....1992	4.38	4.38	104	Oct 8, 09	87	Nov 23, 07	102	Dec 13, 09		
do do registered.....	4.29	4.28	105	Apr 12, 06	104	May 13, 06	105	Apr 7, 09		
do R & A div 1st con g 4s.....1989	4.04	4.04	103	Nov 5, 06	90	July 17, 09	99	Dec 10, 09		
do do 2d con g 4s.....1989	4.12	4.13	97	Dec 7, 06	89	Apr 15, 08	97	Oct 20, 09		
do Potts Creek Brch 1st mtge 4s...1946	4.44	4.57	90	Jan 18, 09	90	Jan 18, 09	90	Jan 18, 09		
● Chic & Alton R R refdg g 3s.....1949	3.99	4.30	82	Jan 8, 06	58	Oct 30, 07	75	Dec 2, 09		
do do registered.....	3.91	4.18	78	Feb 27, 07	78	Feb 27, 07	78	Feb 27, 07		
Chic & Alton Ry 1st lien g 3 1/2s.....1950	4.73	4.99	75	Oct 9, 06	55	Nov 2, 07	74	Dec 14, 09		
do registered.....1950	4.79	5.07	73	Feb 16, 09	73	Feb 16, 09	73	Feb 16, 09		
● Chic Bur & Q Denver div 4s.....1922	3.94	3.86	102	July 19, 06	96	Oct 3, 07	101	Dec 14, 09		
● do Illinois div 3 1/2s.....1949	3.90	4.01	95	Jan 3, 06	82	Nov 14, 07	89	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered.....	3.89	3.99	91	Dec 2, 08	86	June 25, 08	91	Dec 2, 08		
● do Illinois div g 4s.....1949	3.98	3.97	106	Feb 15, 06	95	Nov 4, 07	100	Dec 13, 09		
do do registered.....	4.01	4.03	101	Nov 2, 08	98	Oct 22, 07	101	Nov 2, 08		
● do Iowa div sinkg fd 5s.....1919	4.75	4.35	106	May 29, 07	104	Apr 9, 07	105	Oct 14, 09		
● do Iowa div sinkg fd 4s.....1919	4.02	4.07	102	Mar 24, 06	96	Nov 7, 07	99	Dec 6, 09		
● do Nebraska Extension 4s.....1927	4.00	4.01	107	Feb 15, 06	94	Dec 4, 07	99	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered.....	4.00	4.00	104	May 8, 06	101	Mar 30, 09	100	Mar 30, 09		
do Southwestern div 4s.....1921	4.02	4.06	100	May 5, 09	90	Oct 12, 07	99	Dec 13, 09		
do coll 4s joint bonds.....1921	4.17	4.41	101	Jan 10, 06	82	Nov 4, 07	90	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered.....	4.18	4.48	101	Jan 19, 06	82	Oct 26, 07	95	Dec 14, 09		
do debenture 5s.....1913	4.92	4.19	107	Jan 18, 06	91	Nov 12, 07	101	Dec 2, 09		
● do gen 4s.....1958	4.03	4.04	103	Dec 28, 08	97	June 25, 08	99	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered.....										
Chic & East Il 4 1/2 ref & imp g.....1955	4.68	4.78	96	Mar 9, 06	82	Oct 15, 08	85	Dec 14, 09		
do registered.....										
● Chic & East Il 1st con g 6s.....1934	4.76	4.29	139	Jan 25, 06	115	Dec 20, 07	126	Dec 9, 09		
● do gen con 1st 5s.....1937	4.45	4.24	120	Apr 7, 06	102	Nov 18, 07	112	Nov 22, 09		
do do registered.....	4.39	4.15	118	Feb 26, 06	114	May 10, 09	114	May 10, 09		
Chicago & Erie 1st g 5s.....1982	4.39	4.36	122	Feb 7, 06	107	Nov 15, 07	114	Nov 18, 09		
Chic & Indiana Coal Ry 1st 5s.....1936	4.39	4.12	118	Feb 6, 06	106	Oct 3, 07	114	Nov 29, 09		
Chic Ind & Louisv refundg g 6s.....1947	4.66	4.43	137	Mar 20, 06	117	Mar 9, 08	128	Dec 2, 09		
do refunding g 5s.....1947	4.39	4.25	114	Feb 8, 09	105	Oct 22, 07	114	Nov 7, 09		
do Ind & Louisville 1st gtd 4s.....1950										
Chic Ind & So R R Co 70-yr 4s.....1956	4.19	4.22	95	Aug 25, 09	95	Aug 26, 09	95	Aug 26, 09		
Chic Mil & St Paul ter g 5s.....1914	4.80	4.05	105	Jan 31, 06	100	Oct 17, 07	104	Sept 9, 09		
● do gen g 4s series A.....1989	3.90	3.96	111	June 28, 06	98	Nov 23, 07	102	Dec 8, 09		
do do registered.....	3.88	3.88	104	Oct 25, 06	100	Oct 18, 07	103	Oct 30, 08		
● do gen g 3 1/2s series B.....1989	3.89	3.91	97	Jan 15, 06	82	Nov 13, 07	90	Dec 14, 09		
do do registered.....										
● do Chic & Lake Sup div g 5s...1921	4.62	4.13	109	May 13, 09	108	Oct 29, 09	108	Oct 29, 09		
● do Chic & Mo River div 5s.....1926	4.54	4.16	118	Feb 15, 06	109	Aug 15, 07	110	Oct 29, 09		
● do Chic & Pac div 6s.....1910	5.83		108	Apr 14, 06	101	June 8, 09	103	Nov 9, 09		
● do H & D div 1st 7s.....1910	6.98	6.76	113	June 30, 06	100	Nov 15, 09	100	Nov 27, 09		
● do do 1st 5s.....1910	5.00	5.00	101	Apr 4, 08	100	Nov 22, 09	100	Nov 22, 09		
● do Mineral Point div 5s.....1910	4.87	4.86	103	Mar 18, 07	95	Dec 2, 07	100	Oct 14, 09		

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	INCOME	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906 to Date		Last Sale.
			Highest	Lowest	
● Chic M & St P Stn Minn div 1st 6s 1916	6.00	6.00	108½ June 8, 06	100 Nov 9, 09	100 Nov 18, 09
● Chic Mil & St P Wis & Minn div g 5s 1921	4.62	4.13	113½ Feb 5, 06	104 Dec 13, 07	108½ Dec 14, 09
do 25 yr 4% bonds 1934	4.27	4.11	94 Nov 26, 09	93½ Dec 4, 09	93½ Dec 14, 09
do registered.					
● Chic & North Western con 7s 1915	6.19	4.10	126 Jan 24, 06	112 Dec 27, 07	113 Dec 3, 09
do extension 4s 1886-1926	4.00	4.00	105½ Jan 17, 06	98½ Sept 23, 07	100 Nov 19, 09
do do registered	3.98	3.95	104 Feb 8, 07	97 Sept 17, 07	100½ July 16, 09
● do gen g 3½s 1987	3.90	3.92	100½ Jan 9, 06	87 Dec 3, 07	89½ Dec 13, 09
do do registered	3.76	3.78	96 Nov 5, 06	89 Aug 8, 08	93½ Apr 7, 09
do sinking fund 6s 1879-1929	5.36	5.04	113 June 14, 06	107½ Apr 2, 08	112 Aug 5, 08
do do registered	5.39	5.10	114½ Feb 7, 06	106 Dec 12, 07	111½ Nov 8, 09
do sinking fund 5s 1879-1929	4.61	4.36	111 Feb 23, 06	104½ Oct 7, 07	109½ Nov 16, 09
do do registered	4.51	4.22	110½ Jan 20, 09	104 Nov 13, 07	110½ Jan 20, 09
Chic & North Western debentures 5s 1921	4.65	4.20	112½ Mar 2, 06	100 Nov 30, 07	107½ Sept 7, 09
do registered	4.91	4.82	103 June 14, 07	103 June 14, 07	103 June 14, 07
do sinking fund debent 5s 1933	4.55	4.31	117 Jan 26, 06	105 Dec 18, 07	110 Dec 13, 09
do do registered	4.63	4.46	117 Feb 8, 06	107 Mar 2, 08	108 July 27, 08
● Chic & Pac Wn 1st g 5s 1921	4.61	4.07	114½ Apr 17, 06	105 Nov 4, 07	108½ Dec 13, 09
● Chic Rock Island & Pac R R mtg 6s 1917	5.37	4.25	120½ Feb 21, 06	111½ Dec 3, 09	111½ Dec 3, 09
do do registered	5.29	4.64	119½ Mar 19, 06	113½ July 25, 09	113½ Aug 25, 09
● Chic Rock Island & Pac Ry gen g 4s 1988	4.02	4.02	103½ Jan 8, 06	88 Nov 23, 07	89½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered	4.04	4.01	102 Feb 5, 06	92 Sept 13, 07	99 Aug 31, 09
● do refunding g 4s 1934	4.39	4.61	97 Jan 31, 06	80 Nov 15, 07	91½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered	4.35	4.53	92 Mar 1, 09	85 Apr 27, 08	92 July 27, 09
do col tr ser H 4s 1910					97 July 14, 04
do do do I 1911					97½ May 26, 05
do do do J 1912	4.12	5.09	97 June 4, 09	92½ Nov 7, 06	97 June 4, 09
do do do K 1913	4.17	5.27	96 Apr 12, 09	96 Apr 12, 09	96 Dec 2, 09
do do do L 1914					96½ May 26, 05
do do do M 1915	4.22	4.99	94½ Aug 17, 09	90½ Jan 17, 07	94½ Aug 17, 09
do do do N 1916	4.23	4.93	95½ July 6, 09	93½ Feb 18, 09	94½ Oct 14, 09
do do do O 1917	4.21	4.99	95½ July 6, 09	89½ May 1, 06	93½ Aug 9, 09
do do do P 1918	4.28	4.90	93½ Aug 26, 09	84 May 13, 07	93½ Aug 26, 09
Chic Rock Island & Pac R R 4s 2002	4.94	4.96	82½ May 14, 09	49½ Nov 19, 07	80½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered	4.94	5.19	80 July 15, 09	62½ Jan 4, 08	80 July 15, 09
do coll trust g 5s 1913	4.87	4.34	102½ Dec 2, 09	59 Nov 21, 07	102½ Dec 14, 09
Chicago St L & New Orleans g 5s 1951	4.18	4.03	123½ Mar 9, 06	106 Dec 26, 07	119½ Oct 18, 09
do registered	4.21	4.07	119 Feb 5, 09	118½ June 14, 09	118½ June 14, 09
do g 3½s 1951	3.89	3.99	90 Feb 2, 09	88½ Feb 25, 07	90 Oct 6, 09
do do registered					
do Memphis div 1st g 4s 1951	4.06	4.07	101½ Aug 20, 06	97 Dec 12, 07	100 Mar 31, 08
do do registered					
Chic St L & Pitts 1st con g 5s 1932	4.29	3.91	122 Jan 15, 06	109 Jan 21, 08	116½ May 13, 09
do registered					
● Chic St Pl Minn & Om con 6s 1930	4.73	4.04	136 Feb 13, 06	118 Nov 14, 07	126½ Dec 14, 09
● do con 6s reduced to 3½s 1930					93 Dec 19, 03
● Chicago St Paul & Min 1st g 6s 1913	4.72	2.47	135½ Feb 28, 06	119 Dec 10, 07	127 Nov 19, 09
Chic & Westn Indiana gen g 6s 1932	5.43	5.21	115 Oct 16, 07	109½ June 6, 07	110½ Dec 8, 09
do con 50-yr 4s 1952	4.29	4.35	100 Dec 31, 08	91 Apr 22, 08	93½ Dec 1, 09
do do registered					
Chic & West Michigan Ry 5s 1921	4.76	4.47	106½ July 9, 09	105 May 15, 09	105 Aug 30, 09
Choc Oklahoma & Gif gen g 5s 1919	4.94	4.84	106½ Jan 3, 06	102 Aug 25, 08	102 Aug 25, 08
do con g 5s 1952	4.49	4.40	111½ Aug 16, 09	104½ Nov 16, 07	111½ Aug 16, 09
Cin Day & Ironton 1st gtd g 5s 1941	4.61	4.50	112 Jan 25, 06	95 Jan 14, 09	108½ Dec 10, 09
Cin Finlay & Ft W 1st gtd g 4s 1923					
Cin Ham & Day 2d g 4½s 1937					112½ Oct 10, 00
● Cin Ind St Louis & Chic con 6s 1920	5.66	5.30	106 Apr 23, 09	106 Apr 23, 09	106 Apr 23, 09
● do 1st g 4s 1936	4.06	4.09	103½ Jan 31, 06	85 Dec 18, 07	98½ Nov 24, 09
do do registered	4.08	4.12	103 Feb 5, 06	95 Aug 14, 07	98 Aug 13, 09
Cin Ind & Wn 1st & ref gtd g 4s 1953	4.60		91 Mar 27, 06	70 July 10, 08	87 Nov 18, 09
Cin Leb & Nor 1st con gtd g 4s 1942	3.96	3.95	101 May 10, 09	101 May 10, 09	101 May 10, 09
Cin San & Cleve con 1st g 5s 1928	4.59	4.27	115 Jan 10, 06	106½ Sept 11, 07	109½ Sept 15, 09
Clearfield & Mahoning 1st gtd g 5s 1943	4.85	4.82	103 July 1, 08	103 July 1, 08	103 July 1, 08
Clev C C & Ind con 7s 1914	6.28	4.42	123 Jan 29, 06	110½ Nov 23, 07	111½ July 22, 08
do con sinking fund 7s 1914					
do gen con g 6s 1934	4.80	4.32	135 Jan 29, 06	120 Apr 7, 08	125 Nov 1, 09
do do registered					
Clev Cin Chic & St L gen g 4s 1993	4.11	4.12	105½ Feb 1, 06	89½ Nov 19, 07	97½ Dec 8, 09
do Cairo div 1st g 4s 1939	4.23	4.33	101½ Dec 4, 06	94½ Aug 3, 09	94½ Aug 16, 09
do Cin Wab & Mich div 1st g 4s 1921	4.23	4.24	101½ Mar 1, 06	94 Apr 6, 09	94½ Nov 29, 09
do St Louis div 1st coll trust g 4s 1990	4.21	4.22	103 Jan 22, 06	70½ Oct 25, 07	95 Nov 30, 09
do do registered	4.48	4.19	96 Dec 7, 07	91 Oct 8, 07	96 Dec 7, 07
do Springfield & Col div 1st g 4s 1940	4.17	4.23	92 Feb 19, 08	92 Feb 19, 08	92 Feb 19, 08
do White W Val div 1st g 4s 1940	4.11	4.17	98 Sept 19, 06	96 Aug 30, 06	98 Sept 19, 06
Clev Lorain & Wheel con 1st g 5s 1933	4.42	4.14	115½ Mar 29, 06	109½ June 29, 07	113 Oct 4, 09
Clev & Mahoning Valley g 5s 1938					116½ Jan 28, 06
do registered					
Cleve & Marietta 1st gtd g 4½s 1935					110 Jan 19, 05
● Cleve & Port gen gtd g 4½s ser A 1942	4.06	3.82	110½ Jan 19, 09	110½ Jan 19, 09	110½ Jan 19, 09
● do do series B 1942			109½ July 6, 09	109½ July 6, 09	109½ July 6, 09
● do do do int redu to 3½% 1948	3.65	3.69	96 Aug 24, 09	96 Aug 24, 09	96 Aug 24, 09
● do do 8½s series C 1948	3.65	3.69	96 Aug 24, 09	96 Aug 24, 09	96 Aug 24, 09
● do do 8½s series D 1950	3.94	4.06	90 May 22, 08	90 May 22, 08	90 May 22, 08

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sale
			Highest		Lowest		
Coal River Ry 1st mtge gtd 4s. 1945	4.48	4.62	90½Feb	5, 09	88½July	27, 09	89½Nov 17, 09
Colorado Midland Ry 1st g 4s. 1947	4.94	5.14	87½Apr	18, 09	55 Nov	20, 07	97 Dec 14, 09
Colorado & Southern 1st g 4s. 1929	4.12	4.23	99½Dec	19, 08	75 Nov	21, 07	97½Dec 14, 09
do ref & extended mtge 4½s. 1935	4.62	4.66	100½Feb	19, 09	73 Mar	5, 08	97½Dec 13, 09
do do registered.							
Colum & Greenville 1st g 6s. 1916	5.50	4.49	111 Feb	15, 07	109 June	17, 09	109 June 17, 09
Col Conn & Ter 1st gtd g 5s. 1922							109½Feb 20, 05
Col & Hocking Valley 1st ext g 4s. 1948	4.05	4.06	101½Feb	21, 06	96 Dec	1, 08	98½May 25, 09
Colum & Tol R R Co 1st mtge ext 4s. 1955	4.03	4.04	101½Oct	10, 06	95 Dec	19, 07	99½Feb 19, 09
Conn & Passumpsic Rivers 1st g 4s. 1943							102 Dec 18, 95
Consolidated Ry Co non-conv 3, 3½ & 4½ 1930							
do registered.							
do non-conv deb 4s. 1954							
do do registered.							
do non-conv deb 4s. 1955							
do do registered.							
do non-conv deb 4s. 1955							
do do registered.							
do non-conv deb 4s. 1956							
do do registered.							
Craig Valley 1st g 5s. 1940	4.55	4.41	112 Feb	28, 06	107½Jan	27, 09	110 May 11, 09
Cuba R R Co 1st mtge 50-yr g 5s. 1952	5.26	5.30	95 Jan	5, 09	91 Apr	23, 08	95 Jan 5, 09
• Dakota & Great Southern g 5s. 1916	4.79	4.22	110½June	18, 06	104½Feb	11, 08	104½Aug 14, 09
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd g 5s. 1940	4.76	4.69	110 Mar	4, 09	102½Apr	14, 08	105 Oct 22, 09
• Delaware & Hudson 1st Penn div 7s 1917	4.82	4.05	133 Feb	18, 06	120 Sept	21, 09	120 Sept 21, 09
do registered.							149 Aug 5, 01
do 10-yr conv deb coupon 4s. 1916	3.93	3.69	112½Nov	22, 06	88 Nov	21, 07	101½Dec 13, 09
do 1st lien equipt 15-yr g 4½s. 1922	4.39	4.26	104½Nov	6, 08	96 Jan	9, 08	102 Dec 3, 09
do 1st & ref mtge 4s. 1943	3.98	3.97	103 June	3, 09	100½Nov	23, 09	100½Dec 14, 09
do registered.	3.91	3.88	102½May	5, 09	102½May	5, 09	102½May 5, 09
Del Riv R R & Bge 1st gtd g 4s. 1936							
Den & Rio Grande 1st con g 4s. 1936	4.15	4.22	101½June	6, 06	88 Nov	22, 07	96½Dec 9, 09
do con g 4½s. 1936	4.33	4.21	108 Mar	24, 06	98 Jan	13, 08	104 Nov 28, 09
do improvement g 5s. 1928	4.87	4.78	109 Feb	14, 06	94 June	25, 08	102½Nov 22, 09
do 1st & refunding 5s. 1955	5.31	5.34	96½Aug	9, 09	92½Jan	28, 09	94½Dec 14, 09
Des Moin & Ft Dge 1st gtd g 4s. 1935	4.37	4.57	97½Jan	30, 06	91½Oct	19, 09	91½Oct 19, 09
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g 5s. 1917							110 Sept 30, 04
Detroit & Mack 1st lien g 4s. 1995	4.21	4.22	100 Jan	11, 06	92 Mar	20, 07	92 Dec 7, 09
do g 4s. 1995	4.30	4.31	96½Mar	23, 06	80 Jan	3, 08	92½Dec 8, 09
Det Southn O Southn div 1st g 4s. 1941	5.37	5.38	93½Jan	24, 06	70 Sept	24, 09	74½Dec 9, 09
Dul Missabe & Nor Ry gen mge 5s. 1943	4.72	4.64	106 Dec	9, 09	106 Dec	9, 09	106 Dec 9, 09
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s. 1937	4.48	4.29	116 Jan	27, 09	102 Jan	8, 08	111½June 30, 09
do registered.	4.80	4.73	112½Feb	13, 06	106½Mar	13, 08	106½Mar 13, 08
do 2nd 6s. 1916							
Duluth Short Line 1st gtd 5s. 1916							
Duluth So Shore & Atlantic g 5s. 1937	4.55	4.37	118½Apr	12, 06	107½Mar	9, 08	110 Oct 28, 09
Eastn Ry Minn Northn div 1st g 4s. 1948	4.07	4.09	101½May	20, 09	98½Oct	28, 09	98½Oct 28, 09
do registered.							
East Tenn reorganiztn lien g 5s. 1938	4.67	4.56	116½Feb	7, 06	97 Apr	28, 08	107 Apr 27, 09
do registered.							
East Tenn V & Ga divisnl g 5s. 1930	4.53	4.25	116 May	24, 06	100 July	7, 08	110 Dec 2, 09
do con 1st g 5s. 1956	4.45	4.38	119½Mar	29, 06	100½Nov	15, 07	112½Dec 14, 09
Elgin Joilet & Eastern 1st g 5s. 1941	4.46	4.30	119½Feb	21, 06	106½May	7, 08	112 Nov 22, 09
Elmira Cort & Nn 1st pfd 6s. 1914	5.36	4.30	113½Jan	22, 06	113½Jan	22, 06	113½Jan 22, 06
do gtd g 5s. 1914	4.99	4.94	105½Jan	5, 06	100½Sept	7, 09	100½Sept 7, 09
Erie 1st ext g 4s. 1947	3.96	3.95	107½Jan	30, 06	92 Nov	26, 07	101 Nov 15, 09
do 2d ext g 5s. 1919	4.71	4.23	114½Feb	23, 06	99 Dec	9, 07	106½Oct 11, 09
do 3d ext g 4½s. 1923	4.32	4.09	109½Aug	8, 06	93½Mar	2, 08	104½Oct 30, 09
do 4th ext g 5s. 1920	4.67	4.20	115½Jan	24, 06	104 May	4, 08	107 Nov 26, 09
do 5th ext g 4s. 1928	4.12	4.23	102 July	22, 06	91 Dec	9, 07	97 Jan 26, 09
do 1st con g 7s. 1920	5.80	4.55	134½Feb	19, 06	117 Apr	22, 08	121 Dec 14, 09
do 1st con g funded 7s. 1920	5.65	4.48	133 Feb	1, 06	120 Jan	11, 08	124 Aug 8, 08
Erie R R 1st con g 4s prior bds. 1996	4.62	4.64	102 Jan	12, 06	80 June	17, 08	86½Dec 14, 09
do registered.	4.88	4.90	100½Apr	19, 06	80½Dec	11, 07	82 Nov 22, 09
do 1st con gen lien g 4s. 1996	5.20	5.21	93½Jan	16, 06	56 Feb	25, 08	77 Dec 14, 09
do do registered.	4.71	4.72	91 Oct	9, 06	85½Feb	18, 07	85½Feb 18, 07
do Penn coli trst g 4s. 1951	4.65	4.78	98 Jan	29, 06	67½Apr	7, 08	86 Dec 11, 09
do registered.							
do 50-yr conv g 4s Ser A. 1952	4.85	5.01	109½Jan	20, 06	44 Feb	27, 08	82½Dec 14, 09
do do do Ser B. 1953	5.12	5.63	87 Feb	8, 07	40 Mar	12, 08	73½Dec 14, 09
do do registered.							
• Erie & Pitt gen gtd g 3½s ser B. 1940	3.85	3.99	96½Jan	2, 06	92 Apr	8, 07	92 Apr 8, 07
• do do series C. 1940							98½Apr 4, 05
• Evan H & Nashville 1st g 6s. 1919	5.38	4.60	113½May	8, 07	110 Dec	7, 06	111½Oct 4, 09
Evansville & Ind 1st con gtd 6s. 1926	5.26	4.74	118 Jan	22, 06	108 June	4, 08	114 Oct 15, 09
Evansville & Terre H 1st cong 6s. 1921	5.22	4.38	118 Aug	24, 06	112 Jan	2, 08	115 Dec 2, 09
do 1st gen g 5s. 1942	4.84	4.80	109½Apr	17, 06	90 Dec	16, 07	103½Aug 27, 09
do Mount Vernon 1st g 6s. 1923							114 Apr 19, 05
do Sullivan Co Breh 1st g 5s. 1930	5.32	5.46	106½Jan	23, 06	95 June	2, 08	95 June 2, 08
• Fargo & So assumed g 6s. 1924							137½July 18, 99
Flint & Pere Marquette g 6s. 1920	5.36	4.64	118 Feb	14, 06	110 Aug	15, 08	113 Aug 19, 09
do 1st con g 5s. 1939	4.69	4.59	110½Jan	19, 06	100½Apr	13, 07	106½Nov 16, 09
do Pt Huron div 1st g 5s. 1939	4.67	4.57	111½Jan	19, 06	100½May	8, 08	107 Aug 20, 09

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date		Last Sale
			Highest	Lowest	
Fla Cent & Peninsular 1st g 5s.....1918	4.68	4.27	109¼Apr 25, 06	107¼July 12, 06	107¼Aug 4, 06
do 1st land grant ext g 5s.....1930					
do cons g 5s.....1943					109¼Mar 3, 05
Fort St Union Depot Co 1st g 4½s.....1941					105 Mar 11, 98
Ft Worth & Den City 1st g 6s.....1921	5.29	4.52	117¼Feb 1, 09	98¼Dec 2, 07	113¼Dec 10, 09
Ft Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 4s.....1928	4.65	5.17	91 Feb 28, 06	73 Nov 20, 07	86 Nov 22, 09
Gal H & H of 1882 1st 5s.....1913	5.18	5.85	105¼Jan 3, 07	90 Dec 14, 07	97 July 2, 09
Gal Harrisburg & S A 1st g 6s.....1910	5.93	4.71	106 Feb 21, 06	101¼Feb 8, 09	101¼Apr 30, 09
do Mex & Pac div 1st g 5s.....1931	4.50	4.22	112 Apr 12, 09	104 Oct 18, 07	111¼Apr 26, 09
Georgia & Alabama 1st con 5s.....1945	4.69	4.63	111¼Mar 7, 06	92 Mar 28, 08	106¼June 25, 09
Ga Car & Nthn 1st gtd g 5s.....1929	4.81	4.69	106 Feb 25, 09	102 Oct 9, 08	104 Nov 26, 09
Georgia Midland Ry Co 1st 3s.....1946	4.62	5.15	82 Nov 6, 08	34 Mar 30, 09	65 Nov 3, 09
Georgia Pacific Ry 1st g 6s.....1922	5.31	4.62	123 Jan 17, 06	104 Nov 26, 07	113 Dec 2, 09
Gila Val G & Nthn 1st gtd g 5s.....1924	4.77	4.56	108¼July 12, 06	101¼May 28, 08	104¼Sept 8, 09
Gouv & Oswegatch 1st gtd g 5s.....1942					
Gr Rap & Ind ext 1st gtd g 4½s.....1941	4.31	4.24	108¼Feb 6, 06	103¼July 29, 08	104¼Oct 29, 09
Gray's Point Term 1st gtd g 5s.....1947	5.01	5.01	101¼Apr 18, 07	101¼Apr 18, 07	101¼Apr 18, 07
Greenbrier Ry 1st gtd g 4s.....1940	4.24	4.34	99¼Feb 2, 06	85 Sept 14, 08	91¼Nov 6, 08
Gulf & Ship Isl 1st ref & term g 5s.....1952	5.24	5.27	105¼June 6, 06	93 Nov 8, 07	95¼Oct 21, 09
do registered.....					
•Hannibal & St Joseph con 6s.....1911	5.88	4.60	112¼Jan 12, 06	98 Dec 5, 07	102 Nov 29, 09
do registered.....					
Hocking Valley Ry 1st con g 4½s.....1999	4.36	4.37	110 Apr 2, 06	94 Nov 26, 07	103¼Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	4.51	4.51	103 Nov 20, 06	99 Oct 5, 07	100¼Sept 2, 08
•Housatonic R con g 5s.....1937	4.25	3.96	125 Feb 6, 06	112 Mar 9, 08	118¼Dec 10, 08
Housn East & West Tex 1st g 5s.....1938	4.76	4.66	105¼May 25, 09	100 Jan 10, 08	104¼May 13, 09
do 1st gtd g 5s redeemable.....1933	4.83	4.75	105¼Jan 20, 06	103¼July 12, 06	103¼Apr 29, 09
Houston & T C 1st g 5s int gtd.....1937	4.55	4.38	112¼Dec 24, 06	109¼Aug 21, 06	110 Dec 9, 09
Hous & T C con g 6s int gtd.....1912	5.48	2.68	115 Sept 14, 06	107¼Nov 11, 07	109¼Nov 11, 09
do gen 4s interest gtd.....1921	4.28	4.74	99¼Jan 18, 06	83¼Dec 24, 07	93¼Dec 14, 09
do Waco & Nwn div 1st g 6s.....1930	5.32	4.74	116 Dec 20, 06	116 Dec 20, 06	116 Dec 20, 06
•Illinois Central 1st g 4s.....1951	3.83	3.78	109¼Sept 4, 06	97 Dec 12, 07	104¼Nov 5, 09
do registered.....	3.77	3.72	107¼Apr 26, 07	107¼Apr 26, 07	107¼Apr 26, 07
do 1st g 3½s.....1951	3.89	4.00	101¼May 4, 06	87 June 8, 08	90 Sept 13, 09
do do registered.....	3.72	3.80	95¼July 12, 06	91¼Aug 3, 08	94 Sept 13, 08
do extended 1st g 3½s.....1951	3.74	3.81	100¼Jan 19, 06	93¼May 24, 09	93¼May 24, 09
do do registered.....					
•Ill Cent 1st g 3s sterling £500,000.....1951	3.75	3.98	80 July 15, 09	80 July 15, 09	80 July 15, 09
do do registered.....					
do collat trust g 4s.....1952	3.92	3.90	107¼Feb 26, 06	97 Oct 12, 07	102 Sept 24, 09
do do registered.....	4.04	4.05	99 June 10, 09	98 May 1, 07	99 June 10, 09
do do mtge 4s.....1955	4.04	4.05	100¼May 10, 09	98¼Aug 30, 09	99 Dec 14, 09
do registered.....					
do purchased lines 1st 3½s.....1952					
do registered.....					
do col. trust g 4s L N O & T.....1953	3.98	3.98	106¼Feb 13, 06	96 Nov 22, 07	100¼Nov 29, 09
do registered.....	4.00	4.00	100 July 1, 09	97 May 1, 07	100 July 1, 09
do Litchfield div 1st g 3s.....1951	3.80	4.04	79¼June 2, 09	79¼June 2, 09	79¼June 2, 09
do Louisv div & term g 3½s.....1953	3.91	4.01	93¼Nov 17, 06	85 Feb 5, 08	89 Dec 11, 09
do do registered.....	3.98	4.09	88 Mar 11, 09	87¼Jan 27, 09	88 Mar 11, 09
do Middle div registered 5s.....1921					123 May 24, 99
do Omaha div 1st g 3s.....1951	3.80	4.04	79 Apr 15, 09	78¼Apr 10, 06	79 Apr 15, 09
do St Louis div & term g 3s.....1951	3.86	4.10	82¼Feb 7, 06	76¼May 8, 08	79¼Dec 15, 08
do do registered.....					
do do g 3½s.....1951	3.92	4.04	94¼Jan 11, 09	82¼Oct 8, 07	89¼Dec 9, 09
do do do registered.....					101¼Oct 23, 99
do Springfield div 1st g 3½s.....1951					100 Nov 7, 00
do do registered.....					
do Western Line 1st g 4s.....1951	4.17	4.20	107¼Jan 26, 06	97¼Aug 13, 07	100¼May 19, 09
do do registered.....					
Ind Bloomington & W 1st pfd 4s.....1940	4.30	4.41	95 May 1, 08	94 May 26, 08	94 July 1, 08
Indiana Decatur & Wn 1st g 5s.....1935	4.76	4.66	108¼Jan 30, 06	90 Aug 4, 08	105 Dec 11, 09
do 1st gtd g 5s.....1935					107¼Dec 18, 02
Indiana Illinois & Iowa 1st g 4s.....1950	4.10	4.13	100 Jan 17, 06	93¼May 14, 07	97¼Oct 27, 09
Internatl & Gt Northern 1st g 6s.....1919	5.48	4.79	120 Jan 17, 06	101 Nov 21, 07	109¼Dec 7, 09
do 2d g 5s.....1909	4.97	3.73	103¼June 11, 09	73 Mar 24, 08	100¼Aug 6, 09
do Farmer's Ln & T Cts of Dep.....			108 Oct 19, 09	79 Aug 11, 08	97 Dec 14, 09
do 3d g 4s.....1921			80 May 26, 06	48 June 10, 09	48 June 10, 09
Iowa Central 1st g 5s.....1928	4.74	4.65	115 Feb 6, 06	100 Nov 11, 07	105¼Dec 14, 09
do refunding g 4s.....1951	5.26	5.48	88 Jan 12, 06	70 Jan 10, 08	76 Dec 14, 09
Kal Allegan & G R 1st gtd c 5s.....1938					
Kanawha & Mich 1st gtd g 4s.....1930	4.37	4.38	99¼Jan 22, 06	80 Nov 16, 07	91¼Dec 7, 09
do 2nd mtge 20 yr 5s.....1927					
Kan Cy Ft Sct & Mem R R con g 6s.....1928	5.07	4.41	121 June 20, 06	110 Dec 3, 07	118¼Dec 9, 09
Kan Cy Ft Sct & Mem Ry ref gtd g 4s.....1936	4.83	5.19	87¼Jan 18, 06	61 Nov 16, 07	82¼Dec 11, 09
do registered.....					78¼Jan 14, 04
K Cy & M R & B Co 1st gtd g 5s.....1929					
Kansas City & Pacific 1st g 4s.....1930	4.40	4.41	96¼Apr 16, 06	87 Apr 11, 08	91 Nov 29, 09
Kansas City Southern 1st g 3s.....1950	4.08	4.42	75¼Jan 5, 06	55 Nov 2, 07	73¼Dec 14, 09
do registered.....					63¼Oct 16, 00
do ref & imp mtge 5s.....1950	4.99	4.99	100¼Dec 13, 09	100¼Dec 14, 09	100¼Dec 18, 09

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date						Last Sale
			Highest			Lowest			
Kentucky Central g 4s.....1987	4.12	4.13	101	Feb 21,	06	88	July 27,	08	97 Nov 15, 09
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s.....1923	4.76	4.51	111½	Mar 3,	06	95	Dec 18,	07	105 Oct 28, 09
do small.....	4.61	4.31	110½	Mar 3,	06	110½	Mar 3,	06	110½ Mar 3, 06
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g 6s.....1925	5.07	4.40	122½	Jan 4,	06	107	July 15,	08	118½ May 27, 08
• L & C & Dav 1st 5s.....1919	4.67	4.14	113½	Jan 27,	06	106½	July 30,	07	107 Aug 25, 08
Lake Erie & Western 1st g 5s.....1937	4.39	4.14	119	Feb 9,	06	106½	Feb 26,	08	114 Dec 7, 09
do 2d g 5s.....1941	4.67	4.58	113½	Jan 11,	06	100	Feb 26,	08	107 Nov 13, 09
Lake Shore collat g 3½s.....1908	4.34	4.37	93	Jan 24,	06	73	Nov 29,	07	80½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.43	4.46	91½	Jan 18,	06	72½	Nov 30,	07	79 Dec 10, 09
• Lake Shore & Mich So g 3½s.....1997	3.81	3.83	101½	Feb 28,	06	83	July 27,	07	91½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	3.80	3.82	99½	Jan 23,	06	83	Nov 6,	07	90½ Oct 18, 09
do debenture g 4s.....1928	4.22	4.41	101½	Jan 9,	06	83	Nov 26,	07	94½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....1928	4.21	4.40	98½	Nov 2,	06	81½	Nov 26,	07	94½ Nov 29, 09
do 25-year 4s.....1931	4.25	4.43	96½	Feb 8,	09	95	July 27,	07	94½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered... ..1931	4.27	4.47	95	July 7,	09	91	July 12,	07	93½ Nov 12, 09
Lehigh & Hudson River gen gtd g 5s1920									
Lehigh & N Y 1st gtd g 4s.....1945	4.13	4.18	97	May 29,	08	95½	Nov 12,	06	96½ Sept 30, 09
do registered.....									
Lehigh Valley N Y 1st gtd g 4½s....1940	4.24	4.13	111½	June 29,	06	107½	July 27,	07	106½ Dec 13, 09
do registered.....	4.21	4.10	107	Aug 26,	09	106	May 8,	07	107 Aug 26, 09
Lehigh Vly (Penn) gen con g 4s.....2003	4.10	4.11	98½	Apr 24,	06	87	Nov 6,	07	97½ Oct 30, 09
do registered.....									
Lehigh Vly Ter Ry 1st gtd g 5s.....1941	4.22	4.12	120½	Mar 22,	06	106	Nov 21,	07	115½ Oct 20, 09
do registered.....									100½ Oct 18, 99
Leroy & Caney Val A L 1st g 5s.....1926									110 Mar 13, 05
Long Dock con g 6s.....1955	4.74	4.30	135½	Feb 23,	06	121	Jan 7,	08	126½ Oct 6, 09
Long Island 1st con g 5s.....1931	4.44	4.11	117	Mar 19,	06	105	Jan 7,	08	112½ Nov 29, 09
do 1st con g 4s.....1931									
do gen g 4s.....1938	4.09	4.14	102½	Jan 30,	06	82	Dec 20,	07	97½ Dec 14, 09
do Ferry g 4½s.....1922	4.48	4.45	102	Nov 30,	08	100½	Feb 1,	09	100½ Apr 2, 09
do g 4s.....1932									99½ Oct 28, 04
do unified g 4.....1949	4.24	4.31	101½	Jan 3,	06	81	Jan 2,	08	94½ Dec 14, 09
do deb g 5s.....1934	4.79	4.70	104½	Dec 10,	08	104½	Dec 10,	08	104½ Dec 10, 08
do gtd refunding g 4s.....1949	4.08	4.10	102½	Jan 30,	06	86	Dec 9,	07	98 Dec 7, 09
do do registered.....	4.06	4.05	99	Mar 19,	06	99	Mar 19,	06	99 Mar 19, 06
L I R R N So bch 1st con gtd 5s.....1932	4.62	4.46	109	Nov 23,	06	109	Nov 23,	06	109 Nov 28, 06
Louisiana & Arkan Ry 1st 5s.....1927	5.18	5.30	105	Jan 26,	06	96	Aug 13,	09	96½ Nov 16, 09
Louisiana Western 1st 6s.....1921									
• Louisville Cin & Lex g 4½s.....1931	4.20	4.00	107½	Feb 19,	09	103½	Jan 13,	08	107½ June 24, 09
Lo & Jefferville Bge Co gtd g 4s.....1945	4.26	4.34	100½	Feb 2,	06	91½	Jan 14,	08	94 Nov 17, 09
• Louis & Nash gen g 6s.....1930	5.11	4.65	120½	Jan 24,	06	112	Nov 19,	07	117½ Dec 13, 09
• do gold 5s.....1937	4.39	4.14	121½	Feb 19,	06	108½	Mar 14,	07	114 Nov 17, 09
• do unified g 4s.....1940	4.01	4.02	104½	Jan 9,	06	92	Oct 30,	07	98½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.00	4.00	101½	July 8,	06	100	Apr 21,	06	100 May 25, 09
do sinking fund g 6s.....1910	5.97	4.98	105	June 17,	08	100½	Dec 3,	09	100½ Dec 3, 09
do collateral trust g 5s.....1931	4.55	4.29	115½	Jan 5,	06	102	May 26,	08	110 Oct 30, 09
do Atl Knox & Cin div 4s.....1955	4.28	4.38	96½	Mar 9,	09	86	Feb 19,	08	93½ Nov 23, 09
do do registered.....									
do Pensacola div g 6s.....1920	5.42	4.69	107½	Aug 8,	06	107½	Aug 8,	06	107½ Aug 8, 06
do St Louis div 1st g 6s.....1921	5.19	4.50	120½	Mar 6,	06	117	May 27,	07	117 May 27, 07
do do 2d g 3s.....1980	4.23	4.32	72½	Feb 28,	07	71	May 13,	09	71 May 13, 09
Louisville & Nashville collateral g 4s1952	4.38	4.46	95½	Jan 19,	06	74	Mar 10,	08	91½ Dec 13, 09
do registered.....									
L & N & Mob & Montg 1st g 4½s....1945	4.43	4.51	110	Feb 23,	06	97½	June 24,	08	92 Nov 16, 08
L & Nash Southn Mon Joint 4s.....1952	4.35	4.42	98	July 25,	06	79½	July 8,	08	91½ Nov 30, 09
do registered.....									95 Feb 6, 05
Louisv New Alb & Chic 1st 6s.....1910	5.99	5.87	108½	Feb 9,	06	100	Jan 9,	08	100½ Nov 26, 09
Mahoning Coal R R 1st 5s.....1934	4.65	4.52	125½	Mar 5,	06	109	Oct 15,	07	109 Oct 15, 07
Manhattan Ry of N Y con g 4s...1990	4.11	4.12	103½	Jan 22,	06	88	Nov 20,	07	97½ Dec 6, 09
{ do registered.....									104 Apr 5, 05
{ do stamped tax exempt.....	4.03	4.03	100½	Dec 30,	08	96½	July 22,	08	99½ Dec 14, 09
{ do registered.....									
Manitoba S W colonization g 5s.....1934									
Manitowc G Bay & Nw 1st gtd 3½s.1941	3.87	4.04	90½	Sept 14,	09	90½	Sept 14,	09	90½ Sept 14, 09
do do registered.....									
McKeespt & B Ver 1st g 6s.....1918									
Mc Min Man Win & Ala 1st 6s.....1917									116½ Mar 9, 05
Mexican Centl (Ltd) con g 4s.....1911	4.19	3.44	96½	June 3,	09	71	Nov 26,	07	95½ Dec 14, 09
do 1st con income g 3s.....1939			28½	Dec 14,	06	11	Oct 30,	07	24 Dec 11, 09
do Central Trust Co Ctls of dep....			28½	May 22,	09	15½	May 12,	08	26 Oct 8, 09
do 2d con inc g 3s Cen Tr Ctls.1939			25½	Apr 29,	09	14	July 28,	08	25½ Apr 29, 09
do equip & coll g 5s.....1917									
do do 2d series g 5s.....1919									
Mexican Internatl 1st con g 4s.....1977	5.00	5.05	80	July 30,	09	80	July 30,	09	80 July 30, 09
do stamped guaranteed.....			80	Feb 5,	08	80	Feb 5,	08	80 Feb 5, 08

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sale	
			Highest		Lowest			
Mexican Northern 1st g 6s..... 1910	5.96	5.66	101	Apr 28, 09	100%	May 4, 09	100%	May 4, 09
do registered..... 1908	4.38	4.40	91	Feb 6, 06	72	Nov 25, 07	80	Dec 3, 09
Mich Cent col g 3½s..... 1908	4.43	4.46	90½	Jan 17, 06	71	Nov 29, 07	79	Nov 17, 09
do registered..... 1931	4.35	3.95	120	Jan 3, 06	105	Dec 18, 07	115	Oct 26, 09
Michigan Central 5s..... 1931	4.25	3.86	119	June 12, 06	119	June 12, 06	119	June 12, 06
do do registered..... 1940	4.05	4.07	104½	Mar 23, 06	98½	Oct 28, 09	98½	Oct 28, 09
do do do registered..... 1940	3.76	3.84	98	Dec 9, 09	98	Dec 9, 09	98	Dec 9, 09
do g 3½s sec by 1st mg on J L & S..... 1908	4.08	4.12	94½	Dec 26, 06	94½	Dec 26, 06	94½	Dec 26, 06
do 1st g 3½s..... 1952	3.93	4.05	98½	Feb 16, 06	88	Apr 21, 08	89	Dec 1, 09
do 20-year debenture 4s..... 1929	4.30	4.55	93½	Nov 16, 09	91½	Oct 19, 09	93	Dec 13, 09
do do registered..... 1910	5.97	4.98	109½	Jan 11, 06	100	Nov 4, 07	100½	Nov 4, 09
Midland Term Ry 1st g s f 5s..... 1925	4.95	4.91	101	Oct 22, 09	98½	Oct 22, 09	101	Oct 22, 09
• Mil Lake Shore & Westn 1st g 6s..... 1921	5.12	4.16	126½	Jan 19, 06	111	Nov 30, 07	117½	Oct 21, 09
do ext & impt sink fund g 5s..... 1929	4.48	4.12	118	Feb 27, 06	110	Mar 5, 08	111½	Dec 9, 09
• do Ashland div 1st g 6s..... 1925							142½	Feb 10, 02
• do Michigan div 1st g 6s..... 1924	4.88	3.94	128½	Feb 27, 06	122½	Apr 13, 09	123½	Apr 20, 09
do income 6s..... 1911	5.80	4.16	103½	May 21, 09	103½	May 21, 09	103½	May 21, 09
Milwau & L Winnebago 1st 6s..... 1912								
• Milw & Northn 1st main line 6s..... 1910	5.97	4.98	108½	Mar 17, 06	100	Dec 17, 07	100½	Dec 15, 09
do 1st con 6s..... 1913	5.69	4.51	115	Feb 10, 06	105	Nov 30, 07	105½	Oct 23, 09
Mil & State Line 1st mtge gtd 3½s..... 1941								
do registered..... 1941								
Minneapolis & St L 1st gtd g 7s..... 1927								
Minneapolis & St Louis 1st g 7s..... 1927	5.28	4.37	133½	Feb 10, 09	125½	Feb 10, 08	132½	June 29, 09
do Pacific Extension 1st g 6s..... 1921	5.14	4.39	120½	Feb 6, 06	118	June 5, 06	118½	Jan 18, 07
do Sowestn Extension 1st g 7s..... 1910	6.88	6.06	103½	Apr 15, 09	101½	May 24, 09	101½	May 24, 09
do 1st con g 5s..... 1934	4.67	4.53	114½	Jan 20, 06	98	Dec 19, 07	107	Dec 2, 09
do 1st & refunding g 4s..... 1949	4.80	4.98	97	Jan 17, 06	75	Nov 18, 07	83½	Nov 18, 09
Minn S P & S Ste M 1st con g 4s..... 1938	4.03	4.05	102½	Apr 25, 06	95	Nov 11, 07	99½	Nov 30, 09
Minn S Ste Mar & Atl 1st 4s g..... 1926	4.02	4.02	102½	June 25, 07	99	Mar 8, 09	99	July 28, 09
Minneapolis Union 1st g 6s..... 1922	6.94	7.67	117	Nov 9, 09	117	Nov 9, 09	117	Nov 9, 09
Mo Kan & Eastern 1st gtd g 5s..... 1942	4.42	4.25	116	Feb 8, 06	98	Oct 31, 07	113	Oct 7, 09
Mo Kan & Ok 40-year 1st gtd 5s..... 1942	4.65	4.55	112	Feb 2, 09	90½	Nov 29, 07	106½	Nov 6, 09
Missouri Kans & Texas 1st g 4s..... 1906	4.03	4.03	103	Jan 22, 06	89½	Oct 20, 07	99½	Dec 11, 09
do 2d g 4s..... 1900	4.60	4.62	92½	Jan 29, 06	75	Oct 25, 07	87	Dec 14, 09
do 1st extension g 5s..... 1944	4.78	4.74	109½	Feb 17, 09	93	Nov 29, 07	104½	Dec 14, 09
do 1st & refunding mtge 4s..... 2004	4.69	4.70	91½	Feb 24, 06	74½	Mar 17, 08	85½	Dec 9, 09
do do small..... 1936	4.93	5.12	96	Dec 22, 08	70½	Nov 26, 07	91½	Dec 14, 09
Mo Kan & Tex St L div 1st ref g 4s..... 2001	4.55	4.56	94	Feb 13, 06	80½	May 14, 08	88	Apr 30, 09
Mo K & Tex of Tex 1st gtd g 5s..... 1942	4.75	4.60	110	Feb 8, 09	95	Nov 4, 07	106½	Dec 4, 09
Missouri Pacific 1st con g 6s..... 1920	5.38	4.66	125½	Jan 3, 06	103	Dec 2, 07	111½	Dec 10, 09
do trust g 5s stamped..... 1917	4.94	4.81	107½	Feb 13, 06	88	Mar 24, 08	101½	Dec 10, 09
do do registered..... 1917	4.76	4.38	107½	Feb 17, 06	104	Jan 6, 06	107½	Feb 12, 06
do 1st collateral g 5s..... 1920	4.90	4.76	108½	Jan 25, 06	87½	Mar 24, 08	102	Dec 14, 09
do do registered..... 1945	4.91	5.15	94½	Jan 13, 06	68	Mar 3, 08	81½	Dec 14, 09
do 3d mtge 7s extended at 4%..... 1938	4.18	4.26	98	Apr 8, 07	95	Mar 31, 08	95½	Nov 4, 09
Mob & Birmingham prior lien g 5s..... 1945	4.39	4.26	115½	Apr 14, 06	113	Mar 22, 06	115½	Apr 14, 06
do do small..... 1945	5.20	5.46	78	Oct 1, 08	78	Oct 1, 08	78	Oct 1, 08
do do do small..... 1945							94	Aug 6, 04
Mob Jack & Kan City 1st con g 5s..... 1953	5.23	5.25	98	Aug 6, 06	96	Mar 27, 06	98	Dec 21, 06
Mobile & Ohio new g 6s..... 1927	5.00	4.38	127½	Nov 8, 06	113	Jan 27, 08	120	Dec 9, 09
do 1st extension g 6s..... 1927	5.10	4.49	118	Feb 3, 09	103	Nov 27, 07	117½	Oct 13, 09
do gen g 4s..... 1938	4.18	4.68	99	Jan 15, 06	82½	Sept 15, 08	89½	Dec 3, 09
do Montgomery div 1st g 5s..... 1947	4.43	4.31	114½	June 1, 06	102½	Oct 18, 07	112½	Oct 5, 09
Mobile & Ohio col trust g 4s..... 1938	4.44	4.63	98½	Feb 6, 06	75½	Mar 3, 08	90	Dec 13, 09
do registered..... 1938								
• Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g 4s..... 1991	4.00	4.00	103	Dec 3, 06	97½	Mar 27, 07	100	Dec 13, 09
Monongahela River 1st gtd g 5s..... 1919	4.73	4.38	105½	Feb 8, 07	105½	Feb 8, 07	105½	Feb 8, 07
Montana Central 1st gtd g 6s..... 1937	4.62	4.18	136	Jan 25, 06	125	Aug 1, 07	130	Oct 23, 09
do registered..... 1937	4.47	4.08	136½	May 31, 06	136½	May 31, 06	136½	May 31, 06
do 1st gtd g 5s..... 1937	4.41	4.18	119½	Feb 1, 06	105	Dec 13, 07	113½	Oct 20, 09
do do registered..... 1918	5.85	4.52	127	Sept 13, 06	121½	June 18, 08	122½	Aug 12, 08
Morgan's La & Texas 1st 7s..... 1920	5.28	4.66	118	Feb 17, 06	116	Nov 21, 06	116	Nov 21, 06
• Morris & Essex 1st 7s..... 1914	6.27	4.08	125½	Jan 20, 06	109	Nov 19, 07	111½	Nov 18, 09
do 1st con gtd 7s..... 1915	6.12	4.08	127	Jan 13, 06	114½	Dec 8, 09	114½	Dec 8, 09
do do registered..... 1915							127	June 23, 05
do 1st refunding gtd g 3½s..... 2000	3.72	3.73	96½	Mar 24, 09	93½	Feb 19, 09	94	Sept 15, 09
Nashville Chat & St Louis 1st 7s..... 1913	6.46	4.69	119½	Apr 2, 06	108	Nov 8, 07	106½	Dec 13, 09
do 1st con g 5s..... 1928	4.50	4.13	115½	Sept 19, 06	101½	Dec 2, 07	111	Dec 14, 09
do Jasper Branch 1st g 6s..... 1923	5.26	4.74	119½	Feb 16, 06	116½	May 27, 07	116½	May 27, 07
do T & P Branch 1st 6s..... 1917							113	July 6, 04
Nash Flor & Shof 1st gtd g 5s..... 1937	4.41	4.18	117½	Jan 29, 06	110½	July 13, 08	113½	July 26, 09
Nat Ryset Max pr in 50 yrs f 4½s..... 1957	4.78	4.81	96	June 3, 09	93½	Oct 22, 09	94	Dec 13, 09
do gtd mtge in 10 yrs skg fd 4s..... 1977	4.55	4.57	89	May 14, 09	87	June 24, 09	88	Dec 10, 09
Nat R R of Mex prior lien g 4½s..... 1926	4.76	5.00	105	Apr 6, 06	95½	Nov 25, 07	94½	Dec 14, 09
do 1st con g 4s..... 1951	4.76	4.90	87½	Jan 28, 07	75	Nov 21, 07	84	Dec 8, 09
Naugatuck R R Co 1st 4s..... 1954								
do registered..... 1954								

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, To Date		Last Sale
			Highest	Lowest	
New England R R con 5s.....1945					
do do con 4s.....1945					
● New Haven & Derby cons cy 5s....1918	3.67	4.06	107 Aug 4, 09	107 Aug 4, 09	107 Aug 4, 09
N Jersey Junction R gtd 1st 4s.....1936					106 Sept 8, 02
do registered certificates.....					
N O & Mobile 1st g 6s.....1930	4.80	4.15	180 June 18, 06	115½ Jan 27, 08	125 Oct 21, 09
do 2nd g 6s.....1930	5.00	4.52	122½ Mar 19, 06	120 Jan 22, 09	120 Jan 22, 09
N O & N Eastern prior lien g 6s.....1915					108½ Aug 94
Newp & Cin Bge Co gen gtd g 4½s....1945					
N Y Bklyn & Man B 1st con g 5s.....1935	4.58	4.41	110½ Nov 21, 06	110½ Nov 21, 06	110½ Nov 21, 06
● N Y Centl & Hudson R g mtge 3½s1997	3.83	3.84	99½ Jan 16, 06	85 Oct 31, 07	91 Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	3.97	3.98	98½ Feb 10, 06	84½ Nov 22, 07	88 Oct 25, 09
do deb g 4s.....1934	4.19	4.30	102½ Oct 15, 06	86 Nov 22, 07	95 Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.43	4.64	101½ Apr 2, 06	91 June 18, 08	91 June 18, 08
N Y Chicago & St Louis 1st g 4s.....1937	4.01	4.02	106 Mar 1, 06	93 Dec 2, 07	99½ Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	4.02	4.03	102½ Mar 7, 07	99½ Nov 4, 09	99½ Nov 23, 09
do 25-year deb 4s.....1931	4.37	4.62	94 Apr 8, 09	91½ Jan 26, 09	91½ Sept 23, 09
N Y & Greewd Lake gtd g 5s.....1946	4.63	4.55	108 Mar 17, 09	99 Dec 9, 07	108 Mar 17, 09
do small.....					117 July 20, 05
● N Y & Harlem g 3½s.....2000	3.69	3.70	101½ July 16, 06	96½ Oct 14, 08	96½ Oct 14, 08
do registered.....					
● N Y Lackawanna & Wn 1st 6s.....1921	5.09	4.04	126½ Jan 3, 06	115 Oct 24, 07	117½ Oct 22, 09
do construction 5s.....1923	4.57	4.10	114½ Jan 25, 06	102 Nov 19, 07	109½ Dec 6, 09
do terminal & Improvement 4s 1923	4.01	4.02	102½ July 30, 06	86 Nov 1, 07	99½ Dec 14, 09
NYLE&W Coal & RR Co 1st cur gtd 6s1922	5.12	4.26	120 Mar 4, 09	112½ May 21, 09	117½ Oct 6, 09
N Y L E&W Dock & Imp Co 1st cur 6s1913	5.80	5.02	109½ Sept 14, 06	103½ Oct 21, 08	103½ Oct 23, 09
N Y & Long Branch gen g 4s.....1941					
N Y & N E Boston Terminal 1st 4s....1939					
New York New Haven & Hartford					
do non-conv deb 4s.....1914					
do do registered.....					
do non-conv deb 4s.....1947					
do do registered.....					
do non-conv deb 3½s.....1947					
do do registered.....					
do non-conv deb 3½s.....1954	4.12	4.25	88 Aug 7, 08	82½ Oct 9, 08	85 May 3, 09
do do registered.....					
do non-conv deb 4s.....1955	4.14	4.16	97 Oct 19, 09	96½ Nov 30, 09	96½ Nov 30, 09
do do registered.....					
do non-conv deb 4s.....1956	4.19	4.21	96½ Sept 15, 09	94½ Mar 16, 09	95½ Nov 28, 09
do do registered.....					
do conv deb cts 3½s.....1956	3.46	3.45	111½ Sept 29, 09	83 Mar 13, 08	100 Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	2.17	3.08	110½ Sept 28, 09	109 Sept 28, 09	110½ Sept 28, 09
do conv deb 6s.....1948	4.42	4.17	146 Sep 28, 09	125 May 4, 08	135 Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.19	5.88	141½ Oct 22, 09	135 Apr 15, 09	142½ Oct 26, 09
N Y & Northern 1st g 5s.....1927	4.63	4.35	111 Apr 10, 07	107½ Aug 27, 08	108 Oct 28, 08
N Y Ont & W refunding 1st g 4s.....1992	4.12	4.13	104½ Jan 9, 06	85 Nov 19, 07	97 Dec 10, 09
do registered \$5,000 only.....	4.28	4.29	101½ June 29, 06	95½ Aug 19, 07	95½ Aug 19, 07
N Y Providence & Boston gen 4s.....1942					
do registered.....					
N Y & Putman 1st con gtd g 4s.....1993	4.00	4.00	104½ Feb 28, 06	100 Dec 12, 06	100 Sept 23, 08
N Y & Rockaway Bch 1st g 5s.....1927	4.78	4.65	111 Jan 23, 06	105 Apr 4, 07	105 Apr 4, 07
N Y Sus & Wn 1st reldg g 5s.....1937	4.72	4.18	117½ May 25, 06	103 Dec 17, 07	106 Sept 15, 09
do 2d g 4½s.....1937	4.72	4.61	103 Feb 8, 06	100 Oct 2, 06	100½ Dec 6, 06
do gen g 5s.....1940	5.61	5.77	110 Jan 19, 06	89 June 8, 08	89½ Oct 21, 09
do terminal 1st g 5s.....1943	4.41	4.25	118 May 3, 06	110 Jan 28, 08	114½ Dec 29, 08
do do registered \$5,000 each.....					
N Y Texas & Mex gtd 1st g 4s.....1912					
● Nor & Montreal 1st gtd g 5s.....1916					
Norfolk & Southern 1st g 5s.....1941	4.95	4.94	111 Feb 14, 06	99½ June 15, 08	101 Oct 11, 09
Norfolk & Western R R gen g 6s.....1931	4.80	4.24	182½ Jan 22, 06	115 Nov 21, 07	125 Oct 23, 09
do improvement & ext g 6s.....1934	4.77	4.27	130½ Feb 15, 06	117½ Jan 2, 08	125½ Nov 5, 09
do New River 1st g 6s.....1932	4.67	4.08	128½ Feb 2, 09	126 Nov 18, 08	128½ July 1, 09
Norfolk & Wn Ry 1st con g 4s.....1996	4.08	4.08	102½ Mar 30, 06	86 Nov 23, 07	98 Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	4.12	4.13	100 Feb 16, 06	91 Sept 12, 07	97 July 10, 07
do small bonds.....					
do divisl 1st lien & gen g 4s.....1944	4.21	4.41	99½ Jan 30, 06	81½ Nov 26, 07	92½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....					
do 10-25 year conv 4s.....1932	3.91	3.85	103½ Aug 13, 09	78 Jan 2, 08	102½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....					
do Pocahon C & C Co Joint 4s....1941	4.46	4.62	95½ Jan 12, 06	75 Nov 27, 07	89½ Nov 30, 09
● Northern Illinois 1st 5s.....1910	4.95	3.97	102½ Dec 16, 08	99 Dec 9, 07	101 Apr 5, 09
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5s.....1945	4.40	4.24	117 Jan 17, 06	105 Mar 17, 08	113½ Oct 30, 09
N Pac Ry pr lien ry & ld gt g 4s....1997	3.90	3.90	106½ Jan 12, 06	93½ Oct 30, 07	102½ Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	3.92	3.92	106 Jan 25, 06	95 Dec 2, 07	102 Dec 6, 09
do gen lien Ry & land gnt g 8s.2047	4.12	4.13	78½ Jan 24, 06	62½ Nov 19, 07	72½ Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.23	4.23	76 June 25, 06	68½ July 13, 08	71 Nov 29, 09
do St Paul Duluth div g 4s....1996	4.17	4.17	101 Jan 24, 06	89 Jan 23, 08	96 Dec 8, 09
do do registered.....					
Nor Pacific Termi Co 1st g 6s.....1933	5.31	5.04	117 Nov 14, 06	110½ Oct 29, 08	113 Dec 7, 09
Northern Ry of Cal 1st gtd g 5s.....1938	4.55	4.40	112 Feb 8, 07	112 Feb 8, 07	112 Feb 8, 07
● North Wisconsin 1st 6s.....1930	4.63	3.93	129½ May 22, 09	129½ May 22, 09	129½ May 22, 09

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sum	
			Highest		Lowest			
O gdnsb & L Cham Ry 1st gtd g 4s. 1948	4.40	4.50	100½	Jan 17, 08	82	June 26, 08	91	Nov 26, 09
Ohio Connecting Ry 1st gtd s f 4s. 1943								
Ohio Indian & West 1st pfd 5s. 1938								
Ohio River Railroad 1st g 5s. 1936	4.42	4.20	116	May 16, 06	110	May 15, 08	113	Sept 27, 09
do gen g 5s. 1937	4.46	4.25	114½	Jan 20, 06	100½	May 6, 08	112	Nov 4, 09
Oregon & California 1st gtd g 5s. 1927	4.81	4.67	106	Nov 5, 06	103	June 11, 08	104	Mar 16, 09
Oregon R R & Nav Co con g 4s. 1946	4.11	4.16	102	Apr 5, 06	87	Nov 23, 07	97½	Dec 13, 09
Oregon Short Line R R 1st g 6s. 1922	5.11	4.19	126	Jan 23, 06	107	Nov 15, 07	117½	Dec 14, 09
do 1st con g 5s. 1946	4.43	4.32	119	May 23, 06	100	Nov 21, 07	112½	Dec 14, 09
do gtd refunding g 4s. 1929	4.26	4.46	97½	Jan 18, 06	75	Oct 25, 07	94	Dec 14, 09
do do registered. 1926	4.26	4.44	94½	Oct 2, 06	87½	Mar 29, 07	94	Jan 29, 09
Oswego & Rome 2nd gtd g 5s. 1915	4.88	4.60	105	Jan 31, 08	103	Aug 13, 07	105	Jan 31, 08
Ozark & Cher Cent Ry 1st gtd g 5s. 1913	5.15	5.85	100%	Mar 1, 06	90	Dec 19, 07	97	Dec 3, 09
P acific Coast Co 1st g 5s. 1946	4.98	4.97	114½	Mar 12, 06	99	Nov 22, 07	110½	Nov 15, 09
Pacific R of Mo 1st extd g 4s. 1938	3.98	3.98	105	Jan 11, 06	99½	Feb 8, 08	100½	Dec 11, 09
do 2nd extd g 5s. 1938	4.77	4.70	120½	Jan 25, 06	111	Dec 10, 08	115	Sept 1, 09
Pennsylvania Co gtd 1st g 4½s. 1921	4.37	4.18	108½	June 12, 06	100	Nov 2, 07	104½	Dec 10, 09
do registered. 1929	4.29	3.97	106	Dec 11, 06	101	July 18, 07	103	Dec 9, 09
do gtd 3½s Col 1st rg cts ser A. 1937	3.90	4.09	90½	June 8, 06	90½	June 8, 06	90½	June 8, 06
do gtd 3½s col tr certs ser B. 1941	3.92	4.11	94½	July 30, 08	33	May 22, 07	89½	Dec 2, 09
do Trust Co certs gtd g 3½s. 1916	3.59	3.94	98½	Oct 27, 08	92½	Feb 21, 08	97½	Nov 30, 09
do gtd g 3½s trst cfs ser C. 1942	3.89	4.05	90	Aug 9, 09	84½	Feb 25, 08	91	Dec 6, 09
do gtd g 3½s trst cfs ser D. 1944	3.85	3.98	93	Jan 30, 06	90½	Mar 20, 06	90½	May 26, 09
do 4½ 15-25 yr gtd Gold loan of 1906	4.05	4.09	100½	Dec 12, 08	84	Nov 20, 07	104	Dec 6, 09
• Penn R R Co 1st real estate g 4s. 1923	3.85	3.62	106½	June 18, 06	101	Mar 4, 07	104	Nov 26, 09
• do con g 5s. 1919	4.57	3.93	110½	Dec 17, 08	105	Nov 12, 07	109½	Jan 19, 09
• do do registered. 1921								
• do con g 4s. 1943	3.88	3.84	106	Oct 30, 08	96½	July 30, 08	103	Nov 26, 09
do ten-year conv 3½s. 1912	3.49	3.41	106½	Sept 29, 09	87	Nov 15, 07	100½	Dec 14, 09
do ten-year conv g 3½s. 1915	3.63	4.19	101	Jan 17, 06	83½	Oct 25, 07	96½	Dec 14, 09
do registered. 1921	3.66	4.33	97½	Oct 13, 06	91	July 12, 07	95½	Dec 2, 09
do cons mtge 4s. 1948	3.84	3.79	105½	Oct 26, 08	103½	Sept 18, 08	104½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered. 1921								
Pens & Atlantic 1st gtd g 6s. 1921	5.42	4.81	113	Jan 28, 08	109	Jan 5, 05	110½	Nov 4, 09
Peoria & Eastern 1st con 4s. 1940	4.30	4.42	101	Feb 8, 06	81	Dec 24, 07	93	Dec 10, 09
do income 4s. 1900	6.11	6.10	80	Jan 20, 06	35	July 13, 08	65½	Dec 14, 09
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g 6s. 1921	5.17	4.23	116	Aug 13, 09	116	Aug 13, 09	116	Aug 16, 09
do 2d g 4½s. 1921							100½	Dec 5, 05
Phila Balto & Wash 1st g 4s. 1943	3.86	3.81	110½	Feb 24, 06	103½	Mar 19, 09	103½	Dec 3, 09
do registered. 1921	3.83	3.77	104½	Dec 4, 06	104½	Dec 4, 06	104½	Dec 4, 06
Philadelphia & Reading con 6s. 1911	5.88	4.93	110½	Mar 5, 06	102½	Sept 10, 09	102	Oct 25, 09
do registered. 1911								
do 7s. 1911	6.18	4.26	115½	Mar 22, 06	115½	Mar 22, 06	115½	Mar 22, 06
do do registered. 1911	6.76	5.13	103½	Oct 25, 09	103½	Oct 25, 09	103½	Oct 25, 09
Philippine Ry Co 1st mtge 30-yr s f 4s 1937	4.30	4.44	97½	Nov 19, 08	93	May 10, 09	93	May 10, 09
do registered. 1937								
Pine Creek registered gtd 6s. 1932	4.56	3.95	131½	Jan 29, 09	107	Nov 26, 07	131½	Jan 29, 09
P C C & St L con gtd g 4½s ser A. 1940	4.18	4.06	112½	Feb 2, 06	106½	May 4, 08	107½	July 6, 09
do series B gtd. 1942	4.18	4.07	112½	Jan 12, 06	106½	June 26, 07	107½	Nov 9, 09
do series C gtd. 1942							112½	June 12, 05
do series D gtd 4s. 1945	4.00	4.00	100%	Mar 7, 07	98	Jan 4, 07	100	Aug 23, 09
do series E gtd g 3½s. 1949	3.73	3.82	98	Sept 18, 09	89½	Aug 3, 06	95½	Nov 9, 09
do series F con gtd g 4s. 1953								
do series G con gtd g 4s. 1957	4.01	4.01	102	Feb 18, 09	102	Feb 18, 09	99½	Sept 24, 09
Pitts Cleveland & Toledo 1st g 6s. 1922							119½	Mar 7, 04
• Pitts Fort Wayne & Chic 1st 7s. 1912	6.54	4.48	107	Oct 23, 09	107	Oct 23, 09	107	Oct 23, 09
do 2d 7s. 1912	6.56	4.57	119	June 18, 06	106½	Nov 26, 09	106½	Nov 26, 09
do 3d 7s registered. 1912	6.56	4.87	107	Oct 17, 08	107	Oct 17, 08	107	Oct 17, 08
Pittsburg Junction 1st g 6s. 1922							120	Oct 11, 01
Pitts Junction & Mid div 1st g 3½s. 1925	3.96	4.53	92	Jan 10, 06	80½	Dec 23, 07	88	Nov 20, 09
do registered. 1925	4.30	5.15	82	Mar 27, 08	82	Mar 27, 08	82	Mar 27, 08
Pitts & L E 2nd g 5s series A & B. 1928	5.00	5.00	107	Nov 12, 06	100	May 23, 08	100	Dec 4, 08
Pitts L E & West Va System ref g 4s 1941	4.31	4.43	99	Jan 16, 06	83	Nov 25, 07	92½	Dec 11, 09
Pitts McKeesport & Y 1st gtd 6s. 1932	4.60	3.97	130	Jan 28, 09	130½	Jan 28, 09	130	Jan 28, 09
do 2d gtd 6s. 1934								
Pitts Shenango & L Erie 1st g 5s. 1940	4.35	4.13	120	Jan 30, 06	107½	Dec 28, 07	115	Dec 4, 09
do 1st con g 5s. 1943							98	July 14, 97
• Pitts Va & Charl Ry 1st gtd g 4s. 1943								
Pittsburg & West 1st g 4s. 1917	4.06	4.22	101	Nov 20, 08	88½	Oct 14, 07	98½	Sept 24, 09
Pitts Ygsta & Ash 1st con 5s. 1927	4.55	4.24	110	Feb 25, 09	110	Feb 25, 09	110	Feb 25, 09
Providence & Springfield 1st 5s. 1922								
Providence Terminal Co 1st 4s. 1956								
do registered. 1956								
R eadings Co gen g 4s. 1907	4.01	4.01	102½	Jan 9, 06	86½	Oct 23, 07	99½	Dec 14, 09
do registered. 1907	4.06	4.06	101½	Jan 6, 06	90	Feb 17, 08	98½	Dec 9, 09
do Jersey Centl collat g 4s. 1951	4.16	4.19	101½	Mar 17, 06	85	Oct 26, 07	96½	Dec 9, 09
do do registered. 1951	4.12	4.15	96½	Nov 27, 06	96½	Nov 27, 06	96½	Nov 27, 06
• Renss & Saratoga 1st 7s. 1921	5.17	3.95	133½	Dec 21, 06	128	Oct 6, 09	128	Nov 24, 09
Richmond & Danville con g 6s. 1915	5.60	4.52	116	May 17, 06	103	Mar 3, 08	107½	Nov 8, 09
do debent. stamped. 1927	4.67	4.41	114½	Feb 13, 06	92	June 12, 08	107	Oct 28, 08
Richmd & Mecklenburg 1st g 4s. 1948	5.46	5.71	75	Oct 7, 08	75	Oct 7, 08	75	Oct 7, 08
San Grande Junction 1st gtd g 5s. 1939	6.17	5.21	98½	Dec 23, 07	97	Feb 8, 08	98	Feb 28, 08

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sale	
			Highest		Lowest			
Rio Grande Southn R R Co 1st mtg 4s.....1940	5.14	5.47	80	Apr 19, 09	78	June 16, 09	78	June 16, 09
do do guaranteed.....1940	4.78	5.00	85	Mar 12, 08	85	Mar 12, 08	85	Mar 12, 08
Rio Grande Western 1st g 4s.....1939	4.32	4.46	100	Jan 22, 06	81	Nov 20, 07	92½	Dec 13, 09
do mtge & col tr g 4s ser A.....1949	4.79	4.97	92	Jan 20, 06	70	Mar 27, 08	83½	Nov 3, 09
● Rochester & Pittsburg 1st g 6s.....1921	5.10	4.05	124	Apr 26, 06	114	Jan 7, 08	117½	Oct 6, 09
● do con 1st g 6s.....1922	4.00	4.05	128½	Feb 23, 06	117	Feb 28, 08	120½	Aug 6, 09
● Rome W & O g con 1st ext 5s cou bd cur.....1922	4.59	4.07	118	Mar 3, 06	102½	Dec 3, 07	108½	Dec 2, 09
● Rome W & O Ter R 1st gtd g 5s.....1918	4.60	4.10						
Rutd Canadian 1st gtd g 4s.....1949	4.35	4.44	95	Feb 26, 07	85	Jan 8, 08	92	June 2, 09
Rutland R R 1st con g 4½s.....1941	4.52	4.53	103	Sept 16, 08	99½	Nov 15, 09	99½	Nov 15, 09
Saginaw Tusc & Hur 1st gtd g 4s.....1931								
St Jos & Grand Island 1st g 4s.....1947	4.17	4.22	97	Apr 20, 09	82	June 24, 07	96	Dec 11, 09
St Lawr & Adirondack Ry 1st g 5s.....1996	4.35	4.33	122	Jan 18, 06	112	Nov 6, 08	115	Feb 16, 09
do 2d g 6s.....1996	4.88	4.87	125	Feb 3, 08	125	Feb 3, 08	125	Feb 3, 08
St Louis & Cairo col g 4s.....1930	5.35	6.11	75	May 19, 08	75	May 19, 08	75	May 16, 08
St Louis & Cairo gtd g 4s.....1931	4.35	4.33	98½	June 5, 06	92½	Aug 15, 06	92½	Aug 15, 06
St L I Mt & S gen cn ry & 1 gt g 5s.....1931	4.59	4.34	117½	Jan 20, 06	100	Nov 21, 07	109	Dec 14, 09
do gen con stamped gtd g 5s.....1931	4.50	4.23	111½	Apr 6, 09	100	Apr 1, 08	111	Sept 7, 09
do unifying & refunding g 4s.....1929	4.61	5.06	93½	May 28, 06	68	Mar 13, 08	86½	Dec 8, 09
do do registered.....							87	Apr 23, 04
do Riv & Gulf divs 1st g 4s.....1933	4.57	4.91	96	Feb 28, 06	78	Mar 23, 08	87½	Dec 11, 09
St L Merchts Bge Ter gtd g 5s.....1930	4.59	4.34	111	June 22, 06	109	Dec 3, 09	109	Dec 3, 09
St L & San Fr Ry gen g 6s.....1931	4.86	4.33	128½	Nov 29, 06	110	Nov 4, 07	123½	Sept 21, 09
do gen g 5s.....1931	4.62	4.42	113½	Jan 26, 06	99½	Nov 18, 07	108½	Dec 8, 09
St L & San Fr R R con g 4s.....1996	4.38	4.39	96½	Feb 16, 09	89½	Oct 28, 08	91½	Nov 26, 09
do gen lien 15-20 yr 5s.....1927	5.60	6.02	91½	May 17, 09	88	June 16, 09	89½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....								
do Southwestern div g 5s.....1947	4.99	4.98	100½	July 27, 09	100	May 23, 08	100½	July 27, 09
do refunding g 4s.....1951	4.71	4.84	89	Jan 27, 09	64½	July 15, 08	85	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....								
St Louis Southern 1st gtd g 4s.....1931	4.16	4.25	98	July 27, 08	97	Mar 26, 07	98	July 27, 08
St L Southwn 1st g 4s bds certfs.....1989	4.29	4.30	99½	Jan 23, 06	80	Nov 20, 07	93½	Dec 13, 09
do 2d g 4s inc bds certfs.....1989	4.76	4.78	89	June 7, 06	60	Nov 26, 07	84	Nov 26, 09
do con g 4s.....1932	5.01	5.60	82	Jan 8, 06	54½	Nov 23, 07	79½	Dec 14, 09
St Paul & Duluth 1st 5s.....1931	4.21	4.21	117½	July 18, 07	113	Mar 22, 06	113	Mar 22, 06
do 2d 5s.....1917	4.78	4.37	110	Feb 27, 06	100	Oct 15, 07	104½	Sept 27, 09
do 1st con g 4s.....1968	4.08	4.09	100½	Jan 10, 06	97½	July 28, 09	98	Oct 23, 09
St Paul Minn & Manitoba con mtge 4s.....1933								
do do registered.....								
● do 1st con g 6s.....1933	4.69	4.15	137½	Jan 31, 06	119	Nov 22, 07	128	Nov 9, 09
do do registered.....	4.54	3.93	134	Dec 17, 06	132	Apr 28, 09	132	Apr 28, 09
● do g 6s reduced to 4½s.....1933	4.25	4.10	112½	Jan 27, 06	102	Dec 17, 07	106	Dec 6, 09
do do registered.....							116½	Apr 15, 01
● do Dakota extension g 6s.....1910	5.92	4.58	111	Mar 10, 06	100	Nov 13, 07	101½	Dec 4, 09
do Montana exten 1st g 4s.....1937	4.08	4.12	104½	Jan 18, 06	93½	Dec 12, 07	98	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.05	4.07	100½	Oct 3, 06	100½	Oct 3, 06	100½	Oct 3, 06
do Pacific Ext sterl'g gtd 4s.....1940								
St Paul & N Pac gen g 6s.....1923	5.09	4.25	125	Apr 3, 06	116	Mar 23, 08	117½	Nov 10, 09
do registered ctfs.....	5.04	4.10	120½	Feb 15, 09	115	May 26, 09	119	Oct 28, 09
● St Paul & Sioux City 1st g 6s.....1919	5.23	4.10	124½	Feb 14, 06	110	Oct 11, 07	114½	Dec 14, 09
San A & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4s.....1943	4.59	4.78	92½	Feb 11, 09	70	Oct 29, 07	87½	Dec 10, 09
San Fran & Nor Pac 1st sk fd g 5s.....1919	4.81	4.48	104	Oct 9, 09	104	Oct 9, 09	104	Oct 9, 09
Santa Fe Pres & Phoenix Ry 1st g 5s.....1942	4.52	4.39	113	Jan 21, 09	102	Aug 6, 07	110½	Oct 27, 09
Savannah Florida & Westn 1st g 6s.....1934	4.72	4.24	132½	Jan 30, 06	111½	Mar 23, 08	127	June 24, 09
do 1st g 5s.....1934	4.44	4.19	114	May 28, 09	112½	July 9, 09	112½	July 9, 09
Scioto Val & N E 1st gtd g 4s.....1989	4.21	4.22	103	Apr 7, 06	87½	Dec 31, 07	95	Dec 7, 09
Seaboard Air Line Ry g 4s.....1950	4.82	4.98	92	Jan 17, 06	43½	Mar 2, 08	84½	Dec 9, 09
do registered.....								
do coll tr reldg g 5s.....1911			104½	Oct 29, 06	86½	May 29, 08	99½	Dec 14, 09
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s.....1926	4.64	4.35	110	May 22, 06	106	Mar 1, 07	107½	June 9, 09
Sher Shreve & So 1st gtd g 5s.....1943	4.54	4.42	110½	Apr 22, 09	100½	June 8, 08	110½	Apr 22, 09
Sil Spgs Oc & G R R & ld g gtd g 4s.....1918	4.11	4.36	99½	Apr 5, 06	93½	Aug 31, 07	97½	June 5, 09
Sodus Bay & Southern 1st g 5s.....1924							102	Jan 20, 03
So Pac Co g 4s (Cent Pac collat).....1949	4.41	4.50	95½	Feb 9, 06	70	Oct 29, 07	90½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.71	4.85	92	Apr 4, 06	81	June 1, 07	85	Feb 1, 09
do two-five yrs coll trust 4s.....1910	4.01	4.39	99½	Feb 26, 09	91½	Feb 18, 08	99½	Nov 8, 09
So Pac of Ariz gtd 1st g 6s.....1910	5.91	4.45	107	Apr 28, 06	100	Nov 29, 07	101	Jan 12, 09
So Pac of Cal 1st g 6s ser E.....1912	5.82	5.12	113½	Feb 15, 06	104½	Mar 2, 08	104½	June 22, 08
do do do F.....1912								
do 1st con gtd g 5s.....1937	4.44	4.24	119	Jan 3, 06	116	May 2, 07	112½	Aug 23, 09
Southn Pac RR Co 1st ref mge gtd sf 4s.....1955	4.23	4.28	97½	June 26, 06	82	Nov 23, 07	94½	Dec 14, 09
Southn Pac Co 20-yr conv 4s.....1929	3.56	3.75	107	Aug 16, 09	101½	Oct 23, 09	103½	Dec 14, 09
Southern Railway 1st con g 5s.....1994								
do registered.....	4.48	4.47	119½	Feb 15, 06	82½	Mar 7, 08	111½	Dec 14, 09
do dev & gen mge 4s series A.....1956	4.55	4.54	117½	Jan 25, 06	109	Apr 20, 09	110	Aug 16, 09
do do registered.....	4.90	5.03	85	July 15, 09	70	Oct 17, 08	81½	Dec 14, 09
do Memphis div 1st g 4½s-5s.....1996	4.52	4.52	119½	June 8, 06	96	Apr 22, 08	110½	Sept 27, 09
do do registered.....								
do St Louis div 1st g 4s.....1951	4.65	4.78	99½	Jan 24, 06	69	Apr 4, 08	86	Dec 3, 09
do do registered.....								
South Carolina & Ga 1st g 5s.....1919	4.87	4.64	108½	Feb 5, 06	95	Nov 13, 07	102½	Dec 14, 09
So & Nth Ala con gtd g 5s.....1936	4.33	4.05	115½	Feb 10, 09	110½	Apr 25, 07	115½	Feb 10, 09

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sale	
			Highest		Lowest			
South Pac Coast 1st gtd g 4s.....1937	4.44	4.64	91½	May 3, 09	88½	Apr 22, 09	90	July 14, 09
South Pac of New Mex 1st g 6s.....1911	5.88	5.27	105½	May 16, 06	103½	Jan 7, 07	104	Apr 28, 08
Staten Island Ry N Y 1st gtd g 4½s.....1943							100	Nov 22, 04
●Sunbury & Lewiston 1st g 4s.....1936								
Spokane Int Ry 1st mtge 50-year 5s.....1955	4.67	4.63	107	Sept 28, 09	106½	Sept 2, 09	107	Sept 28, 09
Terminal Assn of St L 1st g 4½s.....1939	4.17	4.04	112	Jan 16, 06	102	May 5, 08	108	Sept 18, 09
do 1st con g 5s.....1894-1944	4.31	4.13	120½	Feb 5, 06	97	Nov 30, 07	116½	Oct 15, 09
do gen refunding skg fd g 4s.....1953	4.10	4.12	100½	Feb 26, 06	86	Dec 4, 07	97½	Dec 3, 09
do do registered.....								
Texas & New Orlns Sabine div 1st g 6s1912	5.83	4.91	111½	Jan 6, 06	102½	June 16, 09	103	Oct 8, 09
do con g 5s.....1943	4.90	4.88	110	Apr 10, 06	95½	Jan 28, 08	102	Nov 26, 09
Tex & Ok 40-year 1st gtd g 5s.....1943	4.81	4.76	111½	Feb 2, 09	100½	Oct 2, 07	104	Dec 2, 09
Texas & Pacific Railway 1st g 5s.....2000	4.50	4.50	124	May 17, 06	99	Mar 10, 08	111	Dec 14, 09
do 2d g income 5s.....2000			102	Jan 9, 06	65	Dec 9, 08	83	Nov 18, 09
do Louisiana div B L 1st g 5s.....1931	4.85	4.77	110	Feb 23, 06	103	Sept 15, 09	103	Sept 15, 09
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g 5s.....1935	4.51	4.32	115½	Feb 9, 06	100	Nov 25, 07	110½	Nov 12, 09
do Western div 1st g 5s.....1935	4.46	4.23	112	June 17, 09	112	June 17, 09	112	Sept 15, 09
do gen g 5s.....1935	4.78	4.70	109	May 25, 06	95	Dec 6, 07	104½	Sept 16, 09
Toledo Peoria & Western 1st g 4s.....1917	4.37	5.18	94½	Sept 21, 09	78½	Jan 7, 08	92½	Dec 7, 09
Toledo St L & W prior lien g 3½s.....1925	3.91	4.41	92½	Dec 29, 08	75	Nov 22, 07	89	Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	4.13	4.77	85½	May 13, 07	85	May 13, 07	86	May 13, 07
do fifty year g 4s.....1950	5.00	5.19	88½	Jan 15, 09	55	Nov 26, 07	80	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....								
Tol Walhonding Vy & O 1st gtd bnds								
do 4½s series A.....1931	4.54	4.55	103	Aug 8, 07	97	Aug 5, 07	101	May 26, 08
do 4½s series B.....1933								
do 4s series C.....1942								
Toronto Hamilton & Buffalo 1st g 4s.....1946	4.36	4.45	95	Dec 31, 06	91½	Apr 6, 09	91½	Apr 26, 09
Uster & Delaware 1st con g 5s.....1928	4.71	4.50	113½	Feb 19, 06	102	Oct 16, 07	105½	Dec 4, 09
do 1st ref g 4s.....1952	4.65	4.76	94½	Aug 13, 06	81	Nov 12, 08	86	Oct 25, 09
Union Pacific 1st R R & ld gt g 4s.....1947	3.91	3.89	106½	Jan 9, 06	92½	Oct 30, 07	102½	Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	3.92	3.90	106½	Jan 17, 06	93	Nov 22, 07	101½	Nov 23, 09
do 20-year Conv 4s.....1927	3.14	2.85	124½	Aug 16, 09	78	Oct 24, 07	116½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	3.51	2.99	114	Nov 1, 09	114	Nov 1, 09	114	Nov 1, 09
do 1st & refdg 4s.....2008	4.08	4.08	100	June 1, 09	97	Oct 26, 09	97½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....								
●United N J R R & Can Co gen 4s.....1944	3.76	3.67	106½	July 22, 09	104	Mar 4, 09	106½	July 22, 09
Utah Central 1st gtd g 4s.....1917							97	Jan 3, 02
Utah & Northern g 5s.....1926	4.70	4.48	110	June 27, 06	105½	July 3, 07	107½	Sept 23, 08
do 1st mtge extd at 4%.....1935	4.03	4.04	99	July 8, 09	99	July 8, 09	99	Aug 5, 09
●Utica & Black River gtd g 4s.....1922	4.00	4.00	104	July 24, 06	99½	Apr 20, 08	99½	Apr 20, 08
Vandalia R R con g 4s.....1955	3.89	3.88	105	Jan 16, 06	102½	Feb 1, 06	102½	Feb 1, 06
do registered.....								
do 3on 4s Series B.....1957	4.06	4.07	99	Dec 7, 09	98	Nov 4, 08	99	Dec 7, 09
Vera Cruz & Pacific 1st gtd g 4½s.....1934	4.69	4.77	98	Sept 13, 06	96	Sept 29, 09	96	Oct 14, 09
do 1st mtg gtd bonds of 1934								
scaled int to 1910 Speyer & Co's coupon								
Verdigris Val Ind & W 1st g 5s.....1926	4.67	4.47	107½	Apr 13, 06	107½	Apr 13, 06	107½	Apr 13, 06
Virginia Midl serial mtg B 6s.....1911	5.87	4.43	109	June 15, 06	101½	Sept 1, 08	102½	Oct 15, 09
do do do small.....							123	Feb 28, 02
do do ser C 6s.....1916								
do do do small.....								
do do ser D 4-5s.....1921	4.61	4.21	108½	Dec 12, 06	107	Nov 12, 06	108½	Dec 12, 06
do do do small.....								
do do ser E 5s.....1926	4.59	4.25	109	July 20, 09	109	July 20, 09	109	July 20, 09
do do do small.....								
do do ser F 5s.....1931	4.51	4.39	108½	May 7, 09	104½	Oct 15, 08	108½	May 7, 09
do gen 5s.....1936	4.66	4.53	114½	Jan 16, 06	100	Aug 28, 08	107½	Dec 4, 09
do do guaranteed stmpd.....1936	4.57	4.40	114½	Jan 25, 06	103	Sept 3, 08	109½	Mar 22, 09
Virginia & Southwestern 1st gtd 5s.....2003	4.55	4.54	117½	Jan 9, 09	99	Jan 7, 08	110	Oct 5, 09
do 1st con 50-year 5s.....1958	5.95	5.06	100	June 9, 09	97½	Oct 28, 09	99	Nov 20, 09
do do registered.....								
Wabash Railroad Co 1st g 5s.....1939	4.47	4.29	116	Jan 30, 06	99	Nov 7, 07	111½	Dec 13, 09
do 2d g 5s.....1939	4.90	4.87	109	Jan 30, 06	84	Mar 23, 08	102	Dec 14, 09
do debenture series B 6s.....1939	6.00	6.00	101	July 7, 09	37	Mar 2, 08	100	Dec 3, 09
do 1st lien equipment s fdg 5s.....1921	4.88	4.72	102½	Apr 15, 09	100	Sept 10, 06	102½	May 28, 09
do 1st lien fifty yr g term 4s.....1954	4.57	4.67	93	Mar 9, 06	87	May 17, 09	87½	May 17, 09
do do registered.....								
do 1st ref & ext 50-yr 4%.....1956	5.25	5.40	80½	June 15, 09	86	Nov 4, 07	76½	Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....								
do Det & Chic Exten 1st g 5s.....1941	4.54	4.40	111½	Nov 21, 06	100	Apr 15, 08	110½	Aug 4, 09
do Des Moines div 1st g 4s.....1939	4.82	6.13	91½	June 14, 09	83	Dec 13, 09	83	Dec 12, 09
do Omaha div 1st g 3½s.....1941	4.58	4.97	85½	May 1, 06	76	Dec 9, 09	78½	Dec 9, 09
do Tol & Chic div 1st g 4s.....1941	4.57	4.78	96½	June 25, 07	87½	Dec 2, 09	87½	Dec 2, 09
Wabash Pitts Term Ry 1st g 4s.....1954			90½	Feb 1, 06	41	Mar 13, 08	48½	Dec 7, 09
do Cen Tr cts&Old Colony Trcts.....			56	Dec 23, 08	41½	July 19, 09	49	Dec 14, 09
do 2d g 4s.....1954			41½	Jan 20, 06	7	July 15, 09	9	Dec 10, 09
do Guaranty Tst Co Ctf's of Dep.....			14½	Dec 23, 08	7½	July 14, 09	9	Dec 14, 09
Warm Springs Valley 1st g 5s.....1941							113½	Feb 17, 05
●Warren Rd 1st rfdg gtd g 3½s.....2000							102	Feb 2, 03
Washington Centl Ry 1st g 4s.....1948	4.32	4.40	93	May 9, 06	91	May 1, 06	92½	Jan 6, 09
Wash Ohio & Wn 1st ex gtd 4s.....1924	4.24	4.19	96½	Jan 19, 07	94½	Oct 19, 06	96½	Jan 19, 07
Washington Terminal 1st gtd 3½s.....1945	3.78	3.69	93½	Feb 17, 09	87	July 17, 07	92½	June 19, 09
do registered.....								
Weatherford M W & Nw Ry 1st gtd 5s.....1910							106½	Nov 7, 04

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sale	
			Highest		Lowest			
Western Maryland 1st g 4s.....1952	4.68	4.80	88½	Jan 24, 06	49	Mar 6, 08	85½	Dec 14, 09
do gen ln & cv g 4s Eq Tr Ctfs.....			72½	May 7, 09	41	Aug 15, 08	70½	Dec 14, 09
Western N Y & Penn 1st g 5s.....1937	4.50	4.31	118	Mar 2, 06	108½	Jan 13, 08	111	Nov 23, 09
do gen g 4s.....1943	4.40	4.53	97½	Jan 30, 06	85	Apr 5, 09	91	Oct 7, 09
do inc 5s.....1943			34	Feb 1, 07	30	Jan 19, 06	31	Feb 1, 07
Westn North Car 1st con g 6s.....1914	5.61	4.42	114½	June 22, 06	105½	Sept 26, 07	107	Oct 15, 09
West Shore 1st 4s gtd.....2361	3.99	3.89	109	Jan 29, 06	94	Nov 23, 07	102½	Dec 13, 09
do registered.....	3.98	3.98	107½	Jan 4, 06	92½	Nov 22, 07	96½	Dec 14, 09
West Va Cent & Pitts 1st g 6s.....1911	5.97	5.73	109	June 13, 06	100½	Nov 9, 09	100½	Nov 9, 09
Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry 1st g 5s...1926	4.76	4.57	114	Jan 3, 06	100	Apr 2, 08	105	Dec 14, 09
do Wheeling div 1st g 5s.....1928	5.29	5.45	112½	Feb 9, 06	95	July 29, 08	95	July 29, 08
do extension & Imp g 5s.....1930	4.82	4.72	105½	Dec 8, 08	105½	Dec 8, 08	105½	Dec 8, 08
Wheel & L Erie R R 1st con g 4s....1949	4.60	4.73	93½	Jan 22, 06	60	Mar 6, 08	87	Dec 11, 09
do 20-year equip s fd g 5s.....1922	5.18	5.36	99	Dec 22, 08	95	Dec 22, 08	99	Dec 22, 08
Wilkesb & Eastern 1st gtd g 5s.....1942	4.74	4.67	113	Apr 12, 06	100	May 21, 08	105½	Nov 5, 09
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g 5s.....1938	4.31	4.06	116½	Feb 20, 09	115½	Dec 31, 06	116	June 9, 09
do registered.....							115	Apr 24, 96
Winchester Ave R R Co 1st 5s.....1912								
Wiscon Cen Ry 50-year 1st gen g 4s..1949	4.28	4.28	96	Apr 21, 09	72¼	Nov 22, 07	94½	Dec 14, 09
do 1st refunding 4s.....1959								
do Sup & Duluth div & trml 1st 4s1936	4.35	4.53	94½	May 3, 09	92	Nov 29, 09	93	Nov 30, 09
Wor & Conn Eastn Ry 1st 4½s.....1943								

U. S. Gov't Securities

United States con 2s registered.....1930	1.99	1.98	109	Nov 8, 07	100½	Oct 30, 09	100½ Dec 9, 09
do con 2s coupon.....1930	1.99	1.99	106½	Mar 12, 07	101	Aug 9, 09	100½ Oct 6, 09
do con 2s regisd small bonds.....1930							
do con 2s coupon small bonds.....1930							
do 3s registered.....1908-1918	2.96	2.83	103½	Apr 4, 06	100	July 21, 08	101½ Nov 3, 09
do coupon.....1908-1918	2.96	2.81	104½	Mar 26, 06	100½	Nov 26, 07	101½ Dec 4, 09
do 3s regisd small bonds.....1908-1918							
do 3s coupon small bonds.....1908-1918	2.97	2.87	104½	Mar 28, 06	101½	Feb 24, 08	101½ Feb 24, 08
do 4s registered.....1925	3.49	3.71	131½	Aug 31, 06	114½	Dec 7, 09	114½ Dec 7, 09
do 4s coupon.....1925	3.45	2.70	132½	Apr 4, 06	116	Dec 10, 09	116 Dec 10, 09
do Pan Canal 10-30 yr 2s regstd.1936	2.00	2.00	105½	Oct 9, 06	100	Oct 27, 09	100 Oct 27, 09
do do coupon.....1936	1.95	1.93	102½	Jan 15, 09	102½	Jan 15, 09	102½ Jan 15, 09
do do registered small.....1936							
do do 10-30 yr 2s regstd.....1938	1.98	1.97	101½	Feb 10, 09	101	Feb 11, 09	101 Feb 11, 09
District of Columbia 3-65s.....1924	3.42	2.96	118	June 12, 06	110	Oct 28, 08	110 Oct 28, 08
do small bonds.....							
do registered.....							
Philippine Islands land pur 4s..1914-1934	3.60	3.37	111	May 8, 06	109½	Jan 30, 06	111 May 8, 06
do publ works & imp reg 4s....1935	3.71	3.55	108½	Feb 26, 06	108½	Feb 26, 06	108½ Feb 26, 06
Philippine Is 4% Public Works and Imp Ten-Thirty-yr Reg Bonds.....1936							

Foreign Gov't Securities

Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, loan 3½s series 1, 1901							
Imper Japanese Gov 4½s ster loan...1925	4.65	4.81	95½	Aug 25, 08	83½	Oct 25, 07	94½ Dec 14, 09
do second series.....	4.68	4.86	94½	Sept 1, 09	83½	Jan 18, 08	93½ Dec 13, 09
Imperial Jap Gov 4s sterling loan con bearer bonds.....1931	4.43	4.72	88½	June 3, 09	75	Oct 28, 07	87½ Dec 14, 09
Imper Russian Gov State 4% Rente.....							
Republic of Cuoa g 5s extern debt...1904	4.85		108	Jan 30, 06	95	Nov 22, 07	103 Dec 14, 09
do registered.....	5.15		100½	Oct 18, 07	98	Nov 6, 07	99 Nov 6, 07
do Speyer & Cos temp cfts 4½s1949	4.66	4.69	97	Sept 13, 09	96	Oct 2, 09	96½ Dec 11, 09
U S of Mex Exter gld lns of 1899 s f 5s....	5.12		101½	Mar 22, 06	93	Nov 8, 07	97½ Dec 11, 09
U S of Mex 4s gold debt 1904 ser A1954	4.24	4.29	96	May 28, 06	87½	Dec 2, 07	94½ Dec 10, 09
do do do ser B1954	4.27	4.32	93½	Feb 15, 09	93½	Feb 15, 09	93½ Feb 15, 09

State Securities

ALABAMA currency funding 4s.....1920							111 Mar 20, 04
LOUISIANA new con 4s.....1914	4.02	4.09	100	Feb 18, 08	100	Feb 18, 08	100 Feb 18, 08
do do small bonds.....							
NEW YORK 4s, Hwy Imp due Mar 1, 1958	3.52	3.43	113½	June 19, 09	109	Aug 7, 08	113½ June 19, 09
do registered.....							
do 4s, Hwy Impvt due Sept 1, 1958							
do do registered.....							
NORTH CAROLINA con 4s.....1910	4.02	4.26	101	July 23, 06	99½	Feb 3, 09	99½ Feb 3, 09
do small.....	4.03	4.23	100½	Apr 8, 07	100½	Apr 8, 07	100½ Apr 8, 07
do construction 6s.....1919	4.87	3.66	126	Mar 6, 07	122	June 18, 06	126 Mar 6, 07
SOUTH CAROLINA 4½s 20-40.....1937	4.40	4.35	103½	July 13, 08	102½	Jan 22, 09	102½ Jan 22, 09
TENNESSEE new settlement 3s.....1913	3.13	4.04	96½	Aug 20, 06	91½	Oct 1, 07	95½ Feb 8, 09
do registered.....							
do small bonds.....	3.20	4.26	97½	Nov 28, 06	95	May 20, 08	95 May 20, 08
do 4½s.....1913							
do penitentiary 4½s.....1913							
VIRGINIA fund debt 2-3s of.....1991	3.23	3.25	96½	Jan 19, 06	90	Feb 29, 08	93 Aug 30, 09
do registered.....							93 Sept 23, 04
do 6s deferred cts Issued of 1871....	3.24	3.26	93½	May 2, 07	93½	May 2, 07	93½ May 2, 07
do do Brown Bros. & Co cfs do....	10.10		62	Nov 6, 09	20	Jan 11, 06	55 Dec 13, 09

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906. to Date		Last Sale
			Highest	Lowest	
Coal and Iron					
Buff & Susq Iron Co 1st s f 5s.....1932	5.00	5.00	100 May 24, 09	92 May 20, 08	100 May 24, 09
do 25-year deb g 5s.....1926	5.03	5.05	99½ Nov 8, 09	93½ Dec 12, 07	99½ Nov 8, 09
Cahaba Coal M Co 1st gtd g 6s.....1922	5.45	5.00	110 Nov 19, 08	102 Apr 6, 08	110 Jan 11, 09
Clfd Bit C Cor 1st s f int gtd g 4s ser A 1940					95 Apr 3, 02
do small bonds ser B.....					
Col Fuel & iron Co gen s fd g 5s.....1943	5.11	5.13	105 Jan 22, 06	79½ Feb 17, 08	97½ Dec 10, 09
do con deb g 5s.....1911	5.75	11.25	102½ Jan 27, 06	56 Mar 25, 08	87 July 12, 09
do do registered.....					
Colorado Fuel Co gen g 6s.....1919	5.81	5.10	107 June 29, 09	107 June 29, 09	107 June 29, 09
Col Inds 1st mtge & col tr gt 5s.....1934	5.99	6.32	85 Nov 19, 09	35 Nov 25, 07	83½ Dec 13, 09
do registered.....					
Consol Ind Coal Co 1st 30-yr s fd 5s.....1935	5.32	5.43	94 Nov 4, 09	94 Nov 4, 09	94 Nov 29, 09
Continental Coal 1st s fd gtd g 5s....1952					107½ Dec 12, 04
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g 6s....1919	6.00	6.00	102½ Apr 25, 06	100 Sept 27, 09	100 Oct 21, 09
De Bardeleben C & I Co gtd g 6s.....1910	5.92	5.03	103½ Feb 19, 06	98 Dec 2, 07	103½ Nov 25, 08
Jeffs & Clearfd Coal & Iron 1st g 5s.....1926					107 May 22, 97
Kanaw & Hook C & C 1st gtd s f g 5s 1951	4.83	4.81	105½ Dec 5, 06	105½ Dec 5, 06	105½ Dec 5, 06
Lehigh Vly Coal Co 1st gtd g 5s.....1933	4.63	4.44	115½ Jan 19, 08	106 Oct 16, 07	108 Nov 11, 09
do registered.....					
do 1st 40-yr gtd int red to 4%...1933					
do registered.....					
Lehigh & Wilkesb Coal con 5s.....1912	4.98	4.86	102½ Feb 28, 06	98 Jan 6, 08	100½ Dec 1, 09
do con extended gtd 4½s.....1910	4.50	4.50	102½ Jan 18, 06	94 Dec 7, 07	100 Dec 11, 09
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g sk fd 5s....1928					105 May 24, 00
Pocahon Con Collieries 1st skg fd 5s.....1957	5.68	5.75	89 May 11, 09	85 Apr 5, 09	88 Sept 24, 09
Roch & Pitts C & Ir Co pur my 5s.....1946					
Sunday Creek Coal 1st g sk fd 6s.....1912	7.69	11.11	78½ Jan 3, 07	78½ Jan 3, 07	78½ Jan 3, 07
Sunday Creek Co 39-yr col tr s f 5s...1944	6.45	6.64	78½ Jan 18, 07	69½ Dec 18, 06	78 Feb 15, 07
Tenn Coal Ir & R R gen 5s.....1951	4.93	4.81	105½ Dec 23, 08	80 Nov 7, 07	103½ Dec 14, 09
do Birmingham div 1st con 6s.....1917	5.66	5.03	111 June 20, 06	99 Nov 4, 07	106 Nov 5, 09
do Tennessee div 1st g 6s.....1917	5.56	4.72	110½ Feb 20, 06	97½ Dec 18, 07	108 Aug 11, 09
Utah Fuel Co 1st s fd g 5s.....1931					
Victor Fuel Co 1st mtg skg fd 5s.....1953	5.75	5.82	93½ Feb 28, 07	87 July 21, 09	87 Aug 16, 09
Virginia Iron Coal & Coke 1st g 5s....1949	5.05	5.06	100½ Sept 25, 08	77½ Nov 6, 07	99 Dec 3, 09
Gas and Electric Light					
Atlanta Gas Light Co 1st g 5s.....1947					
Bklyn Union Gas Co 1st con g 5s.....1945	4.66	4.58	113½ Jan 19, 06	87½ Nov 21, 07	107½ Dec 13, 09
Buffalo Gas Co 1st g 5s.....1947	7.58	7.80	80½ Jan 3, 06	54 May 4, 08	86 Dec 8, 09
Chicago Gas Lt & Coke 1st gtd g 5s.....1937	4.81	4.74	107 Jan 3, 06	90 Nov 8, 07	104 Dec 7, 09
Columbus Gas Co 1st g 5s.....1932					
Con Gas Co of Chic 1st gtd g 5s.....1936	4.90	4.87	108 Feb 16, 06	95 Apr 4, 08	102 Nov 10, 09
Detroit City Gas Co g 5s.....1923	4.94	4.87	104 May 28, 06	93½ Jan 8, 08	101½ Oct 28, 09
Det Edison Co 1st mge col tr 30-yr 5s 1933	5.00	5.00	100 Oct 4, 09	99½ July 8, 09	100 Oct 4, 09
Detroit Gas Co 1st con g 5s.....1918	5.03	5.07	100½ Oct 13, 08	85½ Sept 19, 08	100½ Oct 13, 08
Edison Elec Ill Bklyn 1st con g 4s....1939	4.60	4.83	93½ Mar 13, 06	83 Mar 17, 08	88 Oct 1, 08
Edison Elec Ill N Y 1st conv g 5s....1910	5.00	5.00	100½ July 20, 09	98½ Mar 13, 08	100 Sept 30, 09
do 1st con g 5s.....1995	4.55	4.54	118 Apr 2, 09	107½ Oct 9, 08	110 Dec 6, 09
Eq Gas Light Co N Y 1st con g 5s....1932	5.22	5.32	105 Feb 25, 07	92 Dec 13, 07	96 Mar 12, 07
Gas & Elec of Bergen Co con g 5s....1949					87 Oct 2, 01
Grand Rap Gas Light Co 1st g 5s....1915					107½ Dec 17, 00
Hudson County Gas Co 1st g 5s.....1949	4.76	4.72	108½ Apr 24, 06	101½ Apr 20, 08	105 July 21, 08
Indiana Nat Gas & Oil 30-yr ref 5s....1936	5.29	5.39	94½ May 26, 09	86½ May 11, 09	94½ Aug 5, 09
Kansas City Mo Gas Co 1st g 5s.....1922	5.00	5.00	100 May 25, 08	98 Feb 8, 06	100 May 26, 09
Kings Co Elec Light & Pwr g 5s.....1937			104½ Sept 22, 09	104½ Sept 22, 09	104½ Sept 22, 09
do Purchase Money 6s.....1997	5.11	5.10	122 Feb 6, 06	103 Apr 24, 08	117 Aug 18, 09
Lac Gas L C of St Louis 1st g 5s....1919	4.87	4.64	108½ Jan 23, 06	96 Nov 26, 07	102 Dec 14, 09
do refunding & Exten 1st g 5s.....1934	4.98	4.96	104½ July 20, 06	100 May 27, 09	100 Dec 6, 09
Milwaukee Gas Light Co 1st 4s.....1927	4.42	4.79	95 Dec 26, 06	89½ Sept 9, 08	90 Oct 26, 09
Mutual Fuel Gas Co 1st gtd g 5s....1947	4.95	4.94	101½ July 13, 09	92 Jan 14, 08	101 Dec 1, 09
do registered.....					
Newark Cons Gas con g 5s.....1948					
N Y Gas E L H & P Co 1st col tr g 5s 1948	4.88	4.86	109½ Jan 16, 06	77 Nov 21, 07	102½ Dec 14, 09
do purchase money col tr g 4s.....1949	4.78	4.96	92 Jan 18, 06	65 Nov 13, 07	83 Dec 14, 09
N Y & Qns Elec Lg & P 1st con g 5s.....1930	5.08	5.12	104½ Jan 26, 06	89 Aug 26, 08	98½ May 13, 09
N Y & Richmond Gas Co 1st g 5s....1921	5.13	5.28	100½ Dec 2, 08	97½ July 20, 09	97½ July 20, 09
Paterson & Pas G & Elec con g 5s....1949					104 Nov 13, 05
Peo Gas & Coke Co Chicago 1st con g 6s 1943	5.00	4.79	123 Feb 7, 06	104½ Nov 22, 07	120 Dec 1, 09
do refunding g 5s.....1947	4.84	4.81	107½ Jan 3, 06	89 Nov 20, 07	103½ Dec 11, 09
do do registered.....	4.85	4.83	103 Feb 6, 09	101½ Feb 3, 09	103 Feb 6, 09
Syracuse Lighting Co 1st g 5s.....1951	5.01	5.01	99½ Nov 13, 09	99½ June 15, 09	99½ Nov 13, 09
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g 5s.....1949					110 May 13, 05
Union Elec Light & Power Co 1st 5s.....1932	5.32	5.44	102 Jan 25, 07	96 Jan 10, 08	96 Jan 10, 08
Utica Elec L & Power 1st s f g 5s....1950					
do 1st & ext 25 yr 5s.....1933					
Utica Gas & El Co ref & ext mtge 5s.....1957					
Westchester Lighting Co g 5s.....1950	4.88	4.86	108½ Feb 7, 06	100½ July 17, 08	102½ Mar 9, 09
Man'fct'ring & Industrial					
Allis Chalmers 1st mtge 10 30 yr 5s...1936	5.90	6.17	88½ May 19, 09	78 Oct 15, 08	84½ Dec 14, 09
Am Agricultural Chem 1st conv 5s....1928	4.90	4.84	103½ July 25, 09	97 Jan 15, 09	102 Dec 14, 09
do registered.....					
American Cotton Oil deb 4½s.....1915	4.59	4.89	98½ July 30, 09	80 Nov 4, 07	98 Dec 11, 09
Am Hide & Leather 1st sk fd g 6s....1919	5.90	5.77	100½ Feb 14, 06	68 Nov 4, 07	101½ Dec 14, 09
Am Ice Security Co deb g 6s.....1935	8.10	9.50	94 Mar 28, 06	58½ Mar 10, 08	73½ Nov 22, 09

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906, to Date				Last Sale			
			Highest		Lowest					
Am Ice Securities small bonds	7.63	8.32	80	June 25, 07	80	June 25, 07	80	June 25, 07	80	June 25, 07
Am Spirits Mfg Co 1st g 6s	1915	3.20	6.63	104	June 13, 06	91	Jan 15, 08	90½	Nov 16, 09	
Am Thread Co 1st 4s	1919	4.30	4.93	93	Mar 12, 07	82	Nov 15, 07	93	Nov 1, 09	
American Tobacco Co 40-yrs g 6s	1944	5.66	5.61	117½	Feb 8, 06	85	Oct 30, 07	106	Dec 14, 09	
do registered		5.69	5.64	116½	Feb 6, 06	85½	Oct 25, 07	105½	Dec 2, 09	
do g 4s	1951	5.13	5.31	84	Jan 22, 06	54	Nov 1, 07	78	Dec 14, 09	
do do registered		5.09	5.27	80½	Jan 3, 06	63	Oct 2, 07	78½	Dec 7, 09	
Bethlehem Steel 1st extd gtd s f 5s	1926	5.57	6.01	96	Aug 4, 06	77	Feb 23, 09	89½	Dec 14, 09	
Central Leather Co 20-year g 5s	1925	5.08	5.16	102	Jan 26, 06	78	Nov 26, 07	98½	Dec 14, 09	
Consol Tobacco Co 50-year g 4s	1951	5.11	5.30	83½	Jan 22, 06	53½	Oct 31, 07	78½	Dec 9, 09	
do registered		7.15	7.19	78½	Mar 16, 06	57	Nov 11, 07	57	Nov 11, 07	
Corn Products Ref 25-yr 5% skg fund	1931	5.00	5.00	100	Feb 4, 09	70	Jan 3, 08	100	Nov 19, 09	
do 1st mtg 25-yr skg fd 5s	1934	5.22	5.32	96½	Dec 3, 09	65½	Dec 14, 09	95½	Dec 14, 09	
Distillers Secur Cor conv 1st g 5s	1927	6.76	7.69	91½	Sept 17, 06	60	Oct 24, 07	74	Dec 14, 09	
E. I. du Pont Powder Co 30-year 4½s	1936	5.11	5.35	89½	Oct 15, 09	88	Oct 29, 09	88	Nov 26, 09	
General Electric Co deb g 3½s	1942	4.22	4.49	90	Mar 16, 06	79	Mar 13, 08	83	Dec 11, 09	
do conv deb 5s	1917	3.38	.....	155½	Aug 4, 09	108	Jan 24, 08	148	Dec 14, 09	
Ill Steel Co deb 5s stpd non-conv	1910	4.99	4.87	100½	Jan 14, 09	100	Jan 12, 09	100½	Jan 14, 09	
do non-conv deb 5s	1913	4.95	4.72	101	June 1, 09	94	May 9, 08	101	June 1, 09	
Ingersoll-Rand 1st mtge g 5s	1935	5.40	5.52	99	Oct 12, 06	95	Feb 5, 07	95	June 18, 07	
do registered										
Internatnl Paper Co 1st con g 6s	1918	5.80	5.48	110½	Jan 26, 06	100	Nov 15, 07	103½	Dec 14, 09	
do conv sinkg fund g 5s	1935	5.65	5.89	100	Jan 3, 06	76	Dec 2, 07	98½	Dec 14, 09	
Int Stm Pump temp 1st lien 25-yr s f 5s	1929	5.18	5.29	96½	Nov 4, 09	96½	Nov 4, 09	96½	Dec 13, 09	
Knickerbocker Ice (Chic) 1st g 5s	1928							98½	Oct 20, 05	
Lackawanna Steel Co 1st conv g 5s	1923	5.02	5.04	108½	Jan 30, 06	80	Nov 26, 07	99½	Dec 13, 09	
National Starch Mfg Co 1st g 6s	1920			93½	Mar 7, 06	78	Nov 27, 06	83½	Aug 1, 07	
National Starch Co s fd deb g 5s	1925	7.30	8.44	77	Jan 12, 06	70	Apr 19, 07	70	Apr 19, 07	
N Y Air Brake 1st mtge conv 20-yr 6s	1928	5.26	4.63	116½	Aug 10, 09	108	Mar 25, 09	114	Dec 14, 09	
Ry Steel Spg 1st mge 5s Latrobe Plant	1921	5.12	5.29	101½	Apr 24, 07	95½	Feb 25, 09	97½	Dec 7, 09	
Rep Ir & Steel 1st mg & clt tst s f 5s	1934	4.90	4.86	102½	Dec 13, 09	80	Dec 9, 07	102	Dec 13, 09	
Union Bag & P Co 1st 25-yr skg fd 5s	1930	5.21	5.32	98	July 12, 09	90	Feb 5, 09	96	Dec 14, 09	
do stamped		5.19	5.30	97½	Aug 24, 09	96½	Oct 19, 09	96½	Oct 19, 09	
U S Leather Co skfd deb g 6s	1913	5.71	4.44	109½	Feb 10, 06	98	Nov 26, 07	105	Dec 14, 09	
U S Realty & Impv con deb g 5s	1924	5.59	6.08	99	Jan 20, 06	62½	Dec 19, 07	89½	Dec 13, 09	
U S Reduction & Ref 1st skg fd 6s	1931	6.47	6.64	95	Sept 30, 09	89	Jan 5, 09	92½	Nov 8, 09	
U S Rubber 10-yr Coll trust skg fd 6s	1918	5.76	5.42	106	July 13, 09	104	Nov 27, 09	104½	Dec 14, 09	
do do registered	1918									
U S Steel Corp 10-60-yr g sk fd 5s	1963	4.75	4.73	108½	Aug 9, 09	78½	Nov 20, 07	105½	Dec 14, 09	
do registered		4.76	4.74	107½	Aug 10, 09	78½	Nov 81, 07	105	Dec 14, 09	
Va-Car Chem 1st mtge 15-yr 5s	1923	5.06	5.12	99½	Aug 18, 09	96½	Nov 23, 09	98½	Dec 14, 09	
Westinghouse Elec & Man cnv s f 5s	1931	5.33	5.51	98½	Nov 30, 06	50	Oct 23, 07	93½	Dec 14, 09	
do ten-year 5% coll notes	1917									

Street Railway

Bway & 7th Ave 1st con g 5s	1943	4.93	4.91	116½	Jan 3, 06	93	Apr 6, 08	101½	Dec 10, 09	
do registered								119½	Dec 3, 01	
Brooklyn City R R 1st con 5s	1916-1941	4.85	4.81	107	June 14, 06	99½	Oct 22, 07	103	Dec 4, 09	
Brooklyn Qns Co & Sub con gtd g 5s	1941	5.03	5.03	104	Apr 11, 06	90	Sept 14, 08	99½	Mar 26, 09	
Brooklyn Qns Co & Sub 1st mtg 5s	1941									
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g 5s	1945	4.76	4.71	109	Jan 26, 06	85	Nov 21, 07	105	Dec 10, 09	
do 1st ref conv g 4s	2002	4.61	4.62	100	Jan 26, 06	56	Nov 22, 07	86½	Dec 14, 09	
do do registered		4.73	4.75	84½	Nov 8, 09	72½	Feb 1, 08	84½	Nov 8, 09	
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st g 4-5s	1950	4.88	4.86	113½	Jan 22, 06	85	Nov 26, 07	102½	Dec 13, 09	
do stamped guaranteed		4.87	4.84	110	Feb 6, 06	98	Aug 28, 07	102½	Dec 14, 09	
City & Sub R R Balt 1st g 5s	1922							105½	Apr 9, 05	
Colum & 9th Ave 1st gtd g 5s	1993	5.00	5.00	119½	Jan 12, 06	94	Mar 20, 08	100	Dec 10, 09	
do registered										
Conn Ry & Lgtg 1st & ref g 4½s	1951	4.39	4.37	103½	Nov 15, 06	95	Mar 11, 08	102½	Nov 17, 09	
do stamped guaranteed		4.38	4.36	104	Dec 22, 06	93½	Mar 12, 08	102½	Oct 21, 09	
Denver Cons Tramway Co 1st g 5s	1933							97½	June 13, 00	
Denver Tramway Co con g 6s	1910									
Detroit United Ry 1st con g 4½s	1932	5.39	5.84	96½	Mar 31, 06	69	Sept 4, 08	83½	Oct 20, 09	
Grand Rapids Ry 1st g 5s	1916	5.00	5.00	100	Jan 6, 09	100	Jan 6, 09	100	Oct 20, 09	
Hartford Street railway Co 1st 4s	1930									
Havana Electric Railway con g 5s	1952	5.43	5.49	95½	Jan 30, 06	80½	June 26, 07	92	Nov 23, 09	
Interborough-Met col tr g 4½s	1956	5.37	5.46	90½	May 11, 06	47½	Nov 21, 07	83½	Dec 14, 09	
do registered		5.77	5.88	83½	Oct 11, 06	78	May 27, 09	78	May 27, 09	
Interborough Rap Tr 3-yr conv 6s	1911	5.81	4.29	104½	July 6, 09	102½	Oct 19, 09	103½	Dec 14, 09	
do 45-year mtge 5s series A	1952	4.84	4.82	103½	Dec 9, 09	101½	Nov 11, 09	103½	Dec 14, 09	
Inter Traction 50-yr col tr 4s	1949	5.71	5.98	84	June 28, 06	60	Mar 17, 08	70	Sept 29, 09	
Kings Co Elevated R R 1st g 4s	1949	4.66	4.79	95	Jan 26, 06	86	Feb 9, 09	86	Dec 14, 09	
do stamped guaranteed		4.69	4.84	96½	Jan 10, 06	76½	Dec 18, 07	86	Dec 14, 09	
Lex Ave & Pav Ferry 1st gtd g 5s	1993	5.32	5.32	116½	Mar 24, 06	90	Jan 7, 08	94	Oct 2, 09	
do registered										
Louisville Railway Co 1st con g 5s	1930									
Manila Electric 1st lien & cl tst s f 5s	1953	5.15	5.18	100½	May 10, 06	98	May 10, 06	98	May 10, 06	
Market St Cable Ry San Fran 1st g 6s	1913									
Metpoln Ry Co 1st gtd g 6s	1911									
Metropol St Ry gen mge & col tr g 5s	1997	6.25	6.26	117	Jan 12, 06	68	Feb 18, 08	80	Dec 8, 09	
do Guaranty Tst Co Ctls of Dep				89	Dec 28, 08	76½	Sept 26, 08	80½	Dec 8, 09	
do refunding g 4s	2002			92	Jan 27, 06	40	Mar 19, 08	52½	Nov 22, 09	
do Farmers Ln & Tr Ctls of Dep				57	Apr 6, 09	47	July 12, 09	53	Dec 4, 09	
do stamped				53	Dec 6, 09	52	Dec 1, 09	52	Dec 10, 09	

TITLE OF BOND—RATE.	Income	Yield	JANUARY 1, 1906 to Date		Last Sale
			Highest	Lowest	
Met West Side Elev Chic 1st g 4s....1938	4.35	4.49	93½July 3, 06	93½July 8, 06	93½July 3, 06
do registered.....					
Mil Elec Ry & Light con 30-yr g 5s...1926	5.63	4.49	109 July 18, 06	109 July 18, 06	109 July 18, 06
do refunding & ext 4½s.....1931					
Minn St Ry (M L & M) 1st con g 5s...1919	4.67	4.28	107½Feb 14, 06	107½Feb 14, 06	107½Feb 14, 06
Nassau Elect R R cons gtd g 4s.....1951	4.94	5.13	89½Jan 17, 06	70 Nov 11, 07	80½Dec 14, 09
New Haven Street Railway 1st 5s....1913					
New Orl Ry & Lgt gen mtge 4½s....1935	5.20	5.48	92½June 27, 06	83½June 1, 09	86½Oct 22, 08
Portland Ry 1st & ref s f 5s.....1930	5.15	5.22	101½Apr 24, 07	97½Apr 22, 08	97½May 12, 08
St Jos Ry Light Heat & P 1st g 5s...1937	5.12	5.15	103½Oct 31, 06	98 Nov 20, 08	98 Nov 20, 08
St Louis Tran Co gtd imp 20-yr 5s....1924	5.88	6.59	96½Apr 12, 06	83 Oct 13, 09	85 Nov 5, 09
St Paul City Ry Cable con g 5s.....1937	4.64	4.51	110½Nov 23, 06	107½Dec 14, 09	107½Dec 14, 09
do gtd g 5s.....1937					
Third Ave R R 1st con gtd g 4s.....2000					
do registered.....					
do Central Trust Co Ctf's.....					
do do stamped.....					
Third Ave Ry N Y 1st g 5s.....1937	4.64	4.51	119 Jan 11, 06	98 Nov 11, 07	107½Dec 4, 09
Tri-City Ry & L 1st coll tst sg fd 5s...1923	5.05	5.10	99 July 28, 09	98 May 18, 09	99 July 28, 09
Und E R Co London Ltd 5% pr lien...1920	5.10	5.23	98 Apr 1, 09	98 Apr 1, 09	98 Apr 1, 09
do 4½% bonds of.....1933	5.42	5.85	85½Sept 7, 09	70 Oct 15, 08	83 Dec 14, 09
do 6% income bonds.....1948					
Union Elevated Ry Chic 1st g 5s....1945	5.97	6.12	101 May 19, 08	84 Oct 26, 08	84 Oct 26, 08
United Railways of St L 1st g 4s....1934	4.88	5.32	88½Jan 13, 06	77 Feb 10, 08	82 Dec 14, 09
United Railways of San Fran s fd 4s.1927	5.41	6.54	90 Feb 2, 06	59 Jan 8, 08	74 Dec 7, 09

Telegraph & Telephone

Amer Teleph & Tele col trust 4s....1929	4.32	4.58	96 Apr 18, 09	75½Jan 7, 08	92½Dec 14, 09
do conv g 4s.....1936	3.78	3.66	107½Nov 20, 09	84½June 24, 08	105 Dec 14, 09
Commercial Cable 1st g 4s.....2397	4.71	4.71	97½Feb 20, 06	72 Nov 22, 07	85½Mar 5, 08
do do registered.....	4.50	4.50	89 July 9, 07	89 July 9, 07	89 July 9, 07
Keystone Telephone Co 1st 5s.....1935	5.81	6.08	98 Aug 23, 07	86 Dec 7, 09	86 Dec 7, 09
do do registered.....					
Metpn Tel & Tel 1st sk fd g 5s.....1918	4.88	4.72	104 Feb 25, 07	104 Feb 25, 07	104 Feb 25, 07
do do registered.....					
Mich State Tel Co 1st 20-yr 5s.....1924	5.05	5.10	101½July 3, 06	92½Jan 10, 08	99 Nov 15, 09
Mutual Union Telegr skd fnd 6s.....1911	6.00	6.00	107 Jan 15, 06	95 Jan 5, 09	100 Mar 10, 09
N Y & N J Telephone gen g 5s.....1920					105½July 2, 03
Northwn Tel Co gtd fundg g 4½s....1934					102½July 26, 04
Pac Tel & Tel 1st mg & col tst 30yr sf 5s.1937	5.03	5.04	99½Dec 9, 09	96½July 1, 09	99½Dec 14, 09
Western Un coll trust eur 5s.....1938	5.00	5.00	109½Jan 19, 06	84 Mar 7, 08	100 Dec 14, 09
do fndg & real estate g 4½s.....1956	4.69	4.72	105 Jan 20, 06	81 May 7, 08	96 Dec 14, 09
do conv 4s redeemable ser A...1936	3.91	3.86	102½Sept 14, 09	75 Feb 26, 08	102½Dec 14, 09
do do registered.....	4.00	4.00	100 Dec 2, 09	92 Sept 2, 09	100 Dec 2, 09

Miscellaneous

Adams Express Co col trust g 4s....1948	4.33	4.41	104½Feb 16, 06	78 Nov 26, 07	92½Dec 11, 09
Am Dock & Improvement Co gtd 5s.1921	4.62	4.12	113 Apr 16, 06	106½July 12, 07	108½Oct 11, 09
Am Steamship Co of W V 1st 5s....1929					100 June 4, 02
Armour & Co 1st mtg 30-yr 4½s....1939	4.76	4.86	94½Dec 13, 09	93½Nov 30, 09	94½Dec 14, 09
Bklyn Ferry Co of N Y 1st con g 5s...1948	12.50		52 Jan 12, 06	41 Oct 11, 06	41 Oct 11, 06
do Knickerbker Tst Co ctf's of dep.1948			32 Nov 18, 09	30 Nov 17, 09	30½Nov 29, 09
Bush Terminal Co 1st mtge 4s.....1952	4.44	4.52	91½Apr 16, 09	90 May 7, 09	90 Dec 1, 09
do con 5s.....1955	5.18	5.20	99½Oct 15, 09	93 Jan 22, 09	93½Oct 15, 09
Chic June Ry & Stock Yds col g 5s...1915	5.01	5.04	101 Mar 19, 07	100 Jan 23, 08	100 Jan 23, 08
Det Mac & Mar Ld gt income 7s....1911			78 Jan 8, 06	35 Dec 8, 09	35 Dec 8, 09
Guaranty Trust Co of N Y 5% Ctf's for N Y Cent Lines Equip Trust of 1907					
do due November 1, 1910	4.91	3.70	102½Aug 17, 08	100½July 22, 08	101½June 30, 09
do do do 1, 1911					
do do do 1, 1912			102½Aug 3, 08	102½Aug 3, 08	102½Aug 3, 08
do do do 1, 1913	4.92	4.55	103½July 24, 09	101½Dec 7, 09	101½Dec 7, 09
do do do 1, 1914	4.79	4.17	104½Jan 28, 09	104½Jan 28, 09	104½Jan 28, 09
do do do 1, 1915					
do do do 1, 1916	4.87	4.54	103½Nov 8, 09	102½Nov 22, 09	102½Nov 22, 09
do do do 1, 1917					
do do do 1, 1918					
do do do 1, 1919	4.81	4.53	105½July 16, 08	105½July 16, 08	105½July 16, 08
do do do 1, 1920					
do do do 1, 1921					
do do do 1, 1922					
Hackensack Water Co 1st 4s.....1952					
Henderson Bridge 1st sk fd g 6s....1931	5.45	5.24	110 Jan 5, 09	108½Jan 3, 06	110 Jan 5, 09
Hoboken Land & Improv g 5s.....1910					
Inst for En of Dr Wks & Dv 35 yr sf 4½s.1943	4.72	4.78	95½Aug 24, 09	95 July 15, 09	95½Dec 10, 09
Inter Mer Marine 4½g mtge & col 1st.1922	6.37	8.22	77 Dec 31, 08	53 Nov 4, 07	70½Dec 14, 09
Inter Navigation 1st sinkng fund 5s.1929	5.99	6.53	89 Dec 30, 08	75 Jan 8, 08	83½Dec 9, 09
Madison Sq Garden 1st g 5s.....1919	5.88				152 July 8, 97
Mtge Bond Co N Y 10-govt mgt 4sser.21936					
N'pt News Shipbdg & Dry Dk 5s 1890/1900	5.26	5.27	96 Aug 24, 08	95 Nov 19, 09	95 Dec 10, 09
New York Dock Co 50 years 1st g 4s 1951	4.26	4.31	98 Jan 22, 06	84½Nov 29, 07	94 Dec 11, 09
do registered.....					
Providence Securities Co 50-yr deb 4½.1957	4.44	4.51	90 July 15, 07	84½July 30, 07	90 Jan 26, 09
Provident Loan Soc of N Y g 4½s....1924	4.74	5.04	99 Mar 17, 06	85 May 27, 08	95 July 27, 08
St Joseph Stock Yards 1st g 4½s....1930					100½Sept 15, 05
St L Ter C S & P Co 1st g 4½s 5-20 yr.1917					
So Yuba Water Co of N Y con g 6s...1923					112 July 27, 04

The Independent

VOL. LXVII NEW YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1909 No. 3187

Survey of the World

Zelaya Sails Away in Safety

Ex-President Zelaya sailed away from Nicaragua on the 25th, having sought asylum on the Mexican gunboat "General Guerrero." Dr. José Madriz, a judge of the Central American Court of Justice, had been made President, and on the 20th and 21st the Government's army at Rama had been completely routed by the revolutionists. Dr. Madriz, to whom Congress had offered the Presidency, came up from Costa Rica on the 19th. During his journey he is reported to have said that the Mexican Government desired that he should be Zelaya's successor. On the 20th, Congress elected him President by unanimous vote. He sent to Estrada an envoy, whom the revolutionist leader declined to receive. Estrada's attitude toward Madriz had been defined in the following message to Secretary Knox:

"No change in the person of Zelaya's chief executive selected by him or by the Congress he controls will be accepted by the majority of the Nicaraguan people allied to our cause in the struggle for justice. Peace in this country can only be assured by the complete exclusion of Zelaya and his followers. We will continue fighting until this is secured. In the name of liberty, and with justice on our side, we ask you to recognize my Government."

Estrada began to attack the Zelayan army near Rama on the 20th, but the sharpest fighting took place on the following day. It was a real battle, for our Consul at Bluefields reports that 900 were killed. The revolutionists had machine guns, which were used under the command of Captain Fowler, formerly an officer in the United States army. He is an officer of the Texas National Guard and a member of the Texas Governor's staff. There were also American sharpshooters commanded by Colonel Conrad, of Louisiana.

At the end scarcely anything was left of the Zelayan army, for Estrada took 1,900 prisoners, including the commanders, General Gonzalez and General Castrillo (Vasquez, the chief, being absent on sick leave), 1,500 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition. The prisoners were marched to Bluefields. They were ragged and half starved, having had very little food in ten days. Many were mere boys. Our Consul asked by cable that food be sent from Colon, and a shipload was soon on the way. The wounded were carried to Bluefields, where they filled hospitals improvised by the fourteen surgeons who landed from the United States warships. At last accounts, Estrada was preparing to go to Managua by way of Greytown, expecting that the Zelayan garrison there would surrender.—Madriz was inaugurated in Managua on the 21st, Zelaya urging the people to support him. Zelaya issued a manifesto, saying he had resigned to prevent the humiliation of his country by the United States, whose enmity he had excited by opposing attempts to make the Central American countries mere dependencies. The execution of Groce and Cannon, he added, had been used as a pretext for interference, as the destruction of the "Maine" had been used in the case of Cuba. On the 23d, accompanied by an armed guard, he started for Corinto. There, on the following day, he was taken on board the Mexican gunboat, which at once sailed northward. There was a salute of thirteen guns from the shore when he went aboard, but no notice of his departure was taken by the United States warships. The Washington Government had been informed by Mexico that his request for asylum had been granted. It is asserted that Mexico has been in alliance with Nicaragua

against Guatemala by secret treaty. Zelaya's destination was not made known. It is said that he will go to Brussels, and that a part of his wealth is invested there. —Zelaya left the treasury empty, and on the 25th President Madriz publicly announced that the country was on the verge of bankruptcy. By his order Joaquin Passos, Zelaya's son-in-law, and Ernesto Martinez, Zelaya's Minister of Finance, were arrested. Both are charged with misappropriation of public funds, the circulation of unsigned paper currency, and similar offenses. Passos represented Zelaya in the operation of monopolies for their joint profit. Zelaya's Chief of Telegraphs, Santos Ramirez, was also arrested, and several prominent Nicaraguans banished by Zelaya some years ago, were recalled. Francisco Baca, who has been made Minister-General, in place of Julian Irias, is preparing a decree establishing a commission to revoke the franchises under which have been operated a score of monopolies given by Zelaya to men with whom he was secretly in partnership and who turned over to him the greater part of the profits.



Trust and Customs Fraud Cases

It was said last week that the Government's prosecutors in the sugar fraud cases at New York had given up all hope of getting from the five men recently convicted confessions affecting their employers in the Sugar Trust. Additional indictments have been procured from the grand jury. One of the men thus accused is Thomas Doyle, assistant dock superintendent for Arbuckle Brothers, the refiners who recently paid the Government \$695,000 on account of frauds in weighing sugar. Another is James F. Halligan. It now appears that he was indicted jointly with Ernest W. Gerbracht, whose indictment was mentioned last week. Gerbracht had been general superintendent of the Sugar Trust's largest refinery, at a salary of \$20,000, and he was indicted a few days after his acceptance of an offer of \$80,000 from the Arbuckles. —Thomas B. Harned, of Philadelphia, a lawyer who was counsel for Adolph Sigmund when the Sugar Trust obtained control of the latter's refinery, and who was indicted some months ago, with

directors of the Trust, for violation of the Sherman Act, has sued a New York magazine for libel, asking damages in \$75,000 on account of a published criticism of his action. When indicted, Harned pleaded the statute of limitations, and his demurrer to the indictment was sustained. The same magazine published a letter relating to these indictments, sent by Attorney-General Wick-ersham in June last to District Attorney Wise, who filed it with his personal correspondence. It appears to have been stolen, and the Attorney-General desires to prosecute the thief. The letter said that Senator Root had sent to Mr. Wick-ersham the petition or brief of Harned's counsel in support of the contention that the statute of limitations had run in favor of him and the other defendants. It continued as follows:

"If the only overt acts done to carry out the objects of the conspiracy were those referred to in the brief, I should think they were insufficient to save the bar of the statute. A strong effort will be made tomorrow to persuade the President to interfere in some way to prevent the indictments, but aside from that, no indictments should be returned against any one if there is no reasonable ground to believe they can be sustained—if, for instance, the offenses charged are clearly barred by the statute."

Mr. Wise was asked to advise the Department of Justice of the charges upon which he relied, and to do this before procuring the indictments. Some time later the indictments were returned, but the statute of limitations was successfully pleaded by two of the defendants, Harned and Kissel. From this decision the Department of Justice has appealed. —Thomas L. Hisgen, of Springfield, Mass., president of the company which is the most aggressive competitor of the Standard Oil Company in the North-eastern States, says that if the recent decision of the Circuit Court against the latter company is sustained by the Supreme Court, there will surely be not less than five hundred suits against the Standard for damages, involving claims of \$250,000,000. These suits will be brought under that section of the Sherman Act which provides for the recovery of three times the actual damages. —In New York, last week, indictments were returned against twenty-seven persons (dressmakers, milliners, importers and persons employed on the

steamship piers) for smuggling costly gowns, laces, etc., in trunks from Paris and elsewhere. Several of the defendants are in business in Boston or Chicago. It is said that this smuggling, carried on by methods devised by a man formerly employed in the customs service, has cost the Government \$1,000,000 a year for the last five years.



Canada's Navy The Canadian Government has purchased from the British Government the cruiser "Rainbow," 3,400 tons, which was built at a cost of \$920,000. This cruiser, the nucleus of Canada's navy, is to be used as a training ship for recruits, and will probably be stationed in Pacific waters. Negotiations are in progress for another and a larger cruiser to be used in the same way in Atlantic waters. When Parliament reassembles, on January 12, the question of the new navy will be taken up, in connection with a Government bill providing for the cruisers and torpedo boats which are to be constructed. It is predicted that they will be built in Canada, as the Government is considering offers from two prominent British firms of shipbuilders for the establishment of the needed shipyards and dry docks. A recent caucus of the dominant party showed that the Laurier Government's naval policy will have ample support in Parliament.—The proposition that Canada should be represented directly at Washington by an attaché, subordinate to the British Ambassador, was recently discussed in Parliament. It was opposed by Premier Laurier, who said such representation was not needed at present, as Canadian affairs were receiving more attention at the Embassy than ever before. It would be difficult to define the status of such an attaché, and it was wise to let well enough alone. Canada's relations with the United States, he remarked, were very cordial.—In the eight months ending with November, 71,988 settlers went into the Canadian Northwest from this country, this number showing an increase of 68 per cent. over 1908. It is estimated that each of these settlers had, on an average, \$1,000 in cash and property. The prediction is made that for the full year ending with

March next the number of American citizens thus crossing the boundary to settle on homesteads in Canada will be 100,000, representing an immediate addition of \$100,000,000 to Canada's wealth.—The Manitoba Government has decided to support during the approaching session of the Legislature a policy of Government ownership of grain elevators, and will proceed in co-operation with the Grain Growers' Grain Company, which has 10,000 farmer stockholders and handles a large part of the wheat crop.



The Islands The announcement was made in Porto Rico, last week, that after twelve years of political hostility, the leaders of the Republican and the Unionist parties, Dr. J. C. Barbosa and Luis Rivera, had agreed to bury their differences and work together for the improvement of civic conditions, an elective Senate and the largest measure of self government. The Unionist is the dominant party. The Republicans have supported in the main the policy of the Washington Government.—The extraordinary Christmas drawing of the Cuban national lottery was a failure. Only 18,000 of the 30,000 tickets were sold. This probably means a loss for the government, which expected a profit of \$900,000. The capital prize was won by a club of eighteen bricklayers.—No effort will be made by our Government to collect from Cuba the debt of \$6,569,511, representing the cost of intervention, until the island's treasury is in better condition.—Attorney-General Wickersham has decided that the Philippine Government has a right to sell in tracts of any size the lands acquired from the friars, although the organic act limits the sale to individuals or corporations of unapportioned lands obtained by the treaty with Spain. He holds that the friars' lands are not covered by that act. The question arose in connection with the recent sale of 55,000 acres of the San José estate, on the island of Mindoro, to persons said to represent the Sugar Trust.—According to statements made by persons who arrived in Porto Rico, last week, from Santo Domingo, the Government forces in Santo Domingo have recently been defeated in several battles

by the revolutionists, whose leaders are Ex-President Jimenez and Ex-President Morales.



Dr. Cook Discredited

The committee of the University of Copenhagen appointed to examine the evidence presented by Dr. Frederick A. Cook that he had reached the North Pole reported unanimously that the documents contain no proof of his claim. No original notebooks were submitted and no information of any value as to the instruments used or methods of making observations. Dr. Cook does not appear even to have been aware of the necessity of allowing for variations of the compass or of correcting his chronometer. Very few astronomical observations were given and these were not expressed in such a way as to indicate that he had the ability to make the necessary observations for determining his latitude and longitude. The series of observations which Captain Loose stated that he fabricated at the request of Dr. Cook do not appear to have been incorporated by him, at least not to any considerable extent. Dr. Cook's evidence consists of two documents, a typewritten report of his secretary, Walter Lonsdale, of 61 pages, and a typewritten copy made by Mr. Lonsdale from Dr. Cook's notebooks, 16 pages, describing the expedition from March 18 to June 13, 1908. This is substantially the same narrative as was published in the New York *Herald* and abstracted in THE INDEPENDENT of September 9. Knud Rasmussen, who had supported the claims of Cook on the evidence of the Eskimos, was called in by the committee to examine that portion of the narrative relating to the sledge journey, and found that as inadequate and incredible as the scientific data. The authorities of the university feel keenly the humiliation of having been the first to give recognition to Dr. Cook and to bestow upon him a gold medal and an honorary degree. It is probable that the degree will be canceled. The Danes, who gave him the most enthusiastic of receptions and have regarded all criticism as the malicious attacks of his enemies, are indignant at the gross imposition which has been practised upon them. They are inclined to blame Min-

ister Egan for his patronage of the explorer and President Taft for his telegram of congratulation. The decision of the Copenhagen committee is almost universally accepted as final. Rear-Admiral Schley is one of the few who still retains faith in Cook and suggests that it would be only fair for Dr. Peary to also submit his proofs to the University of Copenhagen. Dr. Cook's whereabouts is not publicly known. He sailed for Europe after his papers were dispatched for Copenhagen, assuming a false name and shaving off his mustache. A letter from him to Mr. Lonsdale, dated Marseilles, requests that the final verdict be withheld until he procures his original records and instruments from Etah. Mrs. Cook is also somewhere in Europe.



The week preceding the holidays was filled with electioneering speeches by all the parties in the field. The debate is lively, but would be more enlightening if it were kept closer to the issue on which the appeal is made to the country, that is, the finance bill or budget. The opponents do not often cross swords. The Liberals, assuming that the country is still stanchly free trade, devote themselves chiefly to attacks on the Lords. The Unionists, assuming that the English still love their House of Peers, are arguing for protective duties, or, as it is called in England, tariff reform. A few quotations from recent addresses will give the most vivid idea of the tone and character of the controversy. We keep the interjections of the audience as reported in the *Times* because these are more prominent than ever before. Some speeches are scarcely more than rapid fire debates with the audience, in which the speaker is not infrequently worsted and driven from the platform. We begin with the heavy artillery of Lord Curzon, former Viceroy of India:

"I believe that if a Unionist Government were returned to power in January next it would be possible for them without any difficulty to combine a budget and to construct a tariff which would in the first place begin by setting a limited duty on foreign manufactures (loud cheers), accompanied by a preference for colonial and Indian produce (cheers), which should leave scope for negotiations with foreign countries in order to make arrangements by which their markets should be open to our trade in return for the benefit of ours.

and which would not involve any substantial or heavy cost in collection. ('Hear, hear.') If we were able to do anything of that sort let me summarize to you what I conceive would be the result. In the first place we should succeed in raising the revenue, or, at all events, a very large part of the revenue that is required. ('Hear, hear.') Secondly, I believe that we should not increase the cost of living to the working men. ('Hear, hear,' and cheers.) Thirdly, we should tend by these proposals to keep capital at home ('hear, hear'), to stimulate home productions, to give the Englishman a preference in his own market (cheers), and to provide employment for those who are at the present moment so largely and so unhappily unemployed. Fourthly, I think it would enable us to bring pressure to bear upon foreigners in order to compel them to reduce the artificial obstacles which they impose on our trade. (Cheers.) Fifthly, in so far as a tax on imported manufactures in one country is paid by the producer of those articles in another—and I think it can be clearly established that it is largely so paid—in that proportion and to that extent should we receive a contribution from the foreigner to our expenditure in this country. (Cheers.) And, sixthly, we should meet half way the offers, the spontaneous and genuine offers, from brethren across the seas (cheers), offers which have been repeatedly made at Colonial Conferences, at congresses of chambers of commerce, and so on, but hitherto unhappily not responded to ('Shame')—offers which have actually taken material form in the attitude of Canada and some other of our colonies, and which only await a favorable reception here in order to expand into a much larger and more beneficial scheme. (Cheers.) Yes, I think we should succeed, at the same time that we helped ourselves, in cementing the unity of the empire and materially increasing the force of our material and economic position in the world at large. ('Hear, hear.')

—Mr. Churchill said that ten days ago, when he began his campaign in Lancashire, he challenged any Conservative speaker to come down and say why the House of Lords, composed as it was, should have the right to rule over them, and why the children of that House of Lords should have the right to rule over their children. (Cheers.) His challenge had been taken up with great courage by Lord Curzon. The House of Lords could have found no more able and no more arrogant defender. Lord Curzon treated a great public meeting to what he could only call a prize essay on the Middle Ages. (Laughter.) It was a beautiful speech, which he read with the most intense pleasure and also with a sense of satisfaction, because he would like Lord Curzon to make that speech in every town and city thruout the country. Lord

Curzon began in defense of the hereditary legislator—a plucky thing to do. He said, Look at the monarchy—but the Sovereign was not an hereditary legislator. (Laughter.) The Sovereign reigned, but did not govern. In this country the King acted on the advice of his Ministers, and it was a wise thing that the supreme office should be out of the reach of party warfare.—Lord Cromer cites his experience in Egypt to prove that it is possible by means of loans from a land bank to increase the number of small proprietors. In this way the number of persons in Egypt who own and cultivate 50 acres or less was increased by 400,000 within ten years. Lord Cromer also made a feeble defense of the House of Lords in much the same language as Lord Curzon:

"Now I turn to some of the weak points of the House of Lords. In the first place, it is far too numerous a body. There are over six hundred peers, of whom a considerable number very rarely attend. The number might, with great advantage, be cut down to, say four hundred. But now I come to another point where the shoe really pinches. Gentlemen, it is very easy to go too far in condemning the hereditary principle. There is something in heredity. (A voice, 'What?' and cheers.) There is one illustrious individual who, I will undertake to say, does as much good work in the interests of his country as any living man, from prince to peasant, who rules by the hereditary principle. I mean his Majesty the King. (Cheers.) If we were turned into a republic tomorrow—which is not very likely—and if the people of this country were asked who they would like to be President of the new republic, I will undertake to say that all, save an infinitesimal minority of the community, would reply with one voice, 'King Edward VII.' (Cheers.) Nevertheless, I think it is now generally admitted that the hereditary principle is pushed too far in the present composition of the House of Lords. But, after all, the composition of the House of Lords is not the main point. The main point is that however a second chamber is composed, it ought to be a thoroly effective body, not in order to oppose the will of the people, but in order that on occasions of supreme importance, such as the present issue, it may give the people of the country an opportunity of deciding what they themselves think best in their own interests. (Cheers.) Remember some twenty years ago the House of Lords saved the country from Home Rule. They now wish to save the country both from Home Rule and from Socialism."

—Lord Milner uses the same arguments for a tariff which have long done service in this country and cites Germany and the United States as examples of the blessings of protection:

"The Radical idea is that you can only provide for a social reform, for the good of those who are less well to do, by plundering those who are better to do. We believe that you can do it in only one way, that is by increasing the total amount of your national output, from which the wages of workers, the profits of capitalists, and the revenue of the State are all alike derived. (Cheers.) Let us look to our production, first of all here at home, next in all the countries over which the British flag flies. Let us free ourselves from the insane delusion that a nation grows richer by buying outside its own borders what it is perfectly able to produce within them. Foreign trade is a blessing, where with the excess of our own production we buy things which we need and cannot ourselves produce. It is not a blessing where, in the blind worship of immediate and often only temporary cheapness, we allow our own basic industries to be undermined. That may lead to an increase of imports for a time. It may even lead to an increase of exports, tho that is no advantage, but the reverse if it only means that we are exporting to pay the foreigner goods which otherwise would have remained here to pay our own fellow-countrymen. There is no profitable increase of foreign trade except that which results from a positive increase of the total national production, from our buying more because we have more to sell. (Cheers.) These lessons stare us in the face today from every corner of the world, from across the North Sea and from across the Atlantic. It is the countries whose first thought has been the promotion of their own industries which are challenging, and will soon do more than challenge, our old supremacy in foreign trade.

—The Duke of Devonshire says that after all it was the barons of England who obtained the Magna Charta to protect the people of the country against an oppressive sovereign, and now it was the barons of England who were asking the people to say whether they should be governed by practically an autocracy in the House of Commons. — Mr. Lloyd-George, in his usual lively style, deals blows with both hands, hitting the big navy and the tariff arguments at the same time. He asked, Who clamored for additional Dreadnoughts? He said he remembered a great meeting in the city presided over by Lord Rothschild (hisses), who demanded that eight Dreadnoughts should be instantly laid down. The Government ordered four and Lord Rothschild would not pay. (Laughter.) There was a very cruel king in the past who ordered Lord Rothschild's ancestors to make bricks without straw. (Loud laughter.) That

was a much easier job than making Dreadnoughts without money. The Government had to get money for pensions which their opponents did their very best to upset. Now they said that they did not object to paying for the pensions, but that in order to obtain the money the Government ought not to put a tax on the land, and they asked, Why not tax food? (Cries of "Shame!") Tax the food of the workingman's children in order to spare the acres for the landlord's child, so that the workman's spare store to feed his child should be diminished in order that the estate should be preserved for the landlord's heir!



Baron Sidney Sonnino
Italian Politics has succeeded in forming a Cabinet composed of representatives of various groups from the Center of the Chamber. He refused to comply with the wishes of the radicals and adopt an anti-Clerical policy, altho he has put in the position of Minister of Public Instruction Signor Daneo, who is a Freemason and an advocate of lay schools. As Minister of Foreign Affairs he has chosen Count Guicciardini, a lineal descendant of the historian of Florence, well adapted by experience and travel to assume the duties of the position. It is expected that he, like his predecessor, Signor Tittoni, will support the Triple Alliance, but at the same time will appreciate the value of the close friendly relations which have within the last seven years have been established with England and France. When Count Guicciardini was Minister of Agriculture in the Rudini Cabinet of 1896-98, he secured the passage of two important laws for the insurance of workingmen for their protection against accidents. The new Cabinet contains three of the same members as that of ex-Premier Giolitti, and, as it is understood that they have not broken with Signor Giolitti, the new Ministry will hold position thru his sufferance. Premier Sonnino, in outlining his policy to the Chamber of Deputies, stated that he would create two new ministries, one of labor and one of railroads. Additional public schools would be

opened and the national steamship service would be recognized so that Italian lines should secure the transportation of emigrants. Baron Sonnino has abolished the censorship of the press, which has hitherto been applied in a very arbitrary and unreasonable manner to prevent foreign correspondents from telegraphing any news regarded as injurious to the interests of Italy. Following the Messina earthquake this censorship was especially embarrassing and annoying.



Foreign Notes Prince Albert took the oath of office as King of the Belgians at a joint session of both houses of the Belgian parliament, on December 23. On their entrance into the capital from the palace at Laeken, Queen Elizabeth and the two princes in the royal coach, and King Albert on horseback in the uniform of a general, were received with continuous cheering, in which the counter demonstrations of the socialists were quite lost. In his first speech from the throne, the new King paid tribute to King Leopold's efforts for the enrichment of the nation and the extension of its power, and referred to the Kongo in the following words:

"In the Kongo the nation wishes a policy of humanity and progress enforced. The mission of colonization cannot be other than a mission of high civilization. Belgium always has kept her promises, and when she engages to apply in the Kongo a policy worthy of her, none has a right to doubt her word."

The late King Leopold was buried with great pomp on the preceding day, notwithstanding his expressed desire that the funeral ceremonies should be of the simplest character. Immense crowds of people visited the cathedral during the time when the body was in state. The Baroness Vaughan, themorganatic wife of the late king, left Belgium for Paris. Her photograph is being sold in both Brussels and Paris as "Queen Caroline," but it is not yet known whether she will put forth any political claims in behalf of her two sons.—Yi Wan Yon, Premier of Korea, was assassinated by a young Korean on December 22. The assassin stabbed him in front of the Catholic Cathedral in Seoul and then killed the jinriksha men in attend-

ance on the Premier. Yi Wan Yon was Minister of Education in the Korean Cabinet in 1907, when the King was forcibly persuaded to abdicate, and he was then, thru the favor of Marquis Ito, made the head of the new Government. The assassin is said to be a young Korean who had lived in the United States for some time and professed Christianity. He is probably a member of the same secret society which instigated the assassination of Marquis Ito and which aims to prevent the amalgamation of Korea by Japan thru a system of terrorism.—Colonel Karpoff, chief of the Russian Secret Police, was assassinated at St. Petersburg on the same day by the explosion of a bomb. He had been enticed to a flat in the Viborg district when the explosion occurred, completely wrecking the place and mutilating the body so that it was at first unrecognized.—The so-called Servian conspiracy, which has for some months caused great excitement in Austria, proves to have been a fake. Documents alleged to have been purloined from the Servian state archives were produced in Vienna and given some credence by the Government and the Emperor. Upon this evidence Heinrich Friedjung, the Austrian historian, published an article in the *Neue Freie Presse*, declaring that King Peter had been conspiring with the Serbo-Croatian coalition for the purpose of preventing the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and of making these provinces, as well as Croatia, part of the Servian empire under King Peter. Since this article was of an official character, forty-nine members of the Diet brought a libel suit against Dr. Friedjung and proved in court that the two documents on which he relied were forgeries. Dr. Friedjung admitted that he had been deceived, so the plaintiffs withdrew the suit and the costs were divided.—The Law Lords in England have decided that it is not permissible to use the funds of the trades unions for political purposes or the payment of salaries of members of Parliament. This will interfere seriously with the Labor party, because members of Parliament receive no salaries from the Government, and it will be difficult to raise the money to pay them outside of the union funds.



A TYPICAL COUNTRY SCHOOL IN HAWAII

Educational Problems in Hawaii

BY ARTHUR FLOYD GRIFFITHS

PRESIDENT OF OAHU COLLEGE.

HAWAII of today has three great educational problems, or, rather a problem of a threefold nature. It has to train up its white children in Anglo-Saxon traditions and educate them in all that is best in Anglo-Saxon knowledge and manners and customs alongside of several inferior races. The white boy and girl must be reared without a lowering of standards, and no obstacles shall be placed in the path of his fellow student of the Hawaiian or Chinese or Japanese race who is traveling in the same way toward the same goal. More thought and money are being spent upon the education of Hawaiian boys and girls than upon any other section of the population. The race has had long centuries of training in observation and in a knowledge of nature, but only eighty-five years of education as we understand it. They had lived the care-free, open-handed life of the native whose wants nature supplied. The lessons of industry, foresight and

the necessity of meeting obligations—to say nothing of English, arithmetic and other confusing branches—were difficult, and are not yet learned. The results of this work, if measured by Anglo-Saxon standards with the cumulative force of hundreds of years of education, leave much to be desired; if measured by a standard of less than one hundred years from barbarism they show a great accomplishment.

A great and a growing problem, different from all the rest, is the peoples of many nationalities who have immigrated to the islands and whose children are now in the schools. Chief among these are the Chinese and Japanese. To educate these Oriental children in English branches is by itself a task; to educate them alongside of the whites and the Hawaiians makes one more complication. It is not so much that one race hinders another, as that each demands somewhat different treatment. The Oriental student is rarely lacking in am-

bition and willingness to learn, but he has hundreds—yea thousands—of years of traditions and tendencies to undo. The molds of his thought have to be recast. The marvel is how soon they effect the transformation, how quickly they fall into the American ways by more than a superficial imitation. In the Porto Ricans, Portuguese and other nationalities there are variations to the difficulties that the school teacher has to meet, but, thru school instruction and thru contact with and encouragement from Americans, these diverse peoples are being woven into the warp and woof of the fabric soon to form the cloth of Hawaiian citizenship.

There are two powerful agencies at work for the solution of these problems. One is the public school system and the other is the private schools. The public schools are under the Department of Public Instruction, which consists of six commissioners and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. The latter is the active head of the department, but by the law the commissioners have equal responsibility with him. All are appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate. All the public schools of the Territory are under their control and all the private schools come indirectly under their supervision. This board has under its charge the care of school property, the organization of the course of study, the employment of the teachers and everything that pertains to the welfare of the schools under the laws of the Territory. The schools are entirely a Territorial affair. Altho county government has been recently established, the schools were retained as a Territorial charge. The Territory collects a \$2 school tax from every male inhabitant twenty-one years of age, which is paid into the general treasury. The money spent upon schools is then appropriated by act of Legislature. School matters in the local districts are administered by school agents, appointed by the department, who are responsible men, often the managers on the plantations. Normal inspectors give that direct supervision over all the schools in the Territory so essential to the successful conduct of a large system.

The latest statistics show that there

are more than a dozen different nationalities in the public schools, distributed as follows: Hawaiian, 4,045; part-Hawaiian, 2,382; American, 457; British, 142; German, 144; Portuguese, 3,239; Scandinavian, 63; Japanese, 3,578; Chinese, 1,489; Porto Rican, 338; other foreigners (including Gallicians, Koreans, Filipinos, French, South Sea Islanders, Poles and Spaniards), 242; total, 16,119. A casual study of these figures would lead a person to believe that the 806 whites whose parent stock comes from America, England, Germany or Scandinavia are submerged, and that, in every



A. F. GRIFFITHS

school, the white individuality stands about in the relation of 1 to 15 to the lowering influence of other races. As

a matter of fact, however, the white children, for the reason that their parents live in the towns and centers of plantations, are concentrated, in large part, in a few schools. No less than one-half of those in the public schools are in one school alone, the Honolulu Central Grammar and High School. There is also a goodly representation in the Hilo and Wailuku High Schools. Of all the white children on the islands, including those in both public and private schools, more than 50 per cent. are in the two Honolulu schools—the Oahu College and the High School. A statement of the registration in the large Honolulu grammar schools goes far to show how complete this separation of the races is. Kaiulani School, with a total attendance of 614, has 1 German and 1 Scandinavian; Kaahumanu School, with 621, has 97 pure whites drawn from a nearby residential district; Royal School, with 930, has only 2 Anglo-Saxons. This proportion is not the same in the country schools, but even on the plantations there are many small private schools that care for the white children.

This separation has come about not thru laws and rules, but largely thru convenience from residential reasons and thru scholastic requirements, especially in English. Each pupil has sought that which he needed and for which he was prepared. Any student of any nationality can enter any school. Ambition, coupled with adequate intellectual and moral stamina, will open the door of any school in the Territory.

The enrollment by grades shows that of the 16,119 children in the public schools, 14,423 are in the first four grades. There are only ten public schools in the Islands, which do the work of the eight grades, and in only one of these does a teacher devote her entire time to eighth grade work. Of this same 16,119 public school students, only 597 are above fifteen years of age. Many of these are students of deficient attainments who are in the lower grades.

From the earliest days when Richard Armstrong, who came to be called "the disciple of Horace Mann," translated text books and established courses in industrial training, the essential needs of the Hawaiians have been the foundation

on which the school superstructure has been reared. It has been the aim to bring the schools into close and vital relation with the home life of the people, and to give in them a real preparation for an industrious, worthy life. The Kamehameha Schools, which are the leading Hawaiian schools, show by statistics that 81 per cent. are engaged in productive industries, and that 27 per cent. are in agricultural or mechanical work. It is hoped that, with the training that they are now receiving, the Hawaiians, in a generation or two, will give constant illustrations of the wisdom of an education which is planned "to create a taste for practical life and work and to increase the efficiency of workers, and thus promote the character, security and prosperity of communities."

At the present time there are three great needs: Money with which to build schoolhouses and supply teaching apparatus in overcrowded districts where there are inadequate accommodations and in districts where are practically no buildings; an appropriation sufficient to pay fair salaries, so that good teachers may be secured and kept; and a supply of teachers who have studied the needs of the schools, who have had training to meet them, and who are in sympathetic touch with the people of the Territory. This means a locally trained teacher who is willing to go into the country districts and work for a reasonable compensation for the upbuilding of an ideal.

The course of study and the whole plan of work of the Honolulu Central and High schools, and of the Hilo and Wailuku High schools to a somewhat less degree, are on the lines of the best Eastern schools of similar grade, modified slightly to meet local needs. The Honolulu High School sends well-prepared students to Eastern colleges, has a well equipped commercial department, employs trained teachers from the best normal schools and colleges, and does work that would merit favorable comment anywhere in the United States.

Lahainaluna is another public school worthy of comment. It was founded thru private enterprise in 1831 to train Hawaiians for the ministry and to instruct them in agriculture and in practical self-support. The first newspaper

in the Pacific was printed at this school. As there were no manual training schools in America in 1830, as Oberlin began her experiments in industrial education in 1834, and as the first technical school in America was founded at Worcester in 1866, it is seen that this school is a pioneer in industrial education, not only in the Islands, but also in the United States. In 1849 it passed under the control of the Government and became, as it now is, a Government boarding school for boys, where agriculture and the trades are taught. Modern school buildings and dormitories were built by the Government in 1903.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBERS OF STUDENTS OF FIVE MAIN NATIONALITIES ATTENDING SCHOOL IN TERRITORY OF HAWAII DURING TEN YEARS.

	1896	1898	1900	1902	1904	1906
Hawaiian	5480	5406	4977	5076	4983	4845
Pt. Hawaiian...	2443	2468	2631	2934	3267	3422
Japanese	397	737	1352	2341	3313	4297
Chinese	931	1170	1280	1499	1875	2602
Whites*	1050	1191	1364	1458	1452	1546

* Americans and Europeans, not including Portuguese.

This table shows that there has been a steady growth in the schools in the num-

efficient citizenship. The purely scholastic question is a serious one, for these sons of Nippon, together with other foreigners and the natives, make a total of the school children of not less than 85 per cent. who come from homes in which English is not spoken, or in which pidgin English, which is worse, is the every day language, but the essential need is Americanization. In addition to the Hawaiians, many of the 6,000 children of foreign parents, largely Japanese and Chinese, will, in the course of time, be voters in the Territory. The schools are laying the foundations of citizenship. A quality and a quantity of education must be provided that will raise up an English-speaking, American-thinking population.

There are two classes of private schools in the Islands. The one is the school primarily for the white children, which has found its origin in the desire to have a school where the children of white parents could be taught in full accordance with Anglo-Saxon traditions



KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOL

bers of Anglo-Saxons, of Chinese and of part-Hawaiians, who are in general the children whose mother is Hawaiian and whose father is of some other nationality, mostly white or Chinese. The points which are of most significance from a sociological or educational standpoint are the gradual decline in the pure Hawaiians and the rapid increase in the numbers of Japanese. Whether or not the future will see a time when the education of the Japanese will be a burden upon the people, the future demands that these foreign children be trained for

free from other influences and associations. The other is the school planned for the various other races in the Islands. These schools are the natural expression of the thinking Christian conscience, which has seen that there were two great needs in the uplifting of the inferior races, the Hawaiians especially—the one was an education in character and morality, the other an education in industry and foresight, which among the men will emphasize the need of providing for the home and family, and which among the women will enable them to



OAHU COLLEGE BUILDINGS

do their share in the home building and housekeeping. Many of these schools, like Kamehameha, take only children who have Hawaiian blood, but most of them receive students of any nationality. A few like Mills Institute accept only Oriental pupils. Some of these private schools have an endowment, notably Kamehameha and Oahu College, but the most of them are either mission schools supported by contributions and by a small income from tuitions or are schools conducted by a nationality, like the Japanese or Chinese, for the purpose of instructing the children in the language, literature and traditions of the nation.

Pre-eminent among the various white schools stands Oahu College. It was founded in 1831 as a school for the children of the missionaries. It has grown steadily in strength and influence. A large gift of land from the Rev. Hiram Bingham, which has proved an ideal site for a school, laid the foundation of a magnificent estate. It now has property and buildings valued at \$400,000, buildings in process of erection to cost \$150,000, and an endowment of \$550,000. It was chartered as a college in 1852. From the 3,300 students who have been in attendance at the school have come the leaders in State and Church and business in Hawaii. At the present time it does work equivalent to the freshman year in college, and sends annually a number of young men and young women to Eastern colleges. It has no restrictions in admission in either race or religion, but keeps the personnel of the student body high by rigid intellectual and moral standards.

The Kamehameha Schools were founded by Princess Pauahi, later Mrs. Charles R. Bishop, the last of the royal

line of Kamehameha, for children of Hawaiian blood. The instruction follows manual training ideals, with a broad academic foundation. The course is the broadest, the equipment the best of any industrial school in the Islands. The aim is to give scientific and practical education in farming and the trades. The graduates go out from the schools trained in industry and in the knowledge of self-support. A large percentage enter remunerative occupations, and, by example, assist in the great work of putting the Hawaiians upon a higher industrial level.

The Hilo Boarding School, which has had a long and influential existence, has a large claim to distinction from the fact that upon it Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, who was born in the Islands, and was prepared for Williams College at Oahu College, modeled Hampton Institute. From its foundation in 1836 to 1850 the school was under the control of a board of trustees and supported by a small endowment, tuitions and subscriptions. The course includes farming, manual and industrial training of a kind adapted to the needs of the students, and academic branches.

The Roman Catholics were among the earliest to establish schools. From the time of their coming in 1839 to the present day the attendance upon the schools of their sect has steadily grown. To-day, out of 5,239 students in private schools, 2,131, or almost one-half, are in their schools. St. Louis College and the Academy of the Sacred Heart in Honolulu together have more than a thousand children.

The question is frequently asked whether there has been intellectual and physical degeneration in tropical Hawaii.

The answer from the schools is emphatically, "No." For fifty years students from Hawaii have been going to Eastern colleges, where they have been in vigorous competition with the States' best young people. The high places that they have taken in the classroom and on the field has proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that there has been no deterioration. The names of those who have achieved distinction first in school and later in life are legion. In Hawaii they are the leaders in law, in practical politics, in medicine and in every walk in life. Today the young people are going in a steady stream to higher schools of learning. At the present time, in Oahu College alone, there are forty students in the upper classes who are planning to go to different institutions, beginning geographically with California and Stanford, and continuing to Wellesley, Yale and Harvard. In the last three or four years four former students of this school have been captains of university teams

respectively at Yale, Harvard, Cornell and Pennsylvania. This record has even been surpassed in scholarship, for in elections to Phi Beta Kappa, in class rank and in other scholastic honors, students from Hawaii have won many distinctions.

It may be said with confidence that, judged by what has been put into the schools by public and private money, by gross gift or per capita tax, by public interest and pedagogic thought; or by what has come out of the schools, by the making of citizens from the new or the old races, by the educating of leaders who have made and maintained conditions under which the community has improved and prospered, and by the establishment within these schools themselves of healthy conditions for growth and progress, the schools of Hawaii have gone a long way toward the solution of such varied and complex problems as are found in hardly any other State or Territory in the Union.

HONGKONG, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS



HAWAIIAN KOA TREES.



Privilege

BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

BLEST is the right to share
The grief of hearts forlorn;
With other men to bear
What must by men be borne;
For right bestows dawn's orient rose
And glories of the morn.

And as its shadow-wing
Lends to the sunlight worth,
So out of suffering
Arise the joys of earth,
The good and ill, united still,
And offspring of one birth.

Great is the gift of life
To him who lives indeed;
A partner in the strife,
The toil, the pain, that speed—
Lie hidden rills veined thru the hills—
Life's ocean deeps to feed!



What Is the Matter with Farming?

BY WALDON ALLAN CURTIS

THE question used to be asked in an academic, if not always a sentimental way. Rural depopulation excited a gentle melancholy and there was a genuine concern for the hard lot of the farmer. That it was a hard lot was the natural inference from the fact that so many were abandoning farming. But the question now has a direct and practical bearing. The price of food has gone up greatly in the past few years. This is largely because the old ratio of producer to consumer has not been maintained, tho the constant introduction of new insect and plant pests and plant diseases, not to speak of soil depletion, has greatly increased the cost of production. The farmer's bill for insecticides is now a large one. Altho the total rural population has not decreased, it has remained stationary and succeeded in doing this only because the desertion of the farms in the old States has been offset by the settling of new areas in the West. The fear exists that the farm depopulation in the older States will soon more than balance the increase in the new areas. Even if the present number of farmers can be maintained, with the rapid growth of the urban population, it will be impossible to supply the nation with food at the present prices.

The classic explanation of contemporary rural desertion in the East could just as well apply to an earlier day when Eastern farms were all occupied. And if they cover the ground, the West, too, ought to exhibit deserted farms. For farm life in the East was isolated and monotonous sixty years ago, without social and educational advantages, and all this is true of contemporary Western farm life. Indeed, rural free delivery

and telephones have removed much of the isolation and the instruction of agricultural colleges and agricultural institutes has diversified the monotony, making agriculture more interesting. If the classic reasons sufficed, Illinois would exhibit as many deserted farms as New York. There are, of course, all sorts of causes of the contemporary desertion of farms in the old States, but the principal cause is that farming is badly underpaid, that in no other line of endeavor do the same physical strength, mental ability and capital command so little. Desertion has been faster in the East, for the countless factories give the farmer an opportunity to change his employment that is lacking in the West.

Certain things which once counter-vailed the drawbacks of farm life are now no longer operative in some States. These drawbacks are a constant quantity, to be mitigated, but impossible to remove. The thing to do is to restore the old offsets and provide new ones to take the place of those that cannot be restored. Farm life has to be more or less isolated. The farmer cannot have advantages that a town or city gives. Then give him things to compensate. Which will after all simmer down to giving him a greater pecuniary reward. This is not a very satisfactory suggestion to the general public, already groaning under the burden of high prices for food. But the farmer is going to have it. Either the ratio of number of farmers to number of consumers will continue to adjust itself until prices get higher, simply thru decreased production, or the middleman will have to surrender some of his toll, not so exorbitant as is popularly charged.

It has always been hard to get people

to till the soil. Slave labor long seemed the only solution. In several countries where no other form of labor ever was enslaved, agricultural labor was. Even today tropical agricultural labor is carried on by slaves under various disguises, peons, contract laborers, indentured servants. Thru lack of initiative inherited from centuries of stagnant mental life, the peasantry of European countries submit to disabilities that do not bear upon the artisan, endure the social disesteem that clings to the calling that was the occupation of the last slaves, and tho in name and in law free, live in at least a social villeinage. In history, guilds of artisans have bearded kings, but never the peasants. America was the first country after China which did not attach a social stigma to farming. But some shade of social depreciation is now beginning to be attached to it with us and in the East, where this is most noticeable, farming is most decadent.

The first settlers in this country had to farm. It was about all there was to do and food must be had. For a long time, even until quite recently, the farmer was something of a manufacturer. The Old World had never seen anything like the diversified industry that was carried on by the American farmer, who was weaver, tanner, shoemaker, lumberman, carpenter, and smith, as well as farmer. The diversity of occupation made farm life attractive. Something of the ancient stigma attaching to agriculture was lifted by the fact of the farmer becoming an artisan. The farmer being almost entirely sufficient unto himself, there grew up that traditional independence, self-reliance, and self-respect that is associated with "American farmer," the very antithesis of the connotation of the word peasant.

In some sections of the country, the farmer is still as independent as ever in a social way and economically dependent hardly upon individuals at all, and to the extent that he is dependent upon individuals it is in a way almost as impersonal as if they were weather, seasons, soil. The grain and stock farmer, the dairy farmer does not dispose of his produce locally. He ships it and instead of asking favors of the local tradesmen, gives. His produce is disposed of in

lumps to dealers he may never see, a few large transactions each year. In the older States, because of the character and quantities of the farmer's produce, the village store-keeper is almost the only customer of the farmer. The dependent position is irritating and humiliating. Perhaps I am mistaken in thinking the store-keeper likes to make the farmer cringe, but his economic theories make him think it advisable to hold the farmer in as dependent a position as possible. The man who preferred the farm to the factory in spite of better returns from the latter, because he could be his own boss, comes to perceive that the factory worker is more independent than he. The factory man is under a boss, but he has a union backing him, or a sense of reliance upon his mates and of counting for something, that keeps up his self-respect. He exposed himself to disappointment and rebuff when he sought a job, but once he got it, that was over. The farmer has to face the galling patronizing of the store-keeper every time he sells anything—unless he sells at back doors of private houses—has the worry of feeling that the store-keeper's indifference to dealing with him is a pretense intended to defraud him of a just price. He realizes that he isn't independent and that he works harder and for less pay than the factory man. So he becomes a factory employee himself.

While there are no abandoned farms in the West, the farming population there is not reproducing itself as it once did. I mean this in a double sense. Families are smaller and the children do not follow their fathers' occupation. In some of Wisconsin's counties, counties inhabited by Norse and German stock, the death rate in the last decade has now and then balanced the birth rate. In Wisconsin, the movement of citizens toward the farm, mainly of farmers to new farms, farms of Wisconsin itself and many other States, has for a number of years been greater than that of any other State. It is the great emigrating State. Yet one, at least, of its agricultural counties, the first one that had any extensive Anglo-Saxon population, Iowa County, had lost two thousand at the last State census. Until quite recently, the sons of Western farmers became farmers, usual

ly passing from older Western States to newer, or newer parts of their own State, tho smaller farms and intensive culture are now the rule in some counties. The classic reasons could be adduced to account for this abandonment of their fathers' vocation by the farmers' sons, were it not that these reasons ought to have been just as operative ten and twenty years ago, a point I have already covered.

The Western farmer, like the Eastern, begins to see he is underpaid for his work, and more than that, he sees that with the present price of Western farm lands, the interest on his investment is glaringly inadequate. For after all, in buying a farm, you only buy a job, and if you can get a job without buying it and put your money in a bank, how much better you are off. Realization of this fact is a great tho not recognized factor in the depression of Eastern farm values. Realization of this fact will send down the high prices of Western lands before those lands have been depleted. The farmer sells his labor in the form of cabbages, potatoes, eggs, wheat. He makes a small per cent. on the cost of his farm, machinery, and work animals. Very likely, he barely keeps even on the last two items and has them merely that he may sell his labor. In Wisconsin, a farmer makes his wages and three per cent. on his investment—a low rate for that section. If you are a Wisconsin farmer possessed of an average-sized Wisconsin farm, two hundred acres worth the average Wisconsin price of one hundred dollars an acre, would it not profit you to sell the farm, invest your money at four per cent. anyway, and probably five, and sell your labor in some occupation in a town? Or why should a man in Massachusetts with \$5,000 spend it in buying a job by buying a farm, when he could buy a house in town for \$2,500, put \$2,500 in the savings bank and sell his labor for money to a mill owner instead of to a storekeeper for barter? Farming is, save for the exceptional instances, a matter of selling labor. Even suppose you sell the trees that grow on your place. A few years ago in Wisconsin they delivered fine red oak at railway stations for \$2.50 a cord. At this rate, a farmer got \$2.50

a day for himself and horses—an altogether inadequate wage—and gave the wood. We did better in New Hampshire the past winter. After deducting the standard wages of men and horses, the farmer who sold wood was better off than that, for he did make standard wages of four dollars a day for a man and two horses and he did get something for his wood—thirty cents a cord, that ironic sum, thirty cents. How far does thirty cents go toward paying the taxes and interest on a piece of land during the forty or fifty years a cord of wood is growing? Somehow in New England the great profits from forestry that the newspaper paragraphists talk about are not visible to us, not in upper New England, anyway. It is true that in Ohio and Indiana the woodlands are now remunerative. Two years ago around Crawfordsville, Indiana, were woodlands that could not be bought for a thousand dollars an acre. Yet down in the limestone part of the State, five years ago and years before that, farmers would drive two mules over muddy winter roads—frightful roads they are in the hill counties in winter, tho in general Indiana does have splendid roads—hauling a log whose preparation and teaming took an entire day and for which they received at the mill, forty cents. "Nothin' else to do in winter, and had to come to town anyway. Might as well snatch a log along."

The census of 1900 gives the national average of the wages of white farm laborers working a ten-hour day without board, as eighty-seven cents. This was all the farm employee could earn, all the farm employer could afford to pay. Any sort of discussion of the remunerativeness of farming in the last decade is almost needless in view of these figures. Montana paid the highest wages, \$1.72, the Carolinas the lowest, fifty-three cents. Wages in the South were low, but Michigan paid only ninety-eight cents, Wisconsin ninety-nine, Indiana eighty-one, Illinois ninety-one. To be sure, the farmer gets his living off his place, but the farm laborer working at an average of eighty-seven cents has nothing included with that. Perhaps you will ask about the stories of farm profits to be read in agricultural maga-

zines and about the constant statement of farmers' prosperity in the editorial columns of a myriad daily papers. The stories of personal experience in the agricultural press are psychologically much the same as patent medicine testimonials. The poor fellows like to see themselves in print. The pleasure of having an atrocious woodcut in a medicine almanac induces many humble persons who long for notoriety, to write testimonials of cures that were never made. A farmer who one year in a discouraging life made three hundred dollars from a few pigs, tells about it. One profitable apple year makes the basis of a wondrous tale to which the paper refers editorially when it tells for the thousandth time how much better off the farmer is than any one else. The agricultural paper gives and the farmers themselves get the impression that the exception is the rule and keep on living in their fool's paradise. That is a diminishing number, diminishing relatively, at least, have done so, but cajolery has lost much of its power. The barren mind of the editorial writer of the secular press, by the limitations of his mentality and still more by the limitation imposed by the counting room, confined to a narrow range, has two favorite themes of disquisition—the superhuman qualities of ex-President Roosevelt and the remarkable profits made from agriculture. Mr. Patten, of Chicago, it is true, has made some remarkable profits, but he held no plough handle and wore no overalls.

The farmer bumps along because he works more hours than the town laborer and because his whole family work. The mill-hand goes to work when the morning whistle blows. He has no preliminary labor of preparation. His pay begins when his work begins. Before the farmer can begin his ten-hour day of actual productive work, he has to spend from one to three hours with his animals, tools, vehicles, in order that he may use them in the work, and at night he works one or two hours after the mill-hand is thru for the day. The farmer manages because the labor not only of himself, but of his children and wife, is given to reach the wage return of a single worker in an industrial employment. If the children of the mechanic work, they

get paid for it. They do not have to throw in their labor with that of their father that he may receive a day's wages. People laugh because rich men playing farmer spend more than their crops return. Even the farmers, who should know better, laugh. Selling below cost of production, is the whole history of agriculture. Unpaid slaves, underpaid peasants and farmers. When the decline in the size of families is advanced as one explanation of the unsatisfactory state of agriculture, the nail is hit on the head. The Eastern farmer of today simply cannot throw in enough gratis labor with his own to make a living.

There are, of course, exceptional farmers who make money, men who raise special things for special markets, and men who by the ability to handle labor, make money from directing the work of others, manufacture wheat and corn. But every cobbler is not a shoe manufacturer, and few farmers are more than agricultural laborers after all. Be not deceived by big barns full of horses, big sheds full of machinery. Look into the house. There may be twelve horses in the barn. The house is more poorly furnished than that of a factory hand. The family has fewer clothes than the family of the factory hand. The farmer—in the West—spends considerable sums in the village, buys harnesses, wagons, mowers, reapers, poisons. He seems to others and even to himself a man of means, spending these large amounts. But for all his large expenditures, his returns are only those of a moderately well-paid factory hand. He has to have all those horses and that rolling stock as a prerequisite for earning his day's wages.

Despite the increased price of provisions in the past few years, I doubt if the farmer has begun to feel the advance. Cost of production has increased. Think of the single item of the cost of fighting quack grass, which has spread thru thousands of square miles that knew it not a generation ago. Farming is twenty per cent. slower where this pest exists. We have dozens of insects preying upon both plants and animals which our grandfather never saw, and this means poisons and washes and machines to apply them, to say nothing of the time

spent in applying them. Soil depletion means more fertilizer and the price of fertilizer does not merely increase. It jumps.

Railroad presidents talk glibly of natural fertilizers, plowing under clover, Canada peas and other soiling crops. But the land thus treated is for one season bearing no saleable crop and the cost of seed and fitting it as great as if it were. Moreover, the fermentation of the mass of green vegetation turned under makes the land so sour for a year that potatoes are about the only crop that can follow.

The price of provisions will continue to rise. Farmers are not going to stay on the farm unless they can make as much as other men. When they can, the pleasure of being their own boss will counterbalance isolation and monotony. Prices of food will go up enough to keep the farmer on the farm and even drive some of the town laborers to the farm.

This will happen before there has been much farm desertion in the West and it will repopulate some of the abandoned Eastern farms. For tho many of the abandoned New England farms ought never to have been occupied in the first place, much of New England is as productive as the best parts of the West. Even in New Hampshire, nadir of our agriculture, you can get crops of corn that would make farmers in Illinois, proud zenith of our agriculture, cry out with astonishment, and Michigan, great potato State, cannot equal in quality or approach in quantity per acre the potatoes produced in New England. The farmer is going to stay on the farm and new men will join him there. The public will have to pay to bring this about, but the public must eat. Our standard of living will go down, already has, but the effect this might have upon the farmer will be counteracted by the increase in the number of consumers.



A Study of Yeast

BY PROFESSOR EDUARD BUCHNER

[The author of this article is the distinguished chemist of Berlin University, who received last year at Stockholm the Nobel Prize for chemistry, which consisted of \$38,000, a diploma and a gold medal. Subsequently, Professor Buchner lectured before the Swedish Academy of Sciences on the discovery which had won him the prize, and this lecture is resumed below for our readers by the distinguished German scientist.—EDITOR.]

IF you leave exposed to the action of the air fruit juice or any sugar solution, after a few days these liquids will show signs of what one calls fermentation. You will notice bubbles of gas rising to the surface, the clear solution becomes turbid and a deposit is formed, which deposit is called yeast. This phenomenon has been known since the very earliest times, but it is only since the end of the eighteenth century that Lavoisier discovered that in this reaction sugar is transformed into carbon dioxide and alcohol; and a little later, Gay-Lussac pointed out that the sum of the weights of these two new bodies was equal to the weight of the sugar from which they were formed.

The rôle of the yeast in this reaction was for a long time unknown, and it was

only in the thirties of the last century that three searchers, Cagnard Latour, of Paris; Theodore Schwann, of Berlin, and Frederick Kützing, of Nordhausen, announced that yeast was formed by the living cells of a plant. Yeast products, therefore, are the result of the living actions of micro-organisms.

But this announcement of vital forces acting in a fermentation was accepted in very different ways by different scientists. Thus, Berzelius, Liebig and Wohler were very critical and declared that this new idea appeared to them to be little else than a poetical scientific fiction. The two last even went so far as to say in a presumptuous and satirical tone that, thanks to a wonderful microscope, they had been able to see the yeast-cells swallow the sugar of the solutions, which

was immediately digested in their stomachs and excreted in the form of alcohol and carbon dioxid!

An effort was also made to explain the facts by means of pure chemistry. Berzelius held that the cells only acted as a catalyzing substance, that is, that it was a case of contact-action, while Liebig believed that the yeast occasioned fermentations thru a continuous transformation brought about by the presence of air and its contact with water. The problem was finally solved by the exhaustive and methodical series of experiments carried on over a period of more than ten years by Louis Pasteur, who convinced the scientific world that no fermentation could take place in nature without the presence of organisms, that is, living cells. He proved that fermentation as a physiological act could not be separated from the vital acts of living cells or yeast.

Science now turned its attention to the understanding of the physiological part of this yeast action and tried to discover its cause. Schwann had already surmised that the sugar fermentation and the nutrition of yeast were one and the same thing. Traube's theory was still simpler. He showed that the micro-organisms contained a certain chemical which brought about this fermentation. This idea was widely examined. But the labors of these men and of the great Pasteur were fruitless; they could not solve the problem. The latter said:

"In answer to the question as to what is the process of the decomposition of the sugar and what are its causes, I must admit that I am completely in the dark. Can we say that the cells, feeding on the sugar, transform it in their excrements into alcohol and carbon dioxid? Or are we to admit that the yeast develops in its growth a body in the nature of peptose, which reacts on the sugar but disappears as soon as it is formed? For we never find a trace of such a substance in a fermenting liquid. This is all I can say about this hypothesis."

Nägeli advanced another theory. He stated that the yeast cells had a catalyzing action by which they decomposed the sugar without the intervention of any vital act. These various theories stimulated further investigations and the grand question then became to decide whether the inside of the yeast cells has any special action on fermentation.

Yeast cells may be likened to little balls filled with a semi-liquid substance, protoplasm, surrounded by a membrane supplied with numerous pores, which permit the absorption and the excretion of substances. In order to study this protoplasm, it is necessary to remove this membrane and the adjacent plasma, which differs from the central protoplasm. All chemical solvents and the use of high temperatures must also be avoided, while the result must be obtained in the shortest possible time so that no outside reactions may interfere with the experiment. It was under these conditions that I made a great number of experiments with my brother, the bacteriologist, Hans Buchner, of Munich, who died at an early age.

In 1878 Nägeli and Löw pointed out that:

"the difficulty of analyzing yeast, if you would learn its combinations and not its elements, lies in the fact that, on account of the smallness of the cells, it is impossible to tear or burst them open and then separate the membrane from its contents."

But the way out of this difficulty was first shown in 1872 by Marie von Manasséin, in the Vienna Botanical Institute. He mixed fine sand with the cells before grinding them. By this means Mayer, Fernbach and Anthor had dissociated micro-organisms before I began my experiments.

If to a given weight of yeast cells you add an equal weight of quartz and one-fifth of this weight of kieselguhr (diatomaceous earth) and then grind this mixture, which, at first, is dust-like, in a large mortar, using a long-handled, heavy spatula, you will have in a few minutes a dark gray colored plastic substance which shows that a liquid has escaped from the cells. If this thick paste is then tied up in a strong cloth and put under the hydraulic press, a liquid will gush forth under a pressure rising gradually from zero to ninety kilograms per square centimeter, and in a few hours you will have obtained 500 cubic centimeters of liquid from 1,000 grams of yeast; that is to say, you have extracted far more than half of the contents of the cells.

This yeast liquid is a brownish yellow in color and has an agreeable odor of yeast. It is transparently clear in direct

light and opalescent in incident light. If heated, flakes like coagulated albumin are formed, and if the heat is increased, these flakes increase in size until, at a certain moment, the flask can be turned bottom up with scarcely any of the liquid escaping. In this way, for the first time, the presence of coagulable matter in the inside of micro-organisms has been demonstrated.

If to this freshly prepared yeast liquid is added a solution of sugar, an important formation of gas soon begins. If a concentrated sugar syrup is added to yeast liquid, numerous carbon dioxid bubbles soon begin to appear on the surface and a thick froth shows that a fermentation has set in. If this experiment is made with liquid heated to blood temperature, the fermentation begins in a quarter of an hour instead of at the end of two hours. Careful research has shown that parallel with the formation of this carbon dioxid, alcohol also appears in the liquid, and exactly in the same proportion as when the experiment is made with living yeast cells.

The first question now was to determine whether the yeast cells which might still exist in the yeast liquid were not the cause of the fermentation of the sugar solution. I feel sure that this question can be answered in the negative. Their number is far too small, and you can filter the liquid thru kieselguhr without completely annihilating its action.

It may also be said that the action of this yeast liquid is traceable perhaps to the presence of living plasma particles. This can be checked, however, by the use of antiseptics, for it is known that toluol stops the action on sugar of living cells, but does not in any way hinder the action of yeast liquid; and the bare plasma particles, unprotected by their membrane, would surely be more easily attacked by the antiseptic than the protected yeast cells. You can then thoroly dry this yeast liquid by evaporating it at a low temperature in a vacuum. The yellowish substance, looking like dry albumin, thus obtained is nearly entirely soluble in water and still possesses its action on sugar solutions.

These experiments and many similar ones show, therefore, that the action of yeast can be completely separated from

the living yeast cells, and that this action does not depend upon the existence of living plasma particles in the yeast liquid. In fact, it must now be admitted that the active agent in this yeast liquid is a chemical body, an enzym, which I have named zymase, and with which experiments can be made just as with any other of the enzymes.

Now let us glance for a moment at some of the other peculiarities of this yeast liquid. In the first place, it loses very quickly, when kept at an ordinary temperature, its special action on sugar solutions. Again, it can be shown that the fermenting action of the yeast liquid is lost still more rapidly in the presence of other enzymes, such as pancreatin or trypsin. The fermenting property of yeast is, therefore, disturbed by the presence of a digesting enzym in this yeast liquid. In this same way, the coagulable albuminoids of high molecular weight in this yeast liquid also disappear in time, so that old yeast liquid can no longer produce fermentation and is not coagulated when heated to the boiling point.

Many experiments have led us to believe that lactic acid itself is to be considered as an intermediate product of the fermentation of sugar. In the first phase, the sugar is transformed into lactic acid, which, in the second phase, is decomposed into alcohol and carbon dioxid.

In order to prove the correctness of this hypothesis of the intermediate production of lactic acid, we have recently tried to transform this acid by means of living yeasts. It would appear that we have obtained, in some cases, positive results, for we have found that in a solution containing only sugar and no nutritive substances, the lactic acid which is added is made to disappear. But we must now find out whether alcohol and carbon dioxid have been formed, for in this way alone can it be proved that lactic acid is an intermediate step between sugar and the two derivatives, alcohol and carbon dioxid.

When this goal is attained, it will then have to be admitted that in an alcoholic fermentation two enzymes are necessary instead of only one. The first of these will be found to be the yeast zymase,

which transforms sugar into lactic acid; the second will be the lactacidase, which divides the acid into alcohol and carbon dioxid. The action, as just described, of the yeast liquid can then be explained by saying that the liquid extracted contains, according to the physiological state of the primitive yeast, both these ferments in different proportions. When a relative scarcity of lactacidase exists we will find an accumulation of lactic acid. In the fermentation products of living yeast we do not find any acetic acid, as Pasteur has shown. It is probable that these living cells produce an excess of both ferments.

If in the future we must consider two ferments, the recent experiments of Harden and Young will render these studies still more complicated, for they have shown that one can increase considerably the fermentation power of a yeast liquid by adding to the original liquid a cooked yeast liquid, which has, consequently, lost its fermentive power. These experiments, made in London, were repeated by me in my laboratory with liquid extracted from beer yeast.

These English experiments have also shown that, by filtering the yeast liquid thru a Martin gelatin filter, the liquid can be separated into two parts, which if employed separately have no action on sugar, but which, united, will react on the sugar. This, therefore, means the presence of a dialytic body resisting heat, which is necessary for the life of the zymase. This so-called koenzym is partly precipitated, so say the discoverers, by the addition of phosphates.

In closing, I may say a word of the highly interesting experiments which I have made very recently in collaboration with Dr. Klatte. In numerous instances we found that a yeast liquid, which had acted for four days on a sugar solution and had thereby lost its fermentive power, got all its power, and in some cases twice its original fermentive power, back again thru the addition of cooked

liquid, that is, koenzym. These experiments open up a new vista in the highly complicated study of the nature of zymase.

From all that has just been said, it will be seen that, at the present moment, it is impossible to give a clear and precise description of the fermentation of enzymes; on the contrary, each new discovery only increases the complications. Yet we must not be discouraged, for it is evident that progress has been made when we compare what we know today on this subject with what was known a hundred years ago. The problems which occupied the attention of Berzelius, Liebig and Pasteur have been solved. Neither the physiologist nor the chemist can claim to be the victor; and yet there are no vanquished. Both branches of science have presented their different points of view. This has been useful and has aided in the progress which has been made. Today we see clearly the difference between enzymes and micro-organisms. The latter produce the former, which we must consider to be complex but non-living chemical substances. What seemed to be inseparable from the living action of living bodies has now been found to be caused by the simple action of a chemical compound contained in a living cell.

The course to be followed outside of the cell for the study of this compound, this active body, is exceedingly simple and reminds one of the famous Columbus egg. It is quite evident that if you wish to study the inside of a cask, you must first begin by opening it. And the method employed to get at the secret of these yeast cells will surely be useful in the future for the clearing up of similar difficulties elsewhere. So let us never be satisfied with an "Ignorabimus," but, on the contrary, let us ever feel that the day will surely come when the problems of life, which still appear to us as riddles, will abandon for us nature searchers their unfriendly and unneighborly attitude.

BERLIN, GERMANY





Wisconsin vs. Japan in Baseball

BY D. J. FLANAGAN



[The trip of the University of Wisconsin baseball team to Japan was an event of more than athletic importance. The following account is written by a member of the Wisconsin team, who was one of the fortunate players to be taken on the extended trip.—EDITOR.]

THE University of Wisconsin baseball team made the longest trip that has ever been made by college athletes when they journeyed seven thousand miles to Japan this autumn to play Keio and Waseda universities, of Tokyo, a series of ball games. The Wisconsin party consisted of fourteen 'varsity players, Dr. Charles McCarthy, faculty representative, and Genkwan

Shibata. The latter was a graduate of the School of Commerce and acted as manager of the team.

Much interest was manifested in this international baseball series between leading universities of the United States and of Japan, not only from an athletic standpoint, but also from a diplomatic view as well. The students and faculty gave the team a rousing send-off. Baron



WISCONSIN AND KEIO BASEBALL TEAMS BEFORE THE FIRST GAME.
The building in the background is the University gymnasium.



JAPANESE BANQUET GIVEN TO THE VISITING WISCONSIN TEAM.

H. Takahira, the Imperial Japanese Ambassador at Washington, wrote President Van Hise that he was pleased that the series had been arranged; that it would bring a better mutual understanding between the institutions concerned, and that it would prove an inspiration to manly sport among the people of the two friendly nations. President Van Hise expressed his interest in the series in a letter to the Hon. Thomas J. O'Brien, American Ambassador to Japan, in which he said, "I shall greatly appreciate any courtesies or considerations within your power which you may be able to extend to the team while in Japan which may add to the usefulness and pleasures of their visit there." The interest shown in the United States was mild as compared with that of the Japanese. As soon as the Wisconsin faculty sanctioned the trip the Keio boys were hurried off to a cool, quiet place in Northern Japan to spend the summer in practice. Each day they spent six hours in practice, and when it came time for the first game they were in the best of physical condition. The little brown fellows were prepared for this contest as they are for everything they enter. When two days out of port from Yokohama we received a wireless message from the *Hochi*, Tokyo's leading daily, bearing greetings and asking for news.

After this the messages came fast from Keio, from our Japanese alumni and from newspapers. When we steamed into Yeddo Bay we were met by a yacht load of news reporters, and they were about the most persistent news hunters that we met with. They were very anxious for an account of our trip. This we could not give them, as we did not speak Japanese and their knowledge of English was so meager that it was of little use to them. Still they insisted on talking to us, with the hope that we might suspect what they were saying. The situation had become very amusing to us when the reporters discovered Mr. Shibata, who gave them the desired information. Pictures of the team, of Dr. McCarthy, President Van Hise and of the university were printed throughout the empire in daily papers, magazines and on post cards. Every mite of information and every little occurrence that had any connection with our party went into print. Our very actions, individually and collectively, were noted and went to the press, not with a critical intent, but as a basis on which to compare the American and Japanese college men.

A deputation of six hundred Keio students met us at the pier. They greeted us with the Wisconsin yell, which sounded very odd as given by them in their broken English. We replied with

a 'varsity "locomotive," which seemed to be appreciated very much by them. Queer, strange students these were. They were eager to get close to us and learn what we were like. The most of them had never seen an American student before, and we appeared just as extraordinary to them as they did to us.

from those of ours. Their economics, literature and religion were alien to us; we did not understand or comprehend their Eastern culture. Even their physical actions were unfamiliar. They did things just opposite to the Western way. When they walk they shuffle along rather than step; they turn to the left



KEIO PLAYER SLIDING FOR THIRD BASE

The majority of our men were six footers, and our little brown opponents marveled at our size. Some of the less timid stepped to our sides and compared their height with ours. It was seldom that one stood higher than our shoulders, and this great contrast in stature never failed to cause laughter. The free, easy manners of the Wisconsin men gained the warm friendship of the Japanese students at once. It gave them great pleasure when we grasped them by the hand and gave it a good, vigorous shake. Handshaking is a thing unknown to the Eastern student when he meets a friend. He makes a low bow instead.

On further acquaintance with our hosts our interest was in no way diminished. They were of a people that had a civilization older than the West; a civilization that has reached a high state of perfection along totally different lines

instead of to the right. The floor serves them as chair, table and bed; doors are made to slide, not to swing on hinges; the carpenter pulls his plane and saw toward him instead of pushing them from him, as is our custom. The author starts his book at the point which corresponds to the end in ours, and instead of writing across the page he begins at the upper right hand corner and writes down. These and many other strange things came to our notice. To be invited by these funny little fellows to journey seven thousand miles to their strange land and play at our own favorite game was indeed a novelty. Would they carry their peculiarities onto the diamond, or did they play the game as it was played in America? This remained to be learned in the first game.

Three days after our arrival in Tokyo our first game was played. It was sched-

uled for 2 p. m. About twenty minutes before the hour we proceeded to the field in 'rickshaws. The ball park was surrounded by neatly trimmed hedges of cedars which shut off all view from the outside. As we approached the entrance, which was decorated by a huge evergreen arch, hung with American and Japanese flags, we were surprised at not seeing many people entering the grounds. We had been told that they expected a very large attendance, but what we saw did not seem to confirm this report. All was quiet and there did not seem to be many people on the ground. But as we stepped thru the gate we were amazed. Sitting there before us, grave and silent as a multitude in a church, was a crowd of twenty-five thousand Japanese "fans."

situation; we were bewildered. How different this was from the wildly cheering American crowds, where a deafening noise is considered a part of the game. And what made things more unfamiliar was the oddness of the Japanese bleachers. With the exception of a few near the catcher's box, they resembled the side of a roof or a tilted floor, with the incline toward the diamond. On these flat arrangements the expressionless spectators sat with their feet drawn back under them. A queer thrill impossible to describe came over our boys—a feeling of the totally unfamiliar. To play before these thousands of strangely dressed, barefooted brown men, who neither smiled nor scowled, was our task. We had come all the way from America



CAPTAIN KNIGHT AT BAT IN THE FIRST GAME WITH WASEDA.

The crowd extended around the entire field. This was a most curious sight. The onlookers consisted entirely of men, most of whom were dressed in their native costumes, which consisted of a pair of gaiters on the feet and a loose kimono about the body, leaving their bare brown legs exposed. As we came in the crowd applauded us with their hands only, after which all was quiet. We did not know what to make of the

to test our skill with the sons of these men, and they wanted to see us fight it out, as is their spirit.

The game was on when the Japanese umpire called "Play!" in his broken English, and from the very beginning our opponents' playing ability surpassed all expectations. Their infield worked like a machine, but one error being made during the entire game. Their throwing was perfect and on the bases

they were very active and fast. They surprised us by their knowledge of baseball, knowing all the little tricks of the game, even to the squeeze play and the delayed throw. Their pitchers were about on a par with the average American college pitcher. On the whole, the Keio boys outplayed us in base running and fielding, but we were easily their superiors in batting. With this advantage we were a match for them. The little brown fellows were determined to show that they were our equals and we were equally anxious not to be beaten at our own game. It took nineteen innings to decide the battle, which Keio won by a score of 2 to 1. This was the longest game ever played in the land of Nippon. After the game the spectators filed out of the park in silence but with a satisfied expression. That the teams were evenly matched is shown by the results of the series of eight games, in which each team won four.

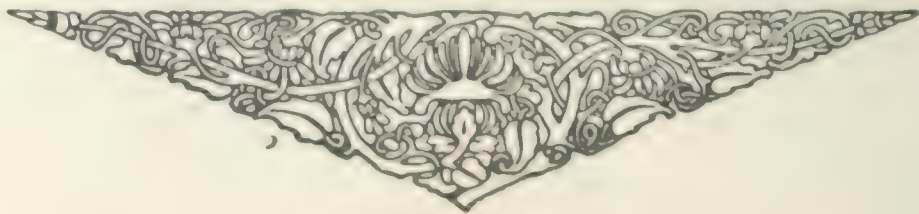
In one thing the spectators did not understand us, which was our talking on the field. When on the field it had always been our custom to carry on a "line of talk"; every player does it in America. This talk was new to the bare-footed men on the flat bleachers; they did not comprehend the spirit of it and so hissed us. They hissed us because it was a custom of theirs to carry on all contests in silence and we had broken it. We kept on with our talk, however, and before the series was over they paid no attention to it, and even sanctioned it on the part of their own boys, who picked it up very readily.

Our boys soon became popular with the Keio students. We went with them to their homes, where we would sit on the floor and talk. It was difficult to carry on conversation, however, as their knowledge of English, with a few exceptions, was very limited. When we walked about the streets, crowds of col-

lege and middle school students would collect about us. Those that could speak English took pride in displaying their knowledge. The students would then take us to places of interest about Tokyo. In the evenings the Keio boys came to our hotel and sang their native songs. In turn we went to the university and sang "America," "Wisconsin Toast" and others. These songs were appreciated by the students, as they had already learned the music. One of their favorite college songs is set to the music of "Marching Thru Georgia." Many of our boys conducted classes in English in the university. Dr. McCarthy delivered a series of lectures on law-making in America at Keio. He also lectured to the members of the Transportation Department, of which Baron Goto is the head.

When the time for our departure drew near we were reluctant to go. Our stay of a month in the land of the Mikado had been one of the most pleasant of our lives. There was a certain fascination about these people that appealed to us; we wanted to stay and study and learn them better. They asked us to remain another month, but this we could not do, as we had to return to our school work. We had remained long enough, however, to see that the people were deeply interested in baseball, especially in an international series. This interest is so keen that they have planned to have an American college team come there each autumn. As we boarded the boat for departure, each member of the team was presented with a huge floral wreath from the Keio boys, a token of friendship and respect. And as we steamed down the bay the strains of "America" came to us over the water from where it was sung by a thousand Japanese students who stood on the pier.

MARTIN. WIS



Amending the Constitution

BY JAMES ALBERT WOODBURN

PROFESSOR OF AMERICAN HISTORY IN YALE UNIVERSITY

IT is now determined that the States will be called upon to vote upon another amendment to the Constitution of the United States. A resolution proposing an amendment has passed both houses of Congress, the Senate by a unanimous vote, the House by the preponderant majority of 317 to 14. If, now, it be ratified by three-fourths of the State legislatures it will become a part of the Constitution and will be known as the 16th Amendment.

This amendment is submitted at the suggestion and by the consent of President Taft, tho Executive consent is not necessary for the submission of an amendment to the States. Congress submitted the 13th Amendment to President Lincoln, who readily approved it, while, at the same time, he disclaimed any right to be consulted in the matter and recognized that his sanction was not necessary in the amending process. Subsequent amendments, the 14th and 15th, were sent to the States without reference to Executive approval, the Secretary of State, in transmitting the amendments, acting in a purely ministerial capacity. It is now the understanding of our law that the process of amending the Constitution set forth in that instrument does not take the President into consideration; it being presumed that the sovereign, constitution-making body is not to be controlled by the President, or that the two-thirds majority required in the first instance would be asserted to overcome his veto if he were permitted to interpose it.

The Constitution might be amended by another process—by a national convention, which Congress would be bound to call upon the request of two-thirds of the State legislatures. Such a convention would be unlimited in its power to *propose* amendments, but all of its proposed changes, before becoming parts of the Constitution, would have to be ratified by three-fourths of the States, either by spe-

cial conventions or by their legislatures—a process of amendment which has never been resorted to. If the first method of amendment be followed, Congress determines what process of ratification shall be used in the States, whether by legislature or by convention, and all the States must follow the process Congress decides upon.

The new amendment is for the purpose of authorizing a graduated income tax. It is to be passed upon by the legislatures of the States, not by State conventions of the people elected for that purpose and upon that issue. It would probably stand a far better chance of adoption in such popular conventions, as the astute managers of the United States Senate, who arranged for its submission, very well understood. But it is fair to say that ratification by State conventions would be much more expensive and inconvenient, and it is a process that has never been used since the Constitution itself was first ratified.

The Constitution says that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to population. The Supreme Court has held, on a case coming up under the Income Tax Act of 1894, that an income tax is a direct tax, and that if Congress imposes such a tax it must be apportioned among the States in proportion to their population. The new amendment will enable Congress to impose an income tax that will operate within the States without regard to population. The proposed new tax, it is intended, will provide for such exemptions on small incomes and such graduated rates on large ones that it will bring little revenue from the poorer sections of the country, and large revenues from the excessive incomes that prevail in the richer mercantile centers of our population. A few individuals and corporations in the Eastern States would pay, not in proportion to the population of their sections, but in proportion to their incomes; that is to say, in propor-

tion to their ability to pay. The amendment will therefore be opposed, not by the masses of the people in these States, who would on a referendum most likely vote for such a tax, but by the few rich individual and corporate interests, who will seek to control the action of their States and prevent ratification.

There seems to be only a remote probability of the final adoption of the amendment. The ratification of thirty-five States will be required. The legislatures of twelve States can, therefore, defeat it. More accurately, half these legislatures can do so. Its ratification must be a legislative act, and it is essential to such an act that both houses of the legislature, acting separately, shall approve the measure. Some of the small Eastern States have small upper houses. Twenty State Senators can defeat the amendment in Rhode Island, eighteen can do so in Connecticut; while in New Hampshire only thirteen votes will be needed for its defeat in the State Senate. In other States half of the Senators are "hold-overs," who sit for the next three years, and they were not elected with reference to this issue, and they are entirely free to act on their own discretion, in entire disregard of the opinions and desires of their constituencies. So undemocratic is our Constitution, especially in the process of amendment that more than three-fourths majority of the people might favor the change and still be unable to bring it about.

Even if vast wealth interested in escaping national taxation, with the party and political machinery in hand, which it knows so well by experience how to direct and control, even if these moneyed interests were not to assert themselves to defeat the amendment, its adoption would still be very doubtful. There will be indifference and lack of knowledge among the people, and it will be next to impossible to overcome the political inertia and arouse an aggressive and vigilant sentiment that will demand action by so many State legislatures. These legislatures are elected on a multitude of issues. More than thirty of them are to elect United States Senators within the next two years. Will party managers have any concern for this amendment as against the interests and claims of the

senatorial candidates and their political machines? Instead, it is altogether likely that the personnel and purposes of the party candidates for the legislature will be largely, if not entirely, determined by the interests of the senatorial aspirants.

Nor is it likely that the people, in electing their legislatures, will disregard their inclinations and desires for other interests in order to promote this amendment. It may not be desirable that they should do so. There will be, in the various States, railroad legislation to attend to, legislation for the regulation of insurance, for the control of public utilities, for the government of cities and towns, for improved methods in taxation, for better schools and better divorce laws, and for many other local and special interests. The people are interested in all these things, and these will, to a very large extent, govern the voters in their election of legislators. At best, the income tax can only be an incidental influence. The struggle of the anti-saloon forces against the liquor traffic will be sufficient of itself in many States to cause thousands of voters utterly to disregard the issue of the income tax. In fact, as we look at the actual forces in practical control of our legislation and politics, the people may be said to have but small chance indeed to express themselves upon this amendment. The opponents of the income tax seek to create the impression that a constitutional amendment is necessary to its enactment. This gives them a feeling of comfortable security, since waiting for an amendment is usually a safe means of securing indefinite postponement.

Experience, also, points to the failure of the amendment. Only twice in the history of the country has the Constitution been amended in the way that the written Constitution prescribes. Out of nearly two thousand proposals for amendment within a little over a century, *only two* have become accomplished facts by the regular order. The first ten amendments may be considered as a part of the original instrument. They went into operation in the first years of the new government, and it was the understanding in the State conventions that ratified the Constitution that they would be added. They were proposed almost

as a condition to ratification, in order to secure a "bill of rights" for the citizen and to define the reserved rights and powers of the States. The last three amendments, known as the "war amendments," came into the Constitution in a time of revolution and upheaval, while eleven States were out of their normal relations to the Union and as a condition of their restoration. In ordinary times of peace these amendments, of course, could not have been adopted. Of the two that have been added regularly, the eleventh was adopted by general consent during the first decade of the Constitution, to protect the dignity and sovereignty of the States by preventing their being haled into court; while the 12th Amendment, as the election of 1800 demonstrated, became inevitable after the rise and operation of party government, in order to prevent the election of the President in every contest from being thrown into the House of Representatives. Yet, obviously necessary as the 12th Amendment was, if the majority under party government were to be allowed to administer the government, it was resisted as unconstitutional, was kept pending for seven years and was finally successful in 1804, by a bare margin of votes, and that, too, at a time when there were only fifteen States in the Union. Every State added since has made the amending process the harder.

So it may fairly be said that the Constitution has not been regularly amended for more than a hundred years, and, while political prophecies are usually futile, it is at least reasonable to conclude that it is not very likely ever to be so amended again. The amending process laid down by the framers of the Constitution has fallen into "innocuous desuetude." It is all but obsolete, and if the pending amendment fails, it will have become entirely so. The recognition of this fact by the country will be some slight gain from the proposal and campaign for the new amendment, as then the people will feel freer to accommodate their Constitution in other ways to their changing and expanding needs.

Fortunately, other ways exist for changing the Constitution. Apart from the formal fifteen amendments, it has been greatly changed since its adoption,

so vastly changed, that if its framers could arise from their graves and see it today in practical operation they would not at all recognize it.

It has changed by usage, and is constantly so changing. It is now unconstitutional for a presidential elector to exercise his discretion in electing a President; he must vote for the candidate of his party that he is elected to vote for, a law that is as binding and effective as any written document or statute can make it. Yet this is altogether contrary to both the intention and the terms of the Constitution as originally made and provided.

It is now constitutional for a President to veto a bill which he deems inexpedient and unwise. It was not so under Washington. The early Presidents never presumed to veto an Act of Congress, except to defend the prerogative of the Executive from legislative aggression or the Constitution from violation. It was not deemed to be the President's function to pass upon the policy of a bill. Jackson changed the principle and enlarged the scope of the veto, and tho he appealed to the letter of the Constitution for his justification, it was the precedent that he set and the usage that has followed from his example that have made of the President's veto the formidable constitutional power that it is today.

It was unconstitutional for the President to interfere in legislation, apart from his negative and his formal message of recommendation. He was not to be allowed to control the action of Congress. There was nothing on which there was a keener jealousy among the makers of the Constitution than that. They wished to keep the departments separate and distinct and to safeguard the legislative from interference by the executive, and they went to their graves supposing they had done so. But the idea of preventing the President from controlling legislation is long since exploded and an obsolete idea, as recent history has so clearly illustrated. Mr. Cleveland forced the repeal of the silver purchase clause in 1893 by executive patronage and pressure; Mr. Roosevelt wielded the "big stick," and, appealing by the special message to public sentiment to back his demands, he secured the legislation that he desired; and

Mr. Taft has just forced a capitulation from the congressional chieftains by virtually dictating a course of action to the Conference Committee of the two houses. If it is not already an accomplished constitutional fact, it is rapidly becoming so, that the President is the controlling factor in promoting legislation. All these executive methods are entirely unknown to the written Constitution, but if they are prompted, or accepted, by public opinion they come to have the weight of precedent, and subsequent usage makes of them regular and lawful constitutional procedure.

We have thus been able, fortunately, to establish in large measure an unwritten constitution in America, a constitution that is based on usage, precedent, practice, and public opinion. I have cited but a few instances among the many that might be adduced. The people decide, from time to time, what the Constitution is by what they insist upon, and by the means found necessary for them to secure their ends.

The Constitution has changed in another way—by *construction*. Perhaps the changes wrought by this process have been even greater than those brought about by usage. The changes and the enlargement of governmental powers by construction set in under Washington, when the Constitution was first launched for its trial trip. They have always met opposition and resistance, but despite conservatism and objection the changes have gone on steadily and constantly. Madison, the "father of the Constitution," who had hoped and worked for larger national powers than he believed the completed Constitution permitted, objected to Hamilton's doctrine of "implied powers"; he believed that Hamilton was seeking to "administration" the new government into something more than its framers intended. But Madison lived long enough to consent, of necessity, to a broader construction than he at first thought was permissible; and Marshall, the great interpreter of the Constitution, by the application of his principles of construction and by his use of Hamilton's doctrine of implied powers, did more to make the Constitution what it now is than any man who sat in the convention of 1787. Illustrations of these changes by

interpretation and construction readily occur.

The exercise of powers now used for the regulation of interstate commerce could not have been dreamed of under the Constitution as it was a hundred years ago. Marshall asserted these powers by construction to the amazement and dismay of the strict construction school of States rights republicanism. The power of Congress to issue legal tender notes is now constitutional (by the reversal of the court's opinion), but it was clearly not so intended by the makers of the Constitution.

A graduated income tax, such as is now desired, was constitutional until 1895. Then the Supreme Court, by the reversal of a former opinion, and by a simple act of interpretation, changed the Constitution and the precedent of a hundred years upon that point, a change that was wrought merely by the process of one of the justices changing his mind.

The very power of the Supreme Court itself to declare an Act of Congress or of a State legislature unconstitutional, and therefore null and void, came by construction; no such veto power was directly conferred upon the court by the written instrument, and it was resisted as startling and dangerous when it was first asserted. Who should be the ultimate judge as to the powers left with the States and those conferred upon Congress was one of the most important of our early political and constitutional disputes. The forces of construction and usage have settled it, as they may again unsettle it.

Thus the Constitution is changing from year to year without the formal process of amendment. Nothing has been more clearly illustrated by the history of the Constitution (and it ought to be a commonly recognized lesson in civil government) that if it had not been thus able to grow as an unwritten constitution grows; if it had been rigid and inflexible, dependent for its changes only on the process of amendment laid down, it would have proved entirely unworkable and would soon have suffered the fate of the Old Articles of Confederation. That is, it would have been sent to the political junk-heap long ago, as perhaps a single decade would have been sufficient

to bring about its abandonment as a complete failure. For a workable and growing Constitution the people will have to rely in the future as in the past upon the influence of usage and construction—the two forces in our constitutional development that have more than all others made our Constitution what it is today. The more they rely on these forces and the less they permit themselves to be bound by the hampering restrictions of a rigid written Constitution, the more they will make for political betterment and progress. The people have been able to preserve the Constitution, and capable statesmen have been able to administer it, chiefly because they have never been willing to be bound by it as by a political strait-jacket. It should be looked upon more and more as a body of principles and less and less as a bill of particulars. What it needs is not more written parts—too much of it has already got written—but a more liberal construction by statesmen and less of technical interference by lawyers.

It has been said by a prominent advocate of the income tax, a "progressive Republican," that if the pending amendment is defeated the millions of wealth now escaping taxation for the support of the National Government will continue to escape for all time. Perhaps that was intended by an advocate of the tax as a tocsin of alarm, in the hope of arousing the people to compel the adoption of the amendment. Certainly from the standpoint of progressive republicanism, such a position is untenable. The movement for an income tax presents a political issue, and Supreme Court decisions do not settle political issues. They did not under Jefferson, nor under Jackson, nor under Lincoln. All these great Presidential leaders disregarded opinions of the court that bore on political issues and went right on with their political programs. Is there any one today who will contend that Lincoln and the Republican party, upon coming into power in 1861, should have felt bound by the opinion of the Supreme Court to the effect that

Congress had no power to keep slavery out of the Territories? That opinion was discarded and denounced by Lincoln and by those who were loyal to the great popular cause of that day. It was their intention in their political policy to reverse the decision or to disregard it, an intention that now receives very common approval and applause. Lincoln had convictions about keeping slavery out of the Territories and he showed that he was not to be swerved from his purpose by either judicial opinion or compromising Senatorial pressure. When men came to power who really favored the restriction of slavery a way would have been found, with or without war, and the notorious opinion of the court would soon have become obsolete. The people would not have waited for the impossible process of securing an amendment to the Constitution.

It is so with the income tax. If the people favor it and wish to enact it, let them nominate and elect a President who really believes in it, and a few more United States Senators of that kind, and a way will be found. A year ago President Taft thought an amendment to be unnecessary. If an act cannot be drafted that judicial nullification will permit to stand, or if the court cannot change its opinion as it has frequently done in the past, there is a way to change the court. Now, as in the days of Lincoln, "government of the people, for the people and by the people" is far more important and precious than respect for a court's opinion. The people will respect court-made law only when it does not interfere to prevent their determining what the public policy of the country shall be. It is idle to expect the people to be governed by mere verbalism, or ponderous legalism, or a lifeless constitutionalism based on a written parchment made by men who have been dead for a hundred years. There is no reason why the people should surrender their intention with respect to an income tax merely because they cannot change their Constitution by an obsolete process of amendment.

Senator Frye of Maine

BY D. S. ALEXANDER

[Mr. Alexander has been an intimate friend of Senator Frye's for many years. He is a graduate of Bowdoin, and a member of Congress—1874.]

SENATOR FRYE has completed forty years in Congress, twelve in the House and twenty-eight in the Senate. Since the death of Senator Allison he has ranked second in length of service in the Senate, Mr. Hale having preceded him by eleven days; but in continuous service he is without a peer in Congress. When he came to Washington in 1869 Speaker Cannon had not yet arrived, and Henry H. Bingham, now the "father of the House," did not appear until eight years later.

His service in Congress had been preceded by three terms in the Maine Legislature, two years as attorney-general of the State, and two years as mayor of Lewiston. This experience, coupled with superior intelligence, prepared him for rapid advancement in the House. Indeed, in twelve years he achieved such prominence that his transfer to the Senate prevented his becoming Speaker in the Forty-seventh Congress. It was a big price to pay for a senatorship, for the speakership would have presented an opportunity to add luster to that great office. Although but one Speaker has become President, more Speakers than Presidents have ranked high for constructive statesmanship, which, in the last analysis, is the chief end of public service, and the only achievement in civil life that brings imperishable fame.

Senator Hoar, in his "Autobiography," speaks of the Maine Senator as "gentle, charitable and kindly," characteristics readily acknowledged by his colleagues. As president *pro tem.* of the Senate, a position which he has held many years longer than any predecessor, he betrays as little show of force as if he were presiding over a company of guests at his own table. Yet the order and dignity of the body have always been preserved. After the funeral of Senator Hanna, held in the Senate Chamber, President Roosevelt remarked that his admirable bearing and choice words, "modulated with a voice full of tears," saved the service by

giving it a profoundly tender and solemn character.

Respect for tradition and custom marks his conduct. He is a regular attendant at church. He likewise conforms to the temperance sentiment of Maine, turning down his glass at public as well as private dinners. But he imbibes freely of Poland water. He keeps it on ice in the committee room, is laden with it on fishing excursions, and thoughtfully provides it at Bowdoin alumni banquets. He is without the slightest taint of bigotry, however. In fact, as a legislator, he has kept on the skirmish line of progress. The Bureau of American Republics is his child. He also introduced the bill establishing a Department of Commerce and Labor. The annexation of Hawaii deeply interested him. On one occasion, after a prolonged debate in which Senator Morgan had delivered a speech covering several days, the latter said to the Maine Senator:

"Now, Frye, why can't you be patriotic, give up your fishing in Maine, and go to Hawaii with me, and come back and make one of your enlightening and convincing speeches on the subject?"

Senator Frye replied:

"Senator Morgan, why can't you be patriotic, go to Hawaii, make an exhaustive and intelligent study of the subject as you always do, and come back and make a three hours' speech to which everybody will listen instead of a three days' discourse to which nobody will listen?"

Perhaps the most helpful of his recent (1895) measures involved the principle of "continuing contracts" for important river and harbor improvements, resulting in great economy of time and cost. He sympathized with President Roosevelt's efforts respecting the control of interstate commerce corporations, and actively supports improvement of inland waterways. For a man almost within sight of his eightieth year he may be called Gladstonian in the view he takes of things.

His long public career conceals no political disappointments. Perhaps Presi-

dent Hayes's reluctance to grant Mr. Blaine's request to make him a Cabinet officer jarred at the moment. Blaine desired to compose some incipient jealousies in Maine, and the President's refusal threw him into sympathy with Roscoe Conkling's historic attack upon the Hayes administration, temporarily creating the impression that their feud was buried. But Frye nursed no resentments. Indeed, it proved a most fortunate decision, since a place in the Cabinet would, in all likelihood, have deprived the country of his useful and brilliant service in the Senate. It is an old saying that Maine retains its Congressmen, and had Frye stepped out another would have been in line.

He was born with the gift of winning men's esteem and love. A group of able and aspiring youths of kindred tastes and high aims clustered about him in Maine Hall at Bowdoin, where he graduated in 1850, at the age of nineteen. Among his classmates were Oliver Otis Howard, the distinguished general; John Smith Sewall, the sweetest and gentlest of men, now dean of Bangor Theological Seminary, and Charles Carroll Everett, known at least to all Harvard graduates of the third quarter of the last century as an accomplished writer of rare literary culture. In classes above and below him, Egbert C. Smyth, the great "apostate" of Andover; Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Joshua L. Chamberlain, the hero of Little Round Top at Gettysburg, stimulated the warm, frank fellowship of the

little coterie. For many years these alumni, except Everett, acted as trustees of the college, and five are still serving in that capacity. As a student the Senator delighted in angling for the spotted beauties as much as in after life, and on one occasion the sport led to his rustication. Before the time expired he prankishly entered the town and called upon President Woods. For a moment the head of the college blended bewilderment with

resentment, but Frye's gentle demeanor soon won him such a pleasant evening that, upon his departure, the kind-hearted president expressed the hope that he would avoid meeting any member of the faculty, otherwise his banishment might be prolonged.

An evening of leisure with the Senator is rich in reminiscences, for his life nearly spans Maine's statehood, affording him a personal acquaintance with all its public men. The interest in his comments, as he speaks of the more distinguished, centers in the ease with which he classifies them. He thinks William R.



Copyright, 1908, by C. V. R. & W. Co.
SENATOR FRYE.

King, a brother of Rufus, the eminent New York Senator, the ablest as he was the first Governor of the State. His concern for the public schools, said the Senator, led him to make the then long, tedious journey to Monticello to confer with Jefferson, of whom he was very fond, resulting in Jefferson's writing the article on the public school system, now a part of Maine's Constitution. The first free school-house in the country, he added, was built in Maine, while it was yet a province of Massachusetts. Israel

Washburne, a brother of Elihu, he places in King's class as a Governor. "Some years ago," he said, "I delivered an address at the dedication of a substantial library building, the gift of the Washburne brothers to Livermore, their native town. In one of the rooms was deposited a little, old-fashioned, unpainted, wooden cradle in which one mother rocked two United States Senators, three Representatives in Congress, three Governors of States, two ministers plenipotentiary, one major general in the United States Army, and one captain in the navy." The writer thought he almost matched this story by citing the widowed mother in New York State (Mrs. Andrews) who raised three boys, one of whom became Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, another, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the third, a leading member of the New York City Bar.

In Congress Senator Frye's intimates seem to have been chosen because of likeness and unlikeness. Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, "one of the wisest and kindest Senators," says Senator Hoar, naturally appealed to the gentle side of Mr. Frye's nature. For the same reason William A. Wheeler became one of his coterie in the House. In 1873 these friends visited Louisiana to inquire into the legality of the Kellogg State government. The story combined the dreadful with the painful, deeply affecting them both, but in their quiet room, away from the turbulent and factional discussion, they declared only for what appealed to their highest sense of right. Tho without authority to enforce their decision, it proved satisfactory to both sides and became as effective as a tribunal of arbitration. It is not surprising, perhaps, that at the Cincinnati convention in 1876, after the defeat of Mr. Blaine, the Senator urged with great earnestness the nomination of Mr. Wheeler for Vice-President.

Perhaps service on committees promotes the most cordial relations between Congressmen. Affinity and nativity do much, but in the committee room a man reveals himself. It is there legislation is worked out, and possessors of strong minds and pleasing personalities readily associate. This accounts for Mr. Frye's admiration of Benjamin F. Butler, with

whom he served on the Judiciary Committee. Butler was its chairman and "a great executive." Samuel J. Randall, of the Ways and Means, similarly impressed him. When Randall became Speaker he asked Frye to arrange the minority committee assignments, a courtesy seldom granted to a minority leader. Perhaps the one who completely captivated him was Alexander H. Stephens. "He was the soul of honor, and a most wonderfully interesting talker, especially about the War. While we smoked he entertained us with stories, history and an endless flow of reminiscences. In him every disagreeable characteristic was absent. He had the simplicity of a child and the intellectual grasp of a giant."

It is doubtful if a public man ever gave more generously of his time than did Senator Frye in the earlier years of his career. His clear, incisive, forceful speech classed him among the few really popular political speakers. He was not eloquent. That is to say, he never wrote his speeches, molding sentences into rhythmical periods and enveloping arguments "in rhetorical jam," as Lord Rosebery puts it. Nor did he cultivate the brilliant audacity, unembarrassed by scruple, which characterized some of the orators of his time. But he possessed the priceless gift of concentration blended with an almost unrivaled skill in presenting apt illustrations. Blaine pronounced him the most convincing platform orator and successful vote-maker in the country. He tendered his services without conditions, often inviting appointments at places inaccessible by railroad. In 1876 he spoke in all the small Indiana towns along the Ohio River. A few years later Senator Scott induced him to traverse the interior counties of West Virginia, promising excellent roads, short drives, good hotels and acres of people. He found the audiences as promised, but nothing else. Yet he faithfully kept every appointment. One town was so difficult of access that the Democrats, to discourage the crowd, offered large bets on his non-appearance. The incredulous Republicans, to hold the people who had come many miles on horseback, courageously accepted the wagers, and cleared enough to finance the entire campaign. In another place he found, at last, a comfortable room in

an insane asylum. This was the limit, and he wired Scott: "You are the monumental liar of the age, and I am in a madhouse, where I ought to be for believing you."

The Senator very properly takes pride in his service upon the Spanish Treaty Commission, after our late war with Spain. At first he declined President McKinley's appointment. Then came a telegram inviting him to Washington. At the White House he met other gentlemen of the commission, to whom the President read his letter of instructions. Among other things he favored taking a part of the Island of Luzon for a naval station. "That is one reason," said the Senator, "why I do not accept your appointment, for I will never consent to take a part of one island in that great archipelago, leaving the others to fall into the hands of France or Germany or some other world power." "What do you want?" asked the President. "To take everything in sight," replied Frye. "That is why I want you to go on this commission, that both sides may be represented," quickly answered McKinley.

"The most difficult problem we had to meet," continued the Senator, "was Cuba's status. Spain insisted that we annex it, because any sovereignty taking the island would be responsible for the Cuban bonds, secured by the customs receipts. And we would have annexed

it except for the instructions of Congress, and by this time it would have been a blooming garden." The writer suggested that Jay violated the instructions of Congress in making the treaty with England in 1783. "I know it, and I am sorry we didn't."

In reply to the question whether the Spaniards resented any suggestion made by the Americans, he said, with a laugh: "Only once. It is a matter of history," he went on, "that American missionaries landed on the Caroline Islands about the time they reached Honolulu, and civilization advanced as rapidly. Subsequently a contest of sovereignty was decided in favor of Spain, which immediately sent out priests and troops. Then followed the destruction of churches and schoolhouses, and the expulsion of our missionaries, for which Spain afterward paid us damages. Remembering this history, I offered an amendment to the treaty providing for religious freedom in those islands. Thereupon the president of the Spanish Commission, gesticulating with his hands and shoulders and face, exprest great amazement that 'the very distinguished Senator from the United States' should make such a proposition, when Spain for centuries, as is well known to the whole world, has always been in favor of the utmost tolerance in all matters pertaining to religion."

WASHINGTON, D. C.



The Evening Prayer

BY MARIE CONWAY OEMLER

In the twilight of my days,
In the evening of the years,
Life unto my saddened gaze
Seems a vision veiled in tears.
All the knowledge fades away
That I vainly thought to keep:
As a little child I pray:
Now I lay me down to sleep.

I have wandered far from Thee
Since that childish prayer I said,
And the lips that taught it me
Have been gathered to the dead:
Yet her face I seem to see
When the evening shadows creep.
And again, as at her knee,
Pray Thee, Lord, my soul to keep!

Softly fades the lingering light:
Lo! the last beam leaves the skies;
And I watch, amid the night,
For the evening star to rise
Far beyond the bounds of space
I may drift ere day shall break:
Let me see my mother's face
If I die before I wake!

Darker grows the gathering gloom,
While my soul its vigils keeps
With the memories that loom
Up from Life's unsounded deeps.
When upon a sunless strand
I shall hear the surges break
Ere I near the Nameless Land
Pray Thee, Lord, my soul to take!

SAVANNAH, GA.

Literature

Many Inventions

SIX tales of adventure in our own day, five detective stories, and a historical novel—here is a vast territory opened up to imagination's anticipatory roaming. The adventure is confined to this earth, it is true, but all the three elements are the scene of its happenings: the land and the mountains upon it; the sea and the depths below it; and the air above them, the latest of man's conquests of Nature. The coast of Africa, the glaciers of Switzerland, an island in the Pacific, the Sargasso Sea in the Atlantic, and still another imaginary principality in the Balkans are the stage-settings, more by token; the air is that of the United States—we shall, no doubt, ere long have a three-mile limit there, as we already have it on the water. Of the detective stories three are American, two English; and the historical novel is of Cromwell's day, with its dénouement laid on the soil of the Old Dominion.

Of these twelve novels two deserve hearty commendation as far above the average—*The Veil*¹ and *Where Snow is Sovereign*,² one of the detective stories—*Into the Night*³—has qualities that make it well worth reading; the others vary in merit, from respectability to, in one case, deserved inclusion in the annual "rubbish-fall" category of reading matter. Two of them—Mr. Brady's adventure story and Mr. Scott's tale of crime—have a moral; indeed, they read as if they had been written for its sake. Thus does didacticism stalk us unsuspected in even the hours of our idlest relaxation.

Mrs. Ethel Stefana Stevens's romance of Tunis, *The Veil*,¹ challenges comparison with Mr. Hichens's "Garden of Allah" by its merit only. It lacks the brooding silence, the vast mystery of the desert of his pages: its interest is with

the men who are the children of this land, not with the land itself, but it is this human mystery, where East and West stand face to face, hopeful and watchful, plotting and alert, both awake, behind the veil and before it, that gives the story its unflagging interest. A young Sicilian comes to Tunis to take charge of his uncle's shipping business; that uncle, a *mafioso* in the town's large colony of Sicilians, is strangely connected with native plottings, while the nephew, all unknown to himself, is drawn within the complicated, dangerous web by the elusive charm of a dancing woman, veiled ever, whose face he never sees until the end. It is this woman who is the great achievement of the book: she allures the reader, intrigues him, tempts him from page to page, and—crowning merit—does not disappoint him in the climax.

Novelty is the keynote of *Where Snow Is Sovereign*.² A tragedy of the emotions is played among the high peaks of Switzerland: a woman finds there, too late, the man who is her true mate, and renounces him for the sake of a duty laid upon her by life before they met. That is all there is of plot, but it is enough; dangers shared, and the zest of them, the impressive grandeur of the lonely high places suffice to reveal them to each other as years in drawing-rooms could not do; suffice, also, to reveal to her the man to whom she is bound by law, in all his amiable conventionality and lack of strength. The *milieu* is well chosen, and admirably employed for its purpose, but it counts for far more than as a means to an end in the story. Its author is a mountain climber, a true lover of the Alps, their beauties in fair weather and foul, he has heard their eternal challenge to adventurous, masterful men, he has answered it, and conquered. It is its descriptions of mountain climbing, so vivid, so real, so unmistakably true, that give the story its distinction, its novelty.

Mr. Crittenden Marriott has chosen an almost new setting in fiction for his story,

¹The Veil, by Ethel Stefana Stevens. New York: F. A. Stokes Co., 1906. 342 pp.

²Where Snow Is Sovereign, by Frederick Scott. Illustrated by Mr. Arthur H. May. F. A. Stokes Co., New York. Dime Novel & Co., 1906. 320 pp.

*The Isle of Dead Ships*³—almost new, but not quite, for some fifteen years ago Mr. Thomas A. Janvier's imagination wandered thither in a capital tale of adventure, "In the Sargasso Sea." Mr. Marriott, no doubt, knew nothing of its existence when he wrote his book; he makes good use of his own discovery of the region of floating weeds, whither the Gulf Stream has been carrying thru the centuries the derelicts of the sea, but he is interested in them merely in so far as they may serve the adventurous story of his characters, who find, therefore, treasure and a submarine, but not a Phœnician galley. Those who know and remember Mr. Janvier's book will prefer it for its felicitous use of just this possible historical interest of the Sargasso Sea as a boneyard of the hulks of the ages, a treasure-house, also, and a museum.

Another island—imaginary, too, but far more real. Mr. Cyrus Townsend Brady's busy inventiveness shipwrecks an ultra-modern young woman on *The Island of Regeneration*,⁴ in the Pacific. Its only inhabitant is a young savage, tall, lithe, strong, handsome, white like herself, without speech. The only clue to his identity is a Bible. Now, this young woman, in her pride, had scorned the laws of man, and defied them; she had said in her heart, "There is no God." The young savage she tames, then begins to civilize him; and she begins to read the Bible with eyes that are gradually opening to the things she had denied. The situation is slightly dangerous, but the woman, being an American, remains the master. Love does not shoot his arrow till the proper, the eminently proper, moment. This story of adventure with a moral—for the sake of a moral—is an ingenious invention: no doubt it will please many readers.

Of Mr. Rupert S. Holland's *The Man in the Tower*⁵ it will suffice to say that its scene lies one station further on the Ruritania-Graustark line, in the Balkans, that it is carefully planned after the

familiar pattern, that the author has done as well with his material as can be expected at this late day, and that the book will please those whose liking for this kind of story remains undiminished. There is adventure and danger and intrigue enough to satisfy the most exacting. For one thing the author deserves thanks: he has made the now obligatory American not the hero of the plot, but that hero's intimate friend and resourceful fellow-adventurer.

*Virginia of the Air Lanes*⁶ is one of the aeronautic romances which will ere long swoop down upon us in their multitudes. It is not a very good sample of a promising genre, and its humor is truly saddening.

Now for three murders, a kidnapping case, and a warning that "findings are keepings" only at one's moral and material peril. *Into the Night*,⁷ by Frances Nimmo Greene, is a detective story that is decidedly worth while. Its scene is laid in the third American city that offers the most promising field for a book of this kind—New Orleans—the other two being New York and San Francisco, of course; the author recognizes the possibilities of that scene, with which she is evidently familiar; and the plot has the merit of fitting into it very closely. It is not a "great" detective story, but it rises well above the average in construction and treatment.

Miss Carolyn Wells, an experienced hand in many literary fields, makes the real *Clue*⁸ as small as it can well be, then negligently puts around others, apparently much more important, to throw the reader and the local authorities and amateur sleuths off the track. Three women and one man are suspected of the killing of Miss Van Norman on the evening before her wedding, but the clues lead nowhere except deep into their private affairs, tender and otherwise. It is disquieting to reflect on how many things we do thoughtlessly that may suddenly confront us, in criminal complications, with damnatory significance. Then the

³THE ISLE OF DEAD SHIPS. By Cuthbert Marriott. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. \$1 net.

⁴THE ISLAND OF REGENERATION. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. Illustrated by the Kinneys. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁵THE MAN IN THE TOWER. By Rupert S. Holland. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁶VIRGINIA OF THE AIR LANES. By Frances Nimmo Greene. Illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁷INTO THE NIGHT. By Frances Nimmo Greene. Illustrated. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

⁸THE CLUE. By Carolyn Wells. Frontispiece. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

professional detective—the great man—is put on the case, and one, two, three—the mystery is solved.

Dorothy Day, the heroine of *The Yellow Circle*,^o gets safely thru the night before her wedding, but disappears from the vestry, at the moment when she is

killed. They keep their word. The finding of Dorothy is dangerous work.

The Baroness Orczy, since made well known to us by a couple of historical novels of adventure, wrote several years ago a series of detective stories which now reaches us in an American edition



ILLUSTRATION FROM "THE MAN IN THE CORNER."
(Dodd, Mead & Co.)

about to begin that trying progress up the aisle to the altar. A rough-looking shabbily dressed man had pressed a circle of yellow metal into her hand, and whispered a few words into her ear. Her life is safe, so her captors announce, but whoever seeks to liberate her will be

under the title of *The Man in the Corner*.^o He is not a detective, but a theorist pure and simple. He discourses on crimes whose perpetrators have remained undiscovered by the police, offering his own solution of the puzzles to Miss Mary Burton, of the London *Even-*

^oTHE YELLOW CIRCLE. By Charles E. Walk. Illustrated by Will Grefé. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 1900. \$1.50.

^oTHE MAN IN THE CORNER. By Baroness Orczy. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

ing *Observer*, across their corner table in the Aërated Bread Shop branch in Norfolk street. These ingenious theories are never acted upon; the crimes remain unsolved mysteries, so far as the authorities are concerned, but the reader is certainly convinced. An entertaining book.

A London burglar, having made a "haul" of jewelry worth thousands of pounds at a great lady's country-house, stops on his way home to burgle the scant silverware of an Eastham suburbanite—a most unprofessional proceeding, one would think. Disturbed in this second venture of the night, he departs hastily, forgetting to take along the jewelry, which, again, has an unprofessional look. However, he does these things in order that Mr. C. A. Dawson Scott may point a moral in *Treasure Trove*.¹¹ The suburbanite, a widow in humble circumstances, finds the stolen jewels, and, instead of returning them to their owner, converts them into money, thus insuring, as she thinks, the future of her two children. But, of course, no blessing can rest on ill-gotten gains. An improving tale, dedicated (appropriately, one suspects) to the author's "aunts, great-aunts, aunts-in-law, and step-aunts."

Mr. Wilson Vance, who is the father of his son, who is author of "The Brass Bowl" and other best-sellers with alliterative titles, proves himself a painstaking, laborious and conscientious worker in *Big John Baldwin*,¹² which purports to be the diary of an Englishman who went to London in the days of Charles I, served in Cromwell's armies, and finally settled in Virginia. The archaic style, carried thru with grim determination from first page to last, becomes rather discouraging after a while. This is not a novel so much as a narrative, following far too closely the pattern of the journals of that day that have come down to us. Incident is piled upon incident, with abundance of familiarity with the life, conditions, happenings, thought, convictions, and speech of the period, but one loses sight of the forest for the many trees that are in it.

When Doctors Disagree

Two new books upon equal suffrage,* appearing simultaneously, show a marked difference in spirit. Dr. Buckley's is polemical, agitated, even hysterical at times in its portrayal of the potential terrors of woman suffrage. Dr. Sumner's treatise is a careful and scholarly presentment of the facts as to the actual working of woman's suffrage in Colorado, where it has been in operation for fifteen years. It is to be regretted that Dr. Sumner did not include in her researches some statistics of the adjoining State of Wyoming, where women have voted for forty years, and the situation is no longer novel, but has settled down into a normal activity. We would note, here, an error of Dr. Buckley's in repeating the statement that equal suffrage in Wyoming was

"treated as a joke by the first session of the legislature, . . . that it was carried amidst laughter by both houses."

On the contrary, several members of that first legislature, now men of the highest standing, assert that they were never more serious in their lives than when they voted for the measure. A careful perusal of the records of the Constitutional Convention of 1889 bears out their statement; Judge Brown, Governor Hoyt and others denying the story of the "joke" and declaring their conviction of the complete success of the experiment, "if it could any longer be called so."

"Mr. Hoyt: For twenty years the women of this Territory have taken part with the men of the Territory in its government, and have exercised this right of suffrage equally with them; of the results of which we are all proud. No man has ever dared to say in the Territory of Wyoming that woman suffrage is a failure. There has been no disturbance of the domestic relations; there has been no diminution of the social order, nor of the dignity that characterizes the exercise of the elective franchise; there has been, on the contrary, an improvement of the social order, better laws, better officials, a higher and better civilization."

"Mr. Brown: It has been said that the proposition to give women the right to vote in Wyoming was originally presented in jest. I think the rumor not well founded. Whether

¹¹TREASURE TROVE. By C. A. Dawson Scott. New York: Duffield & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

¹²BIG JOHN BALDWIN. By Wilson Vance. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 12mo. \$1.50.

*EQUAL SUFFRAGE. By Helen I. Sumner. New York: Harper & Bros. \$2.

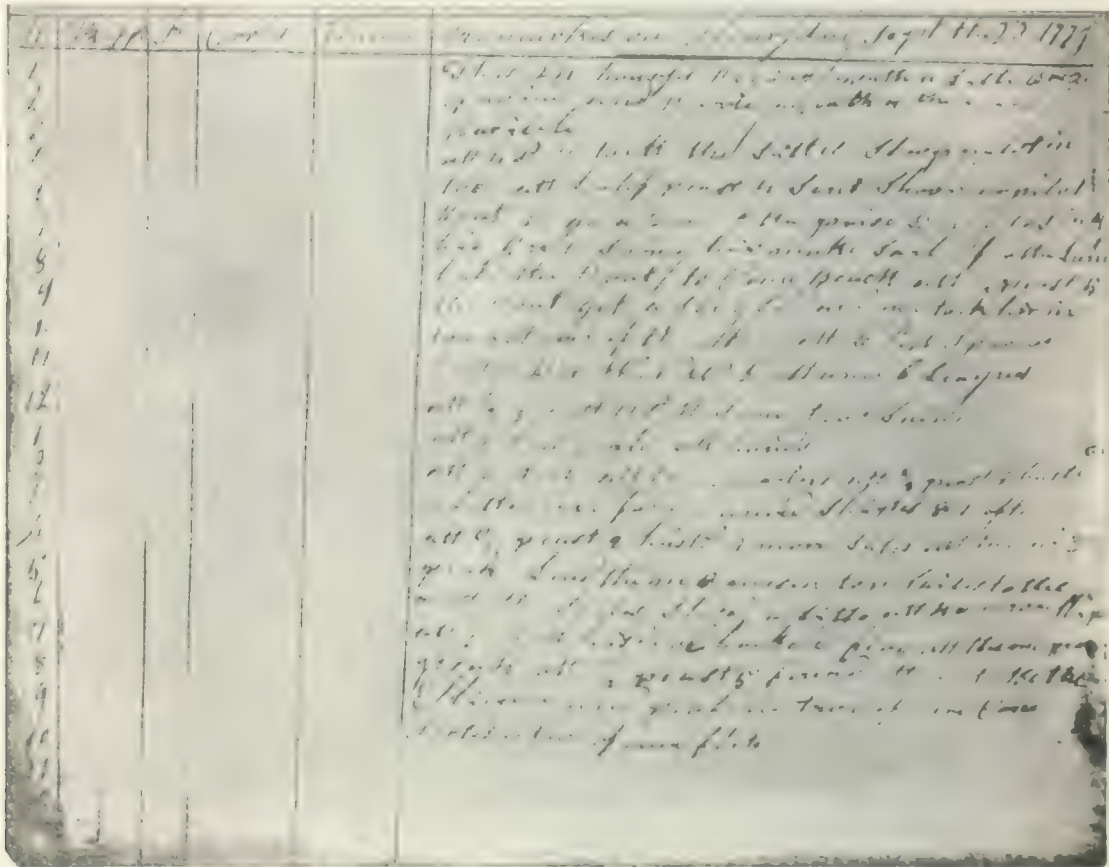
THE WORK AND PLEAS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE. By James M. Buckley. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

there were some members of the legislature who treated it as a jest, I know not, but that the measure was adopted in serious earnest there is no doubt."—*Proceedings of the Wyoming Constitutional Convention.*

The rumor arose from a farcical account of the debate given by the humorist Bill Nye; but it is not proper evidence to quote in a serious discussion such as Dr. Buckley attempts. His thesis is an expansion of Horace Bushnell's dictum uttered forty years ago: "It is a reform against Nature." Dr. Sumner's carefully collected and collated statistics, the result

statistics. Her modesty of opinion is, however, in refreshing contrast to the blatant assurance of other investigators who know no hesitations or reserves. Her conclusions, altho cautious, are favorable to equal suffrage, and the report will interest all who care for impartial investigation. The final summing up of the evidence of 260 pages of statistical research is:

"Equal suffrage has brought, then, practically no loss and some decided gain, the latter mainly evident in the effect of the possession of the ballot upon the women of Colorado. It



A PAGE FROM THE LOG OF THE "BON HOMME RICHARD"
FROM ALEX. J. HENRY'S "HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES"

of two years of painstaking research do not bear out the contention.

We question the absolute value of the questionnaire system of gathering data used by Dr. Sumner; there is an unconscious selection of subjects before sending out the papers of questions, certain classes are excluded from the field; and where the queries relate to matters of opinion, which may be biased, which may be reversed, and which is notoriously untrustworthy, the results are worth little. Dr. Sumner shows a certain timidity in drawing conclusions from her

has enlarged their interests, quickened their civic consciousness, and developed in many cases ability of a high order which has been of service to the city, the county and the State. Closely allied to this wider outlook and richer opportunity . . . is the development of the spirit of comradeship between the sexes."

One undoubted danger of our civilization, as it becomes sophisticated, is the divorce between the interests of the sexes; whatever draws them closer and makes men and women comrades and friends as well as lovers, is a social good incalculable.

A History of the United States and Its People From Their Earliest Records to the Present Time. By Elroy McKendree Avery. Cleveland: The Burrows Brothers. Vols. V, VI. \$6.25 each.

Since we last called attention to it, Mr. Avery's monumental work has been continued in two more volumes from the Treaty of Paris in 1763 to the completion of the Constitution in 1787. In volumes three and four the author was traversing the neglected eighteenth century where it was difficult to compare his work with any other of similar character, but he has reached charted seas with his latest instalments. In the well known field of the revolution it would be difficult for any writer to present a new story unless he had passed many laborious years in the archives or, like Mr. Sydney George Fisher, had been endowed with that perverse brilliancy that sees every old fact from a new viewpoint so that the traditional tale may sparkle with new interpretations. Mr. Avery was not born such a historian, nor has he been made one by long discipline and training. His narrative in these volumes is clear and accurate, based upon a wide reading in monograph and secondary literature, and fortified by the blue pencils of the various experts that his publishers employ to correct his text. It will injure or mislead no one; libraries and collectors may safely be recommended to buy it; but (and we say it with much regret) we find in it, even yet, no sign of the hand of the great master of facts or the creator of literature. Our regret at the textual shortcomings is the keener since the book promises to become one of the great triumphs of American printing. Its illustrations and maps are better selected and rendered than we have ever seen before. The former, by themselves, give the work a great permanent value as a record of American life and culture. The latter are drawn by geographic experts and reproduced with unusual clearness and beauty. Altho there is some disproportion between this magnificence of execution and the value of the narrative, the latter is by no means to be despised. It is well balanced and Mr. Avery has avoided the temptation to give too much space to military detail. Legends, like that of Betsy Ross, have gen-

erally been avoided. Even the recent critical view that the continental congress did not constitute a new nation has not been overlooked. Mr. Avery is not a whole-souled convert to the new theory but he at least reports it fairly. Mr. Avery has produced the best detailed general narrative, based upon secondary materials, that we have.

Last Poems. By George Meredith. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

A small volume, twenty-five poems in all, including fragments, is this last volume of last poems by the English poet-novelist. A sort of wild-haired Browning in verse is he, in search of a sensation; or an Emerson, smothering the little words, careless of rhythm, a poet over whose unmetrical feet one stumbles continually, and to read whose lines aloud one needs a previous training with some good professor of the art of reading verse. But the lines are, indeed, worth stumbling over for the wayward beauty they open upon in every line. There is a world of music, too, of the rough, guttural Wagnerian order, which only yields its metrical values to the inner ear when the full thought is developed and the true accent discovered—such a poem, for instance, as the one which the eye falls upon almost at the start, "The Wild Rose," may be selected as a fair specimen of the German roughness. It is lovely in its suggestiveness; a whole dissertation on the pretty Trilby of the flower world is condensed into the thirty or forty brief lines. Very musical too, if one's sense of measure survives the tumble in the first line:

"High climbs June's wild rose,
Her bush all blooms in a swarm;
And swift from the bud she blows
In a day when the sunset is warm."

The observation on Nature is selective in the highest degree. It is the commonplace the poet is after, the commonplace so perfectly discovered and made forever lovable by Wordsworth in "The Daffodils," and, in a higher degree, made the typical poem of the kind in "To the Daisy." But the commonplace remains commonplace, unless it is married to the choice thought. This is always the desirable match to seek. How prettily the

match is found in the very next ballad poem the eye falls on:

"The years had worn their seasons' belt,
From bud to rosy prime,
Since Nelly by the larch-pole knelt
And helped the hop to climb.

"She seemed to make the sunlight stay
And show her in its pride.
O she was fair as a beech in May
With the sun on the yonder side."



Literary Notes

....The award of the Nobel Prize for the greatest work of idealistic literature to Selma Lagerlöf, the Swedish authoress, has attracted attention to such of her works as have been translated into English. Four of them are published by Little, Brown & Co., Boston, at \$1.50 each, viz., *Invisible Links*, *The Miracles of Antichrist*, *The Story of Gösta Berling*, and *From a Swedish Homestead*. Henry Holt & Co., New York publishes *Christ Legends* (\$1.25), and Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, *The Wonderful Adventures of Nils* (\$1.50).

....The translation of Wagner's dramas into good English verse by Mr. Oliver Huckel advances another step with the appearance, this season, of *The Valkyrie*, added to his rendering of "Rheingold," issued last year. The two remaining dramas of the tetralogy are to follow in due time, completing an undertaking that already includes "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," and "Tannhäuser." Mr. Huckel gives us more than the text of Wagner's librettos, retaining in his translations those parts of the poems which the composer later omitted when writing his music, and paraphrasing the action and dialogue. An introduction is provided, dealing with the sources of the Niebelungen legend and its meaning. These translations, so infinitely superior to the clumsy "English words" of the opera librettos, are artistically and appropriately printed in black-letter, with side-heads in color. (Crowell, \$1.50 net.)

....The editor of the series of booklets devoted to "The World's Best Story Tellers," Mr. Arthur Ransome, deserves thanks for maintaining in the later volumes the high quality that marked its earlier issues. Here is not only good taste and knowledge in the selections, but also discrimination and understanding in the brief introductory essays, that to *Stories by the Essayists* being a noticeably clever piece of work. We have in this volume, not only "Sir Roger de Coverly," but Mr. Bickerstaff himself, Samuel Johnson's "City Wit," four selections from Goldsmith, including, of course, both the "Man in Black" and the "Strolling Player," Lamb's "Mrs. Battle" and "Dream Children," Leigh Hunt's "Old Gentleman" and "Italian Girl," De Quincey's "Memoria Suspensio," and, leading them all, Sir Thomas Overbury and John Earle. The book is a little gem. A second volume is devoted to "Cavaliers and a third to Balzac" (Macmillan, 40 cents net.)

Pebbles

INSTEAD of achieving his life ambition of becoming poet-laureate, Mr. Watson may better fit the rôle of poet-lariat.—*New York Times*.

FOXY FATA.

Old Gent—Have you vanishing ink?

Tradesman—Yes. Going to make sure of no breach of promise suits?

Old Gent—Oh, no; going to give my daughter a check for a thousand pounds as a wedding present.—*Tit-Bits*.

BROWN had returned from a fishing expedition, and, after partaking of a most welcome dinner, was relating some of his fishing experiences, says the *Buffalo Times*.

"Last year," said he, "while fishing for pike, I dropped half a sovereign. I went to the same place this year, and after my line had been cast a few minutes I felt a terrific pull. Eventually I landed a fine pike, which had swallowed the hook, and on cutting it open to release the hook, to my amazement"—

"Ah," said his friends, "you found a half-sovereign."

"Oh, no," replied Brown, "I found nine shillings sixpence in silver and threepence in copper."

"Well, what became of the other threepence?" queried his friends.

"I suppose the pike paid to go thru the lock with it," answered Brown.

At a recent social gathering the following list of definitions was distributed to the guests, who were requested to name the periodicals to which reference was made:

PERIODICALS.

1. What all cling to.....Life
2. What we all strive for.....Success
3. Santa Claus.....St. Nicholas
4. A sailor's hoodoo.....Black Cat
5. The ancient master.....Harpur's
6. Recreation.....Outing
7. A peep into the future.....The Outlook
8. Successful mastication.....The Literary Digest
9. A citizen of the world.....Cosmopolitan
10. One hundred years.....The Century
11. A planet.....The World
12. The whole earth.....The Sphere
13. What we wish to enjoy.....Health
14. A noted fairy.....Fairy
15. Part of a rope.....The Strand
16. A large body of water.....The Atlantic
17. A dispenser of justice.....Judge
18. A Roman justice.....The Forum
19. Represents Roman justice.....The Forum
20. To proclaim.....The Herald
21. Nothing but wood.....The Stick
22. Swenson's satire.....Fanny and Sonnet
23. Dress parade.....Review of Reviews
24. To hold closely.....The Press
25. A looker on.....The Spectator
26. Ritualistic excellence.....The Churchman
27. A Roman civic officer.....The Tribune
28. Our national parade.....The North American Review
29. A place for contest.....The Arena
30. A Biblical poem.....The Prophet
31. A place of amusement.....The Theater
32. The tell-tale.....The Tattler
33. A luminary.....The Sun
34. The light giver.....The Lamp
35. Mentality.....Mind
36. A portion of a timepiece.....The Dial
37. The records of our own times.....The Contemporary
38. Forward by.....The Independent
39. One that is not a monthly and yet is.....Fortnightly
40. Which one smacks of drink.....Punch
41. Delivers for black diamonds.....Collier's
42. Urban gossip.....Town Topics
43. A stylish coterie.....The Smart Set
44. A sketcher in outline.....The Delineator
45. Like unto ebony.....Blackwood's

The Independent

Entered at New York Post Office as Second Class Matter
Publisher, Clarence W. Bowen
130 Fulton Street - - - New York

A WEEKLY MAGAZINE. FOUNDED IN 1848.

One Year, \$2.00. Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Single copies over six months old 25 cents. Postage to any foreign country in the Universal Postal Union, \$1.75 a year extra; to Canada, \$1.00 extra. Subscriptions will be received for other periods, and clubbing rates will be granted as low as offered by any responsible agency.

Order for the change of an address should be received two weeks before change is to take effect. The old as well as the new address should be given.

For the convenience of our subscribers we will send on receipt of publisher's price any book reviewed or advertised in our columns.

Volumes of *The Independent* are completed at the end of December and June, and a full index is furnished free on application. Neat binders holding in book form thirteen current issues will be furnished for 45 cents.

If the numbers comprising any semi-annual volume are returned to us prepaid in good condition with \$1.50 we will bind the volume in handsome and substantial half buckram and deliver it free anywhere in the United States.

We are always glad to receive articles for examination, but writers desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and addressed envelope. We cannot, however, even so, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

Advertising rates will be furnished on application.

The Psychology of the Cook Fake

Now that the evidence prepared by Dr. Cook in support of his claim to the discovery of the North Pole has been declared valueless by the first and only body of scientific men who have had an opportunity of examining it, the question must be regarded as settled. As we have already said all that we could in honor of Commander Peary's achievement, and as we have exhausted our vocabulary of denunciation in delivering a hypothetical anathema of Dr. Cook, we shall now attempt nothing more in the way of eulogy or condemnation, but consider some interesting features of the controversy.

The most curious thing about it is perhaps that the jury of the world empaneled by the press which had been sitting on the case for nearly three months and listening to the arguments of the opposing attorneys, has not yet seen the evidence. The only men who have so far had an opportunity to form an intelligent opinion on the subject are the committees of the National Geographical Society and of the University of Copenhagen. Yet most people accept their

verdict without question, and quite properly, too.

We are careful to say "most people," not all, for there will be a "Cook party" to the end of time, no matter how strong the evidence brought against him in the future, no matter if he made public confession of fraud. Did not the Fox sisters confess to making the spirit knockings with their toes and show how they did it, and do not thousands still have faith in them? Probably there are believers in the Tichborne Claimant yet to be found in England, and followers of El Mahdi in the Sudan, and of the False Dmitri in Russia, and of the Lost Dauphin, alias Eleazar Williams, in France. This sentiment of personal devotion and championship once aroused is one of the most powerful and indestructible of human motives.

There will also always be those who will disbelieve in Peary. We did not fully realize the extent to which the emotions influence the judgment when, at the time of Peary's arrival at Labrador, we wrote that while it was doubtful if Dr. Cook reached the Pole, "no one questions that Commander Peary did." A correspondent at once proved that we were wrong by sending us a clipping from the *Pittsburgh Press* of September 26, 1909, showing that 58,009 Pittsburghers questioned it. The result of this referendum is worth quoting as an illustration of the workings of mob psychology:

"By a vote taken by the *Press* on the Cook-Peary controversy, *Press* readers have awarded, by an overwhelming majority, credit for the discovery of the North Pole to Dr. Frederick A. Cook. An analysis of the vote shows the following:

Cook discovered North Pole in 1908....	73,238
Peary discovered North Pole in 1909.....	2,814
Peary reached North Pole in 1909.....	18,043
Cook did not reach North Pole.....	2,814
Peary did not reach North Pole.....	58,009

It is not surprising that 73,238 persons should have expressed faith in Cook, for his *prima facie* case was a good one. It is natural that more votes should have been cast for Cook than for Peary, because Cook had the happy faculty of making friends and inspiring confidence wherever he went, and, besides, the champions of the "under dog" in any

crowd are always more vociferous. But the curious thing about it is that 58,000 persons should believe that Peary did not reach the Pole merely because he had treated ungraciously a man who was trying to rob him of his glory!

Of course, the *Press* was wrong in thinking that Dr. Cook, being first in the hearts of his countrymen, could "afford to remain indifferent to any decision finally arrived at by scientists." The fundamental validity of the jury system, and of democracy in general, lies in the fact that the people as a whole and in the long run do listen to evidence and do accept the opinions of experts.

Dr. Cook has not been exposed. He has exposed himself. He has gradually forfeited the confidence of the public, beginning with his refusal to show any documents or instruments to the Copenhagen professors who welcomed him, and culminating with his failure to furnish them with any competent observations, not even such a plausible set as could easily have been fabricated. It is interesting to see how futile have been most of the attempts to discredit his claim by criticism of his narrative. The objections brought forward when his announcement was made, that the ice was too smooth, that the speed was too great, that he had no scientific companion with him, etc., were found a few days later to apply also to Peary's narrative. The testimony of the Eskimos as reported was conflicting. The charge that he did not intend on the start to make a dash for the Pole, and was not outfitted for it, was at once disproved by his backers. In the calculation of his penmican his critics used arithmetic as faulty as his own. Most of the discrepancies, slips and self-contradictions detected in his narrative he found it easy to explain away with more or less plausibility. The three witnesses brought against him—Barrill and Loose and Dunkle—had been content to testify for him so long as they were satisfactorily paid. The last and most skillfully arranged plan for his exposure was a most ludicrous failure, for the series of observations manufactured by Captain Loose and brought forward in New York after Dr. Cook's report had been deposited in the safe at Copenhagen

were not included in the evidence submitted to the committee. The lesson of this is that it is almost impossible to prove a negative by circumstantial evidence. The opposing counsel could not produce an alibi for Dr. Cook on April 23, 1908.

The whole affair has more interest for the psychologist than the geographer. It was a matter of simple justice that the credit for the achievement should go to the proper man, but otherwise the question was of no importance. It made no difference to science whether Peary or Cook or anybody else ever visited the Pole. No spot upon the globe has less of scientific interest. A square yard of South American jungle affords more material for investigation than a square mile of polar ice. Lieutenant Shackleton, altho he missed his goal by a few miles, really accomplished as much as Commander Peary. The reason why the public took such an interest in polar expeditions was because it was not a scientific question. It was a sporting event, an international race, a world marathon. The chief advantage of the clearing away of the pretensions of Dr. Cook is that we can now get the real results of the Peary expedition, the description of a large area of unexplored territory, and the records of his observations, not on the sun and stars, which we can see as well from here, but on the land, and water, and weather, and animals, and people.

Nineteen Hundred and Nine

THE INDEPENDENT is instinctively optimistic. It was born to advocate ideas ahead of its age, and it has lived to enjoy the fulfilment of its uttermost hopes. At the close of nineteen hundred and nine it is inclined to indulge in enthusiastic gratulation. The year has been crowded with moral and physical victories in almost all directions. The historian will find the fruition of great faith, and the promise of supreme victories ahead. There have been no great wars, and while universal peace has not been proclaimed, it is evidently nearer to establishment. Europe has apparently been near a vital struggle, but the peace forces hold it in check, and are growing

relatively stronger. International commerce has become an ally of Christianity, and the waning of race hate goes on *pari passu* with religious prejudice. A Jew was in the Cabinet of President Roosevelt, as well as a Catholic, while another Jew is in the British Cabinet, and the successor of Bismarck, in the fourth degree, is Dr. Von Hoffman, also a Jew.

In 1909 Moslem tyranny came to a sudden end, that had existed so long in defiance of civilization, that it seemed immovable; and this was accomplished with scarcely a sign of brute force. A stalwart race, with many elements of novel but sterling characteristics, steps to the front to take pace with the Saxon and Slav and Celt. Russia, from her birth as a nation up to the present year, the head of absolutism thruout the world, has become a representative government, beyond possible relapse. Very reasonable progress has been made in the direction of popular freedom.

Events in Asia have been even more startling, and at the same time more helpful to universal progress. The old Turanian stock that had slept for a thousand years has waked up with strange suddenness in China, reversed its policy of looking backward, and is successfully evolving a forward-looking history. The soul of the Orient, Persia, the cradle of mankind, has also broken with her past, and seems likely to renew her glorious youth. Railroads and telegraph lines are the coming order all over the Continent, and the rulers of Afghanistan and Siam are pronounced leaders of industrial progress.

Still more remarkable has been the work achieved in Africa. A real alliance of races seems to have followed the Boer War, and the determination to make South Africa a Garden of Eden as well as a Golconda has displaced the rivalry of stocks and the fever for power. The Cape to Cairo railroad creeps northward and creeps southward, to meet somewhere south of Abyssinia. Yet the continent of black men bids fair to remain largely in the hands of progressive black peoples. Recent war with Spain has shown the despised Moor to be a fair competitor of the Andalusian.

Yet nothing has occurred in any of

the Old World continents that makes more for civic rightness and human happiness than has been shown in South America. When Chile and Argentina declared peace, instead of declaring war, and placed a statue of Jesus Christ on the Andes, it really meant the inauguration of a new order of events among the republics of the south. No doubt our own Root helped on matters much by his wise campaign, removing old prejudices and misunderstandings, but it is to the development of industrial arts and commerce that we must credit the passing away of the chronic revolution, and the inauguration of co-operative good will among the peoples. This year has seen the Andes pierced by a railroad tunnel connecting the two republics. Competition in the arts of peace becomes rapidly more satisfactory than competition in the art of war. The Republic of Chile, among others, is already a close rival of the United States in all that marks advanced civilization. She has her parcels post and her postal savings banks in advance of ourselves.

In the United States the supreme political and social event has been the determination to conserve our national resources and put an end to an era of waste. The conference of Governors at Washington was an event of vastly more importance than could be measured at the moment. It contributed greatly to bring all the States into an enlightened co-operation. There is less of rivalry between sections, and while State rights seems likely to reaffirm itself, a working nationalism is better understood. The wrecking of political partisanship has gone on steadily, and no party any longer dares to appeal to the people on the score of loyalty. The American has become substantially an independent in State affairs as he already was in church affairs. The polls stand for individual conviction. Never before in the history of our nation has it been so impossible to forecast the result of an election as during the campaigns of 1909. The most skilful organizer, or boss, was unable to give any forecast of the Mayoralty contest in New York.

A larger measure of co-operation is in the air. The failure to secure postal

savings banks and parcels post during the recent session of Congress has put the people into a humor for demanding them. Partisanship cannot long prevent the promised tariff reform, promised by all the political parties, and required by our agricultural and commercial industries alike. Juggling away a whole session of Congress left the people something to do and it will be done. If, however, 1909 opened the way to a rational income tax, and laying the burden of taxation upon wealth instead of upon the necessities of life, we can have no cause for complaint. When an American citizen has acquired a capital of one hundred millions he should have reached the stage of ethics as well as economics that demands of him a higher rate of taxation than is required of his washer-woman.

Our navy, early in the year, returned from hobnobbing around the world, instead of fighting. That would be well, if it did not cost us nearly a million a day for the display—the poor man's taxes fired out of the cannon's mouth. However, we can afford one such exposition, if it has tended to express our good will rather than our hatred to all the nations of the world. The common people everywhere are protesting against the waste of their resources on armies and navies. Every battleship costs from ten to fifteen millions, and goes to waste generally before it has ever seen any other service than costly display and costly dockage. The people themselves are on a peace footing, and so is labor and commerce. We need all our surplus for industrial expansion, for the year has given us relief from the financial depression.

Aviation has become the passion of the world. We have got just far enough with our wings to study the problem. We do not yet know that we can safely travel in the air, or transfer from the earth any large amount of pleasure or of business. But it does not seem any longer quite impossible that the mails will be carried thru the air, and a good deal of commercial exchange go on by aerial transit. If this be possible, then the growth of internationalism will be more rapid, and wars as well as tariffs

impossible. We shall proclaim the open roof as well as the "open door," and while we follow the birds to winter in the semi-tropics, our commercial travel will follow a bee line.

We have touched the North Pole of our earth, and now have positively only one undiscovered point left on the globe. Not much has come of the achievement but a quarrel and a scandal. It may in time give us some helpful data, but not much that we did not already have. As a sign of human pertinacity and masterfulness it is a great event. From Captain Parry to Captain Peary measures about one century, during which man has accumulated power to overcome the iceberg. It will never do for us to give up beaten over any problem.

The suffraget excitement of 1909 is noted for its boisterous audacity. Woman will not remain womanly if deprived of equality. Carrie Nation stands for an amazonian rage that has real danger. If for no other reason it would be best to grant suffrage, not so much for its inherent value as to turn the forces of woman's wits and ambition into lines of more pronounced importance. Vastly more notable is the fact that in 1909, for the first time, a woman has been elected superintendent of the schools of the second largest city in the United States. Mrs. Ella F. Young, of Chicago, stands for a victory comparable with that demanded by Susan B. Anthony.

From a religious standpoint there is a clearer comprehension of what has been going on for the last fifty years. Religion is emphasizing more and more its ethical sides, and so directing and controlling a multitude of social reforms and suppressing a thousand abuses. Even in France the Catholic Church, stricken by a blow, is finding courage for self-support, and there can be no better way to spread liberal views than the attempt to crush Modernism. Altho the backward looker can find some things crumbling under his feet, there is not one crumb of comfort for the pessimist. There is a growing faith in God, and in man as the child of God. Knowledge and love go hand in hand as they never did before. Let the old year go; it has done its work well.

Business and Gold

THE *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science considers at length the subject of American business conditions, as seen in sixteen different important industries, and as discussed by experts on the causes of the late depression and the recovery therefrom. The writers who take a philosophical view of the general situation agree with the judgment expressed by Senator Crawford, in our issue of November 25, that the essential factor in the increase of prices is not the trusts or railroads or anything other than the great increase in the amount of gold, which is the basis of all our circulation. But if the gold supply is increased it becomes cheaper, that is, it will buy less, and prices in gold will soar.

Mr. John Moody, editor of *Moody's Magazine*, a principal financial journal, says that the value of gold has declined at least 40 per cent. in the last eight or ten years. With this view of the causes of advanced prices agrees Thomas Gibson, the accredited author of "Cycles of Speculation." He quotes from *Dun's*, *Bradstreet's* and other compilers to show that in ten years prices have advanced almost 50 per cent., that is, gold is so much less valuable than it was, because more abundant. The man who has lent money for ten years at 5 per cent. has received his 50 per cent. of interest, but his principal has come back to him with a loss of nearly as much in value. Both writers find here the reason why the course of recovery from the depression of 1907 has been so contrary to all precedent, and they evidently fear for the future. Says Mr. Moody:

"I do not believe we are justified in expecting, unless new signs appear on the horizon, a period of more than two or three years more before we will be in danger of facing a crisis far more serious and far reaching in its effects than that of two years ago."

What can we do about it? The answer is not easy, but it deserves quite as much attention as the proposal for a central bank like those of Great Britain, France and Germany, which Senator Aldrich is calling to our consideration. Mr. Gibson says:

"It is a great mistake to argue that the effects of increasing gold production are too re-

note, or too low, of operation to affect the investor or speculator. The matter should receive the serious attention of every man who is interested in, or contemplating, being interested in, securities or business of any kind."

Overproduction of silver brought on one panic; the overproduction of gold has been so rapid that there is danger that it will cause another. Possibly some means might be found to limit this production. Possibly gold mining should be made a national monopoly, with an agreement between the gold-producing nations as to the amount to be taken from the mines in a year, or, at least, the amount to be put in circulation. We have had our calamitous experience with the reduction in the value of silver. It would be a very serious evil to have our remaining sole standard of value itself continue to lose value. The proposition for a congressional commission to investigate the causes for the advance in the price of commodities has come not any too soon.

The Matter with the Farmer

WE do not disagree with very much that appears in our columns under the head of "What Is the Matter with Farming?" It is a fact that the farmer's hours cover a long day of work, and at times his labor is very severe. During harvesting, if he gets off with less than twelve hours a day he does well. A farmer talking about eight hours a day as a limit to his physical exertions would be an oddity, soon to retire from his profession. It is also true that the drift from the farms into the city was excessive during the dominance of steam power. But this drift was reversed not less than ten years ago, and at present the country is taking very nearly or quite two-thirds of the increase of population. This is true in spite of the fact that only 2 or 3 per cent. of the present immigration gets outside of city congestion. As to the farmer's long days of work, it is a varied employment, and it is his own business. He is not working for other people, and his hired help, as a rule, are not compelled to work beyond ten hours.

As to the isolation and monotony of the country, Mr. Roosevelt's commission reports this is greatly modified, if not entirely abolished, by the widespread

use of telephones and by free mail delivery. We have heard recently of the women of a rural district who sat down at their 'phones to hold a tea party at 4 p. m. No one was compelled to dress up, or to leave her own house. Gossip was freely distributed, and each one nibbled her own cake. In fact, the gasoline-driven automobile is creating an absolutely new era for the country. Its boulevards, in the place of old-fashioned mud roads, are likely to search out every hidden nook of the country. Country taverns are patronized more than city hotels, and there is a beautiful redistribution of patronage, which makes the fashionable resorts groan. This is "back to the country" with a vengeance. In fact, we do not see but what the loneliest place on earth is no longer in the remote hills, but in the city streets, and there also is the monotony and the isolation.

As for deserted farms, Governor Hughes, in one of his speeches, says that if they exist in New York State, he cannot find them, and it is quite true that Connecticut no longer advertises them. The farmer can have advantages that a city gives, and he can have many that the city cannot give. He is finding this out, and now the demand is for postal savings banks and parcel post service. He will have his packages carried as freely as they are carried in the city. In addition to this, he insists on a new sort of education. All the signs of the times indicate that he will have it. Instead of sending his boys to a school that will educate them directly away from the farm, and fill them with unusable facts, he will have schools that will educate them to go back to the farm. Industrialism is grappling with our school system, and the farmer will soon have all that he wants. The agricultural college will reach out, with some sort of ramification, into every township, and the boys and girls will be inspired with a love for nature.

As to a greater pecuniary reward for the farmer, we hardly understand what the writer calls for. With dollar wheat, and with corn bringing more than twice its price of twenty years ago, and yet the crop touching the three billion mark; with all the minor crops, like potatoes

and eggs, pouring wealth into his coffers, what more shall the farmer ask for? His apples, which he used to sell for 50 cents a barrel, are now bringing up to \$5 a barrel, and this grading up of prices runs thru the whole gamut. As for the middleman, that certainly must be attended to. The trouble is that there are so many of them who are utterly unknown to the farmer personally that he is liable to fall into bad hands. Fraud is extremely easy in this method of reaching the market. The remedy lies in some method of co-operative marketing, or in a better supervision of commission merchants. It is quite true that there is a large percentage of the farmer's profits swallowed up by the present system. It is loose at the best.

As to the increase of tenant farming, this is largely the passing out of the old-style farmers, men who will not and cannot adjust themselves to the new state of affairs. The farming of 1850 consisted in an easy-go-easy cultivation, and swapping was the common method of trade. The farmer of that day needed to handle not more than one hundred dollars of cash in a year. This style of agriculture was run over and run down by the steam age, and it left farming stranded in the hands of Hayseed and family. It was deprested, of course. Wheat was fed to hogs and corn was burned for fuel. The railroad brought in new demands, and the farmer must do his work for a distant market. The result was enormous competition, and the crowding out began of the weaker and more ignorant. The agricultural college came in just in time. The farm must be wedded to science, and every agricultural neighborhood must be a clearing house of latest research. Today the farmer must be the best educated man in the land; and that is just what is causing the trouble. The transition is grinding the old-style farmer down and out—rather slowly, but surely. His farm is bought up by his better educated neighbor, who runs it, and half a dozen more, with the best machinery and educated brains. Then we have, besides, a fashion among the richer city people of buying up available farms to establish country homes. There is no harm in this, for they are spending a lot of

money in doing it, and most of them are getting educated to the nonsense of trying to do farm work without doing some of it themselves. European tenantry is in no danger of being established in this country, at present.

We can understand what the writer says about the stigma attached to farming, because we are old enough to remember back of one or two decades; but as for any stigma of a social sort or a business sort attached to land tillage at present, there surely is nothing of the kind. It is true that steam power robbed the farm of its most attractive features and took away most of its industries to factories. These industries are in part going back again; and electricity belongs quite as much to the remote farm as it does to the city or town. The trolley is running its fingers up the valleys and all around between the hills. It is even picking up the farmer's wagons and dragging them to market. In France, and to some extent in this country, electric plants, from water power, are heating and lighting farmhouses and barns, and doing much of the farmer's work. It cannot be long before the smaller streams all over the country will be utilized by the farmer for this sort of work.

It is, of course, possible to find farmers who are complaining. It is possible to find hard spots; but not one whit more than in any other employment. The farmer went thru the recent crisis almost unscathed, and this is more than we can say of any other industry. Where he has had the good sense to send his boys to an agricultural college, they are coming back charged with enthusiasm, to apply scientific methods in the place of slipshod guesswork or inherited wastefulness. If the farmer makes only "3 per cent." on his investments in Wisconsin he is making a sure investment. The article to which we are referring allows, however, for very much of this prosperity, and we can hardly understand its complaints. It agrees that prices of food will adjust themselves to the farmer's needs, and that farm desertion is not likely to be felt in the West at all, while the abandoned farms in the East will be repopulated; indeed, are already being taken up. It allows, farther, that the New

England State, under the influence of scientific culture, are beating the virgin soils of the West. We owe this progressive change to that new sort of tillage taught by our experiment stations and industrial schools. Intensive farming brings more out of a five-acre lot than extensive farming used to bring out of fifty. The youngster who has spent one or two winters at an agricultural school is likely to find this out.

The farmer is certainly justified in demanding from the Government services equal to those rendered to his city neighbors. Rural free mail delivery has taught him his rights. He justly demands a parcels service as liberal as that which exists between himself and foreign countries. Every grange and farmers' club in the United States has passed resolutions calling for local savings banks, connected with the post office. The farmer demands also greater economy in public expenditure, and he insists that our system of taxation shall be so modified as to take the burden off the bread and boots of the laborer and place it upon wealth, whether this is done by a modified tariff or otherwise. The farmer looks with unmitigated condemnation on the building of battleships in the time of peace, but at the same time he heartily endorses every measure proposed to preserve our national resources. No man knows so well as the farmer what the destruction of our forests means and the reckless waste of our water power.

The farmer wants the "open door" of President McKinley kept wide open between us and foreign nations, to take his ever-increasing crops of corn, wheat and cotton. He takes little stock in the bugaboo that we are soon to consume our whole possible harvest. He knows, what others do not know, that our new agricultural training is going to teach us how to more than double the yield of our acres, and that what has already been done in that line is only a beginning. New foods will be created, and the time is not far away when we shall be ashamed and amused to read our records of thirteen bushels to the acre for wheat, or even thirty. On the whole, we believe that the condition of the American farmer is wonderfully satisfactory,

and that the outlook is promising almost beyond the imagination to picture. We are optimistic, but we believe we have the facts and the conditions to warrant our confidence. The industrial world moves so fast that we must not go too far back to gather data.



The Deceased Wife's Sister Case

FOR many years the House of Lords held out against legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, as it now holds out against the Budget. Two years ago it gave way, but the High Church party continued the fight and carried a case up thru the Arches Court and the Divisional Court to the Court of Appeals. All of the courts decided against the ecclesiastical contention, so the law will remain in full force regardless of its contradiction to the Prayer Book. The test case was that of Canon Thompson, who refused to admit to communion two of his parishioners on the ground that they were "open and notorious evil liverers" because their marriage was "incestuous and forbidden by God's law." The Master of the Rolls, in pronouncing judgment, states in very plain language that a curate has no right to say that a couple are living in a state of sin when they are lawfully married and when, if they did not live together, legal action for "restitution of conjugal rights" could compel them to. He calls attention to the condition of anarchy which would result in case the courts supported the ecclesiastical contention that a clergyman has the power to decide what kinds of marriage are right and wrong. For example, a clergyman who believed that a man should not marry his deceased wife's sister might declare the marriage null and void, their children bastards, and marry the woman to another man during her husband's lifetime. The Master of the Rolls says:

"It would require the very clearest language to induce me to interpret any part of an Act of Parliament as conferring any kind of immunity on a clergyman who had thus aided and abetted bigamy or who had thus told a deliberate lie."

An earnest plea was made to the court on behalf of clergymen who had conscientious scruples against solemnizing

such marriages or tacitly approving of them, but this receives a somewhat caustic rebuke from the Master of the Rolls:

"No man has a right to become a clergyman of the Church of England who is not prepared to perform the lawful duties of that office. For instance, one of such duties is the solemnization of marriage of parishioners unless there be lawful cause for refusing. That one of the parties has been divorced and seeks to marry again during the lifetime of the former spouse is unquestionably not such lawful cause in the case of the innocent party because such re-marriage is expressly permitted by the statute, and the clergyman is compellable to solemnize such a marriage of a parishioner if called upon so to do. If, then, a person conscientiously holds that marriages cannot be dissolved, or that if dissolved neither of the parties may marry again in the lifetime of the other (an opinion held by many members of the Church of England), and if the solemnization of such a marriage would do violence to his conscience, he should abstain from entering Holy Orders, for if he do so he certainly comes under the legal obligation to solemnize them. Similarly, if he considers that a man who marries his deceased wife's sister is living in a state of sin and should on that account be refused the Communion he ought to remember that in taking Holy Orders he becomes a minister of a Church which is unquestionably bound by law to treat such marriages as lawful for all purposes if made under the Colonial Marriage (Deceased Wife's Sister) Act of 1906, so that, as admitted by counsel for the appellant, persons so married cannot be refused the Communion. This being so, I cannot say that I feel much sympathy with a delicacy of conscience so eclectic that it is willing to bear the strain of treating persons so married as reputable members of the Church of England in a case where the marriage is between inhabitants of a colony, but finds unbearable the burden of treating them as such when the marriage is between inhabitants of this country, where it is equally in accordance with the law."

Evidently the English courts are determined to uphold the view that marriage is a civil contract and that the state has the right to declare under what conditions it may be made or annulled, and, on the other hand, a strong party in the Established Church is equally determined to uphold the view that marriage is a sacrament and therefore under the control of the Church. This is shown by the instant repudiation of the decision by the Bishop of Birmingham, and by the action of the Representative Church Council in adopting by an overwhelming majority the following resolution:

"That seeing that all marriages within the prohibited degrees of affinity (whether allowed by the law of the land or not) are wrong as being contrary to the moral rule of the Church of England, and the principles implied in Holy

Scripture as interpreted by it, the use of the Prayer Book's service for the solemnization of Holy Matrimony in respect to any such marriages is most strongly to be reprobated."

The only logical outcome of this conflict is the separation of Church and State, and this may not be far off if the Tories are beaten in the present campaign. In the meantime it is amusing to see that marriage with a deceased husband's brother is still illegal and incestuous, and nobody in England seems to perceive the incongruity of it.

The Senate's Minority Leader

Some surprise was caused by the election, a few weeks ago, of Mr. Hernando de Soto Money, of Mississippi, to the office of leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate. He had not exhibited the qualities required for parliamentary or political leadership, and the record showed that his ability to control his temper, whether in or out of the Senate chamber, left something to be desired. Those who could not understand why his associates gave him this promotion have since learned from the dispatches of newspaper correspondents that there seemed to be need of additional places in which members of his family could be employed. As chairman of the Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library (a committee whose labors are not strenuous and whose meetings are infrequent), he had been able to place on the payroll only his son, as the committee's clerk, and his daughter, as its messenger. But his new and more exalted position placed at his disposal more offices of this kind, with larger salaries attached to them. The Senator not only has taken with him his son, as clerk, at a salary of \$2,200, and his daughter, as assistant clerk, at \$1,800, but he has also made his daughter-in-law messenger, at \$1,440. And on the 20th inst. he introduced a resolution creating the additional position of second messenger for the minority leadership, at a salary of \$1,440. It is reported that this office is intended for his grandson. As there are in a session only two or three meetings of the committee to which the members of the Senator's family are now attached, they will not be overworked. He is certainly a

leader in the march to the paymaster's window, even if his fitness for command of the minority has not been conspicuously displayed.

The President to the Census Men

The President had about a third of the Census Supervisors in Washington just before Christmas and he gave them a heart-to-heart talk, which was meant not only for them, but for Congressmen as well. He had spoken of his instructions against politics in the Census in his letter to Superintendent Durand, and he continued:

"I hope you will all observe it. I know if you pursue it, it will be an easy course for you. If you don't observe it, then I will observe you. I know, of course, there will be pressure.

"Many of you must of you have been recommended by Congressmen, and it may be that some of these Congressmen will come to you and expect, because they did recommend you, that you owe them something in the way of selecting the men as enumerators who will help them in their Congressional election. You have got to use sense and discretion. You have got to select the men that you think will do the work, and if you catch them doing political work I wish you to remove them, just as I will remove you if I catch you doing political work. It is business. . . . You are the gentlemen that I want to make responsible, thru Mr. Durand, for taking this Census, and you are the gentlemen I rely upon, and if I can't rely upon you, then I am going to direct Mr. Durand to let me know about it, and I will see if I cannot help him out with somebody else."

The number of enumerators under the Census of 1910 will be at least 68,000, and many of them will be readers of THE INDEPENDENT. All applications must be filed with the supervisors not later than January 25, and any one of fair common school education can pass the examination. The tests will be made February 5, and will be reasonable. The applicant will fill out a sample schedule of population from a description, in narrative form, of typical families, and, in rural districts, a second schedule of agriculture from information given. Men or women may apply, but they must be citizens, residents of the supervisor's district, from eighteen to seventy years of age, physically capable, trustworthy, and able to write plainly and with reasonable rapidity. Their work will begin April 15.

The First Suffragets We are indebted to Arthur Preuss's lively St. Louis fortnightly review for information as to the ancient suffragets. When Cecrops founded his city there suddenly appeared out of the ground, as St. Augustine tells us, following Varro, an olive tree and a flowing fountain of water. Of course, Cecrops and all the people were astounded, and they applied to the oracle at Delphi for the meaning of the prodigy. The response was, that the olive was sent by Athene (Minerva) and the fountain by Neptune, and the citizens were to decide after which of the two deities their city should be named. The men all voted for Neptune and the women for the peaceful goddess, for then the women could vote. Being more in number the women prevailed, and the city was called Athens. Then Neptune was angry and sent the waves of the sea devastating their land. In order to placate the jealous god—for Athene seems to have lost her usual wits—the women received triple punishment. They were deprived of the right to vote; their children could no more take their mothers' names; and the designation "Athenian" was to be borne only by men, so, as Augustine says, "*De Civitate Dei*," xviii, 9:

"Nec adfuit *suffragatricibus* suis, ut *suffragiorum* deinceps perdita potestate, et alienatis illis a nominibus matrum. Atheniensium saltem vocari liceret, et ius deæ mereri vocabulum, quam viri dei victricem fecerant ferendo *suffragium*."

Now, if *suffragatrix* is not the Latin for *suffraget* we know no Latin.

Civilization in South Carolina Lovers of their country will be pleased to learn from that admirable daily, *The State*, of Columbia, that South Carolina is making hopeful progress toward civilization. A white farmer in Oconee County killed his neighbor and was actually convicted and sent to prison for life. That journal tells us that any one, white or black, rich or poor, who lives in Oconee County, and is careless of human life, had better emigrate to some other county; for there are other counties, it tells us—a number of them—in which this murderer would

have had excellent chances of acquittal and "vindication," yet it assures us:

"There are other counties in which civilization has advanced as far as it has in Oconee—regard for life being one of the first and highest tests of civilization."

We trust we shall not be charged with ill-will toward the South for this word about civilization, and we rejoice that this can truly be said of South Carolina:

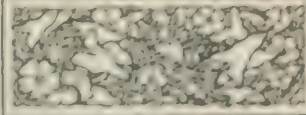
"A number of convictions of white men for murder and manslaughter, in counties where they have heretofore seldom been secured, during the last twelve months point to the steady growth of a recognition of the truth that prosperity and happiness can co-exist nowhere with indifference to the value of human life and the crime of taking it."

We wonder how Dr. Cook takes things in his hiding place. Is he laughing sardonically to himself? Is he overwhelmed with remorse? Will he hang himself? Will he flee from humanity and live with jackals or the seals? There is a story that he said that if the Danish decision went against him he would go as a missionary to the Eskimos. More likely Lucifer might send missionaries to Cook to learn new wrinkles for the use of the Father of Lies. Can we hope that he is insane? That is quite too good to be true. He is no poet; he is as sane as ever. He has made his pile and his fame. Herostratus burnt the temple of Ephesus and earned a name for himself, and so has Cook. The two cases show what a commonplace man can do to gain immortal infamy.

What will the next British Parliament, when the Liberals win it, do with the House of Lords? The most conservative of the members of the Liberal Government is Sir Edward Grey, and this is what he says in a late speech:

"If reform of the House of Lords merely means that they are to make themselves into a smaller body—a smaller body of superior persons chosen by themselves—then that is no reform at all. If they mean reform of the House of Lords, I say no reform will in our view be a real reform unless it be that of the abolition of the hereditary principle and the substitution of popular election."

"Abolish the hereditary principle!" That takes our breath away. Are they moving as fast as that? Does it apply to kings?



Insurance Libraries

BY JOHN COTTON DANA

LIBRARIAN OF THE NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

INSURANCE libraries are collections of books, pamphlets and periodicals devoted wholly or in part to insurance and related subjects. They will increase very rapidly in number, size and efficiency in the next few years. They will develop much as have general public and college libraries in the last generation; but more wisely and with greater rapidity. Their promoters will find at hand much good literature on library management; while general libraries, when they entered on their era of development in 1876, found that library management, in the modern meaning of the phrase, had scarcely been thought of, and that few records of study and experiment existed.

In 1876 an American library association was formed; in the same year a library journal was established, and from that year progress in library economy was very rapid. The ideas, methods and devices that originated with or were developed by and thru this library organization revolutionized library administration. Many of these ideas, methods and devices were adopted in the business world, notably the card system in all its many applications.

That insurance libraries will be both large and numerous seems inevitable as soon as one considers these facts: In library history one well-organized and effective public, college or State library has always led to the founding or development of from one to a dozen others hitherto non-existent or inefficient. Special libraries are being established by the score, and insurance men will follow the custom.

Books and circulars are increasing with greater rapidity every day and demand more careful treatment before they surrender what they contain even to the specialist. Insurance and its allied subjects are daily growing in extent, importance and output of literature—literature which can be wisely and efficiently handled only by the application to

it of tried library methods at the hands of an expert.

Out of the experience of public, college, university, State, medical and law libraries in their swift development in recent years one may draw a few general rules which apply to the establishment and management of an insurance library:

(1) Do not delay. The books, journals, pamphlets and reports of this current year are now easily acquired. With each succeeding year they will be more difficult to obtain. Begin at once.

(2) Provide space for more rapid growth than at first seems essential. It is a universal rule that the efficient library soon outgrows the limits of space its founders set.

(3) At the very beginning, investigate insurance library administration as practised in insurance libraries and other libraries of a kindred nature already established. The field is new, experience limited, wise decisions difficult, and the united wisdom of all who are undertaking to manage insurance libraries will not secure for this work at first the maximum of efficiency.

(4) Specialize as soon as possible: that is, devote the efforts of your own library to matters of supreme importance to your own company; and do not duplicate good collections already made if you can have ready access to those collections. Co-operate with other libraries akin to yours, that you may divide labor and share results.

(5) Above all things begin with a skilled librarian. At first, at least, set library skill above skill in insurance or knowledge of the literature of insurance. The purchase, storage, arrangement, classification, cataloging, digesting and making generally useful printed things call for very special skill. This skill has been developed by thirty-odd years of experience in this country, is taught in a dozen schools, and is today of the utmost value in the founding of a library of any kind whatsoever.

Kansas Guaranty Law Invalid

THE new bank guaranty law of Kansas finds no more favor in the courts than the similar statute of Nebraska. Judge Pollock, of the United States District Court, on the 24th inst., decided that the Kansas law is unconstitutional. There were three cases before him. One was the application of a stockholder in a State bank for an injunction. The directors and other stockholders had voted to participate in the guaranty and had paid the deposit. This complainant objected. An injunction was granted, and the court ordered that the deposit be paid back. The second case was one in which several State banks that were unwilling to go in asserted that the law was virtually compulsory. Judge Pollock did not think it was, and their application was dismissed. In the third case all the national banks in the State asserted that in this legislation the State discriminated against them, the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington having decided that national banks could not lawfully participate in any State system for guaranteeing deposits. For them an injunction against the enforcement of the law was granted. The essence of the decision is found in the following extract:

"In the light of authorities it must be held that a legislative enactment that confers on a class special privileges and benefits which by the law and not by conditions are denied to another class in the same business or calling, and which privileges and benefits so conferred on the favored class may be and are employed to impair and destroy the business of those belonging to the excluded class, is inhibited by the provisions in the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. And more especially must this be true, I think, in a case such as this, where the business conducted by the excluded class is not only of the same nature and character as that transacted by the favored class, but is conducted in the same city, town or locality and in competition one class with the other."

It is reported that the Governor of Kansas will call a special session of the Legislature to consider the matter.

....According to the estimate of the Director of the Mint, published last

week, the output of gold in the calendar year 1908 was \$441,932,200, or \$31,379,900 more than in 1907.

....The Chase National Bank has declared an extra dividend of 6 per cent. in addition to its regular semi-annual distribution of 3 per cent. When the capital was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 an extra dividend of 100 per cent. was declared, and when this capitalization in turn was increased to \$5,000,000 there was another extra dividend of 400 per cent.

....The stockholders of the Mechanics' National Bank voted last week to buy the assets and business of the National Copper Bank. The institution formed by this consolidation will be known as the Mechanics' and Metal National Bank. It will have a capital of \$6,000,000 and surplus of at least that amount. Gates W. McGarrah (now president of the Mechanics' National) will be president, and the first vice-president will be Charles H. Sabin, now president of the National Copper Bank. The Mechanics' National is one of the oldest of the New York banks, having been founded in 1810.

....Dumont Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank, died of pneumonia, on the 26th, at his home in Dumont, N. J., a town named after him. Descended from several generations of bank presidents, he had worked his way up from a clerkship in the American Exchange to the presidency, which he had held for fifteen years. As director or trustee he was connected with more than twenty prominent railway, telegraph, industrial, banking and insurance companies. For two terms he was president of the Clearing House Association, and more recently he was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's finance committee. In the suburban town where he lived, and whose name was changed in his honor, he was much respected and loved, especially by the poor, who were frequently beneficiaries of his generous but unobtrusive charity.

**PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET**

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY
